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Japan and Argentina Sign Pact on Export Exchange; Contempt Case in Georgia

The World's Day—At a Glance

March 16, 1940

Japan Gets Trade Wedge in Argentina

WASHINGTON (AP)—News of a commercial agreement between Japan and Argentina was received calmly here today in view of the comparative smallness of the figures mentioned, but officials recognized a thin entering wedge.

Dispatches from Buenos Aires said that Japan had agreed to purchase about $6,900,000 in Argentine raw materials this year. United States sales to Argentina have averaged $56,000,000 in the past eight years. Argentina has agreed to admit Japanese cotton textiles, chemicals, heavy industrial machinery, and other manufactured goods.

Trade experts here said that the collapse early this year of United States trade treaty negotiations with Argentina, and the termination of the 1911 treaty with Japan, undoubtedly spurred those countries to work out their new agreement.

Georgia Governor Arrested in Contempt Case

MACON, Ga. (AP)—Gov. E. D. Rivers conferred until near dawn today with his Attorney General concerning his federal contempt conviction over the military lockout of the evicted Highway Chairman, W. L. Miller.

The Georgia Governor was arrested near midnight, in dramatic fashion, on the stage of the Municipal Auditorium in which thousands of Georgia schoolteachers had acclaimed him the "greatest friend of education" in this State's history.

The arrest was based on a writ by Federal District Judge Bascom Deaver finding the Governor guilty of ignoring a previous order that he cease military interference with Mr. Miller's efforts to regain the office taken from him Dec. 2.

Boston Bribery Case Put Over to Monday

The bribery trial of John Patrick Connolly, former Clerk of Suffolk Superior Civil Court, and William T. Conway, which was expected to go to the jury today, was postponed until Monday by Judge George F. Leary when Assistant District Attorney Frederick T. Doyle was confined to his home. [Details: Page 9.]

Sun Shines on Evacuation Day Festivities

Bright skies and brisk weather made an ideal setting for South Boston's "Big Parade" held this afternoon in annual observance of Evacuation Day. The celebration, held a day early this year because the traditional date, March 17, comes on Palm Sunday, drew thousands into the peninsular district to witness and participate in the gala occasion.

In Washington: Hatch Bill Filibuster Ends

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The two-week filibuster in the Senate on the Hatch bill is about ended, following a unanimous consent motion to vote on the measure Monday afternoon. Even by adding an amendment to the bill banning campaign contributions by individuals of over $5,000, opponents of the bill were unable to block its consideration. [Details: Page 4.]

Interstate trade barriers, a depression phenomenon that of late years has threatened to disrupt the United States internal economy much as tariffs, quotas, and barter have restricted international trade, will be subject of study by the TNEC next week. [Details: Page 1.]

Just how much airplane aid the United States has been giving the Allies and what effect such aid has on the Nation's own defense position will be studied by House and Senate investigating committees next week. [Details: Page 1.]

Welles and German Envoy Visit Ciano

ROME (AP)—The German Ambassador, Hans-Georg Viktor von Mackensen, made a surprise visit to the Italian Foreign Office today while Sumner Welles and the Italian Foreign Minister, Count Galeazzo Ciano, were conferring.

German sources said he did not join the discussions. He remained at the Foreign Office only 15 minutes. The American Undersecretary of State had an hour's talk with Count Ciano.

Pope Pius XII will give Mr. Welles an audience Monday. [Details: Page 16.]

Oklahoma Yields a Bit on Work on Dam

OKLAHOMA CITY (AP)—Work proceeded on the last arch of the $20,000,000 Grand River Dam today with the conditional approval of Gov. Leon C. Phillips, who had declared martial law to halt it.

The Governor said work might proceed, under scrutiny of three National Guard officers, so long as the dam was not completed. He has obtained a temporary injunction to prevent completion of the project pending settlement of a State claim for $889,275 from the PWA for damages to roads and bridges which would be inundated.

Perjury Charged in Fur Monopoly Case

NEW YORK (AP)—Four men were freed yesterday of federal charges of conspiracy to monopolize control of fur unions and the Government rested its case against 22 remaining defendants after defense counsel had asked the United States Attorney General to undertake an investigation of perjury allegedly committed at the trial.

Abe to Serve Japan in Wang's Regime

TOKYO (AP)—Former Premier Gen. Nobuyuki Abe was named special envoy today to the prospective establishment of the Japanese-supported government of Wang Ching-wei in China. General Abe was expected to leave early next month.

Government Has to Refuse $5 Gift

AUSTIN, Texas (AP)—Internal Revenue department clerks received $5 yesterday from a man as a "donation" to the Federal Government. Not eligible to pay an income tax, a San Saba resident sent the money "in appreciation of the privilege to live in the United States." Officials said the check would be returned with thanks.

War Summary: Allied Cabinet Shifts Loom

Cabinet changes in both Britain and France loomed as possibilities. In Britain criticism centered around Leslie Burgin, Minister of Supply, under fire for his contract system controlling expenditures of $64,000,000 a week. In France Premier Daladier was expected to make new appointments to fill the War and Foreign Ministries which he has held since the war began.

France approved Premier Daladier's war policy with a 240-to-0 vote of confidence in the French Senate. There were a number of abstentions, however, among the 310 members.

Britain ordered registration of 600,000 men in April for military service, boosting the British Army past the 2,000,000 mark.

Japan protested to Soviet Russia over a new border incident between those two powers. About a dozen Soviet and two Japanese casualties were reported in Japanese dispatches from an armed clash on Sakhalin Island, ownership of which is divided between Japan and Russia.

The German High Command reported Nazi raiders over the North Sea had sunk a British patrol vessel and damaged another. The 1,589-ton British steamer Melrose was added to the list of the victims of the war at sea, sinking in the North Sea after an explosion. Eighteen of her crew were missing.

Air forces of Britain and Germany exchanged raids within the past 24 hours, the British Air Ministry announced. The British made an "extensive" flight over Poland and a German bomber clashed with the British coastal patrol in a running fight.

Two German submarines were reported sunk by French naval sources today with the comment that Germany apparently was dispatching a new wave of U-boats to prey upon shipping. In London, the Admiralty announced today that the British naval trawler Peridot struck a German mine and sank yesterday with no loss of life.

Propaganda Is Discussed By Teachers

Harvard group told that sound, free education is the only weapon to protect the individual.

Propaganda was the theme of today's final sessions of the conference conducted by the Harvard Teachers' Association in Cambridge.

Dr. Leonard Carmichael, the chairman, speaking at the luncheon which followed the panel discussions, declared "it is . . . increasingly clear that sound, free education is the only weapon which can protect the . . . individual from the social exploitation of his powers by those who cunningly use the social power of language in the service of malicious propaganda."

By "malicious propaganda" Dr. Carmichael said he meant propaganda which "exalts values which conflict with the whole liberal tradition, which seems to most of us to be the principal glory of western civilization."

Democracy Pictured

Dr. Joshua Loth Liebman of Temple Israel, Boston, pictured democracy "as the adult way of life," emphasizing "the quest for truth, the State for the sake of man, not man for the sake of the State." Democracy, he told the educators, means "individual liberty, scientific progress, and religious freedom."

Dr. Liebman saw religion, both Judaism and Christianity, as "interwoven," and marching forward together into the "challenging future."

Sterling Fisher, Director of Education for the Columbia Broadcasting System, flew from New York last night to address the final evening conference.

Radio as Medium

Mr. Fisher pointed out the peculiarity of radio as a medium, since it is used at the "whim of the person getting it." With regard to radio education, he said it is "democratic, emotional, experimental, immediate, uncommercial."

"It is democratic," he explained, "because it is obliged to appeal to its audience sufficiently for them to keep the radio turned on." The proper use of emotion to arouse apprehension and interest Mr. Fisher said had been proved good for interesting an increased audience in educational programs—one such program which took the emotional approach recently having increased its adult audience by 55 per cent.

Luncheon speakers, besides Dr. Carmichael and Dr. Liebman, included Joseph Auslander, Consultant in English Poetry, Library of Congress, and Audrey Wurdemann, a Pulitzer Prizewinner in poetry, who read from her own poems.

Prof. Kirtley Mather, Director of the Harvard Summer School and Vice-President of the Institute for Propaganda Analysis, New York, and Dr. I. A. Richards, English scholar in the fields of literary criticism and semantics, University Lecturer at Harvard, participated in the morning propaganda session. A group of students from the Newton (Mass.) High School and Harvard undergraduates also took part.

Canadian Fliers Offered to France

TORONTO, (CP) — Lieut.-Col. Fraser Hunter of Toronto, veteran of the World War who was to have accompanied Canadian volunteers to Finland as their commanding officer, said March 14 that he had offered to the French Government the services of 31 fliers in addition to ground men.

Charles Rochereau de la Sabliere, French Consul in Toronto, said he could ascertain no reason why the squadron should not be accepted.

On With the Job
"Humor in the World Crisis"
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Readers of the article on the Finns in today's magazine section will consider that it was prepared two weeks ago and went to press before the Soviet-Finnish peace had been arranged.

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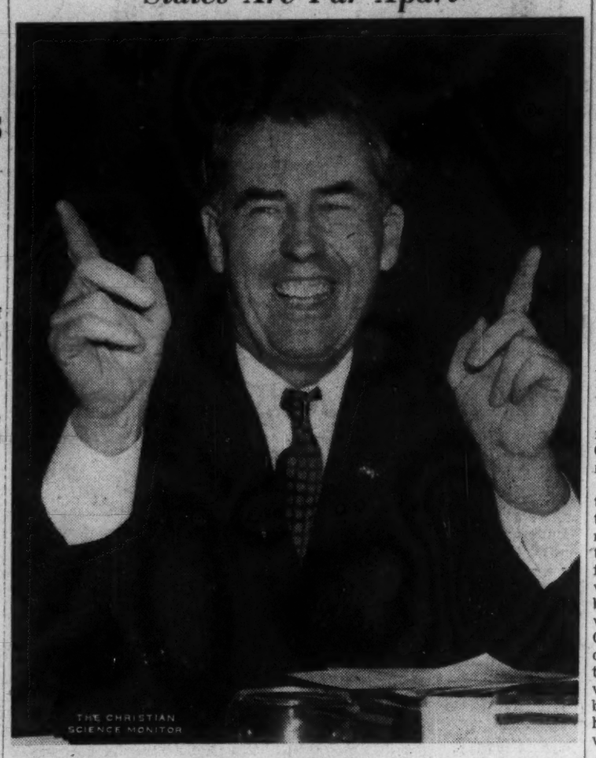

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Henry A. Wallace

Secretary of Agriculture indicates his idea of trade co-operation among the States.

Lowering of Trade Barriers By States Urged by Congress

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 16 — What is a state line?

The TNEC opens five days' hearings on interstate barriers here next week to try to find out.

People have been asking that question with increasing perplexity ever since Leo Jubb ran into trouble one June day back in 1933.

Leo Jubb was going about his business driving a truck with a New York license plate in Maine when he was whistled over to the side of the road and made to pay a $75 Maine license fee.

Trigger-quick to reply, in the official report of a United States Government agency on the subject, New York arrested two Maine truck drivers, just as astonished as Leo Jubb, who had failed to get New York license plates.

Absurd, Wallace Says

From that day to this there has been border warfare between various States. Truck drivers caught off base, that is, in rival States with wrong tags, are likely to telephone their employers from the lock-up. Perishable foodstuffs have perished. State lines that, for 150 years, have meant less and less, now suddenly mean more and more. Interstate barriers threaten to "Balkanize" the United States. Truck drivers crossing boundaries don't know whether they are getting green lights, red lights, amber lights or all three blinking faintly together.

Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, declares the situation has "gone to absurd lengths." The Justice Department is studying the matter.

"Ports of entry" have been set up, reminiscent of Europe. A "Hull pact" for the continuation of trade and lowered interstate barriers seems to be in order.

In no single State in the Union, cries the American Trucking Associations, Inc., are the weight restrictions for wandering trucks now the same as those of States adjoining; in every case the law changes when the motor carrier crosses the State line.

The Federal Government has set up an "Interdepartmental Committee on Interstate Trade Barriers" trying to break down the new customs barriers. Meanwhile, a bramble of laws covers the unfortunate truck driver who pushes his lumbering load of produce over the interstate highways in broad daylight or beneath the moon: 48 States, the District of Columbia, and the Federal Congress have supplied 50 different sets of regulations which, theoretically at least, the ill-fated Leo Jubbs of 1940 ought to know and memorize. If anyone thinks these are a joke, ask the truck driver. "Buddy, it

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

American Aid To Allies Goes Under Inquiry

Two Congressional probes seek facts on reported sale of new-type planes before U. S. gets them.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 16—American aid to the Allies in the form of aircraft and the effect that selling planes may have on the United States' own defense forces will be explained to two Congressional investigating committees next week.

The opening of these investigations is generally linked directly to yesterday's sudden announcement in New York that negotiations by the French and British for the purchase of $1,000,000,000 worth of American warplanes had been suspended. The suspension will keep the books clear until Congress has either relieved or confirmed its suspicions that certain advanced types of warplanes were to be released to the Allies before the United States Army had been adequately supplied with them.

The Aviation Subcommittee of the House Military Affairs Committee has called Secretary of War Harry H. Woodring to explain charges that the Joint Army and Navy Aeronautical Board has released for sale advanced-type fighting ships before any such models had been delivered to this country's forces. At the same time, the Senate Military Affairs Committee will convene to discuss holding an independent investigation of its own along similar lines.

May Have Deeper Meaning

Behind this controversy, which Administration spokesmen fear may be ballooned by isolationist opponents lies a real concern in American military circles over the Allies' strength in the air vis-a-vis German aerial superiority and a desire to help Britain and France remedy this.

The first evidence of difficulty over the huge Allied orders being placed in this country came when Maj. Gen. H. H. Arnold, Chief of the Army Air Corps, testified before the House Appropriations Committee that the $170,000,000, appropriated last year for the Army's plane expansion program, was insufficient by $20,000,000 to $30,000,000.

This was misinterpreted, the War Department explains, to mean that Allied buying had forced up the price in planes, whereas, in reality, the insufficiency had arisen from America's necessity of changing its original contracts to include more and better planes as a step in preserving this country' aerial strength. The first impression, however, was never entirely dispelled.

What Started Inquiry

The immediate point of departure for the impending investigation was the press report, printed early this week, that the Aero-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

Intimate Message from Washington

That Little Men Often Become Presidents, as History Shows, Reminds One of the Analogy Between Oaks and Acorns

By the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

We hear many persons these days bemoaning the "poor crop" of candidates who have appeared on the horizon to fill the highest office bestowable by the American electorate. Some people have been so complaining nearly every four years since American Presidents were first elected; it should not be forgotten that Jefferson and Lincoln were most bitterly reviled by many of their contemporaries.

Mayor La Guardia of New York is said to have made the comment that he went to the motion picture "Abe Lincoln in Illinois" and came away feeling depressed by contrast at the list of men from which the next President of the United States probably will be chosen.

Such persons talk as if this lack of obvious greatness among presidential candidates were a new thing. Many of them, no doubt, are under the spell of "the good old days" when, in retrospect, statesmen look like Titans. As a matter of fact, it was 50 or more years ago that Viscount James Bryce, noted English scholar who later became British Ambassador to the United States, wrote a chapter in his "American Commonwealth" entitled, "Why Great Men Are Not Chosen Presidents."

In his notably successful attempt to interpret the American System of Government to the British, Lord Bryce went at length into this subject. In a country, he wrote, where opportunities generally are open to men of talents, one would expect that the highest place would always be won by a man of brilliant gifts.

Others Often Wonder, Too

But looking back at the Presidents of the first 100 years of the Republic he found that the "only remarkable thing about most of them" was that "being so commonplace they should have climbed so high." He excepted from his comment the founding fathers and Abraham Lincoln.

You might jump to the conclusion that Lord Bryce was being critical of the United States. He wasn't. He found Americans first to admit his statements, and to agree with the reasons on which he based them.

Lord Bryce's reasons are three:

Because great men are rare in politics.

Because the method of choosing the President does not bring them to the top.

Because they are not, in quiet times, absolutely needed.

Why should great men be rare in politics? Probably because eminent men make more enemies than obscure men. **The temptation of aspirants** to political office is to make friends with every section of the Party. They may sacrifice more important principles in so doing. Moreover, in politics, if issues do not exist, one is expected to create them, when the development of individual character tends toward just the opposite.

As Henry F. Ashurst, Senator from Arizona, for 28 years, said in a Senate speech a few years ago, "politics is like being on roller skates. Sometimes you go where you want to go and sometimes you go where the skates take you."

"When the choice lies between a brilliant and a safe man, the safe man is preferred," observes Lord Bryce. To a party it is more important that its nominee be elected than that he turn out to be a great President. Unfortunately, there are too few politicians who believe in the sentiments expressed in the House long years ago by Representative Jerry Simpson of Kansas who, when baited by Speaker Reed, dramatically proclaimed, "Mr. Speaker, I would rather be right than President."

They Served Their Purpose

The number of second-rate Presidents the United States has had in its 150 years has not been as much of a tragedy as might have been expected.

For one thing, all down through American history, it has been shown that when a great national need arose the President could usually rise to the occasion and then subside to a place of not too much importance when the emergency was over.

Secondly, there was no need for the Presidency to advance too far ahead of the people who choose the man to fill it.

Today, there are numerous reasons to think that the era of the mediocre President may before long be past.

Straws in the wind are the partial cleanup of political machines in several large cities of the country, the success of public opinion in getting through Congress the Hatch bill and amendments prohibiting political activity on the part of lesser public servants, and the increased participation in Government of the abler type of person who was formerly busy building up the Nation's material wealth.

President Roosevelt, in his Jackson Day speech, pointed to the growth of the independent vote in the last generation as another warning to politicians.

The future of political parties in the United States, he told his fellow Democrats, "lies with those wise political leaders who realize that the great public is interested more in government than in politics."

Mary Hornaday

Trek to Exile Of 450,000 Finns; Diet Backs 'Peace'

Finland crippled economically and thousands destitute as result of Russian grab.

By Edmund Stevens

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HELSINGFORS, Finland, March 16—Proceeding with firm courage, and "with a sword in one hand and a trowel in the other," Finland has begun its task of reconstruction.

First, and most urgent, is the evacuation of all of the Finns who can be removed from the areas ceded to Russia.

By a stroke of the pen in the Kremlin conference, some 450,000 persons have been deprived of their homes and exiled from their native villages.

By a vote of 145 to 3, when Finland's Parliament last night approved the "peace" with Russia, this country has indicated its desperate recognition of the situation which forced it to accept dictated terms.

'We Waged War Alone'

"We waged war alone . . . we concluded peace alone," Premier Risto Ryti told the Diet as all but its three Swedish Party members voted to ratify the Soviet's terms.

And though those terms contain no provision for shifts of population, it is clear that no Finns who can do otherwise will stay behind to taste the benefits of a Soviet system imposed by the conqueror's sword.

To remove these people and their personal possessions, all available means of transportation are being mobilized, including autobusses and private cars. All autobus passenger services elsewhere are being suspended. Individuals with driver's licenses were requested in the newpapers to report at the Trade Union House today in Helsingfors and to bring along food and clothing for a week. In addition, all those living within 20 kilometers (12.5 miles) of the new line of demarcation who own horses and wagons were asked to place themselves at the disposal of the evacuation authorities.

Reds Get Mills

The peace treaty with Russia stipulates that nothing shall be removed except personal possessions. The Russians thus come into possession, not only of large pulp and cellulose mills in the Vuoksi Valley—such as the huge modern pulp mill at Enso—but much of Finland's richest timberland as well as Uuras, which is the main port of its timber export trade.

At the same time, the great hydroelectric power plant at Imatra, which supplies most of southern and central Finland with its power will be exactly three miles from the new Soviet frontier.

It is needless to point out that this cripples the country economically and deprives thousands of Finnish workers of their livelihood. It is estimated that a total of 600,000 persons have been rendered economically destitute by the war and its aftermath.

"Self-determination?"

In conjunction with this imperialistic grabbing of the territories of an alien people, it is interesting to recall the "right of self-determination of nations" which was one of the slogans of the October revolution.

In the early days of the Soviet Government when Stalin, under Lenin, occupied the less conspicuous post of Commissar of Nationalities, it was he who proclaimed this principle as the cornerstone of Soviet policy on the national question and it was this principle then which determined Soviet policy in recognizing Finnish independence and territorial integrity.

April Deadline

Withdrawal of Finnish troops and civilians from the ceded areas is under way and will continue into April, according to a schedule appended to the treaty.

The areas yielded, perhaps approximately one-seventh of Finland, were among the richest in the country, said Prof. Iivari Leiwiska of Helsingfors University's geography department.

The Karelian Isthmus, which the Finns must have left by March 26, contains the best larch forests in Europe, along with rich farming areas around Viborg and along the shores of Lake Ladoga, he said.

[The Supreme Soviet of the U. S. S. R. meets March 29 to approve the treaty and possibly decide on government of the territory acquired from Finland. This includes the Karelian Isthmus, Viborg, areas in northeastern Finland, part of the Arctic coast, and, by lease, the Hangoe Peninsula in southwestern Finland.]

Finland defends peace as only way: Page 5.

By a Staff Artist

King Carol of Rumania

Trade dictation by Germany likened to loss of independence.

Rumania 'No' Rejects Nazi 'Security' Plan

BUCHAREST, Rumania, March 16 (AP)—Sources close to King Carol declared today that Rumania could not pay Germany's price for a "security" offer.

They described the terms for proposed Hungarian and Russian border guarantees as "intolerable and impossible of acceptance" and said the plan was doomed unless Germany modified it greatly.

Stiff opposition arose in high Government quarters against every concession asked of Rumania—political, economic and military.

The King's advisers were said to feel that any Rumanian attempt to give Germany the virtual monopoly of exports it seeks would disrupt the country's economy almost as badly as war itself.

The King was pictured as particularly indignant over a reported German suggestion that he take a pro-Nazi Iron Guardist into his Cabinet.

Mission Now in Berlin

A Rumanian military mission now in Berlin, it was reported reliably, has been told that Russia could be persuaded to sign a 25-year nonaggression pact with Rumania and that Hungary would pledge not to press territorial revision demands for 10 years.

Rumania, which already has a British-French pledge of aid against aggression, holds territory once possessed by Russia and Hungary.

For engineering such assurances, Germany, in need of Rumania's oil and grain, is reported to want:

1. Rumania's promise to demobilize most of its 1,600,000 soldiers at once, so they can return to work in fields and factories.

2. Acceleration of Rumanian industry and agriculture to an unprecedented degree.

3. A virtual German monopoly on Rumania's exports of oil, cereals and other supplies.

4. Admission of one Iron Guard member to the Rumanian Cabinet to "safeguard German interest."

Amnesty to Guardist

Officials abruptly dismissed any possibility of installing a Guardist in the Cabinet. Although the Government is offering amnesty to 800 Iron Guardists now in concentration camps if they pledge allegiance to the King and join the National Rebirth Front—Rumania's only political party—fugitive leaders still in Germany will be barred from the homeland.

The reported army demobilization was opposed by military leaders as putting Rumania completely at the mercy of foreign powers, no matter what guarantees were made on paper.

In some quarters, belief was held that the Guardist issue might prove insurmountable. Germany was said to have called such a Cabinet revision vital to the suggested security plan. King Carol fears than an avowed protector of Nazi interests in his Cabinet would be the beginning of the end of Rumanian independence.

Roosevelt's Brigade Never Got Off Land

LONDON (AP)—The plan to send Col. Kermit Roosevelt and an international brigade of 5,000 volunteers to aid the Finns evidently will be cancelled.

Most of the brigade's khaki-uniformed men — Czechs, Poles, Swedes, Austrians, and a handful of soldiers of fortune—still were quartered in London.

The Week in Focus: Finns Yield as Reich Pressure Prevents Allied Assistance

Guns Silent but Nation Mourns; Diplomacy Active in Balkans

By Roland Sharp and Neal Stanford
Staff Writers of The Christian Science Monitor

Somewhere deep in the workings of this strange world, and only partly disclosed, lie the diplomatic forces responsible for Finland's temporary surrender.

Much more than the immediate destiny of the Finns turned this week on decisions sadly reached by that fearless but far-sighted people. The entire European situation shifts rapidly under a redistribution of pressures. These seven crowded days eventuate in the war's third phase.

The first phase was Munich, postponing the outbreak of hostilities by sacrificing Czechoslovakia to the Reich. The Czechs on Friday grimly passed their first year under Nazi rule.

The second was Poland's absorption by Germany and Russia.

The third opens with Russia dominant over Finland, and the Reich jubilantly capitalizing on another setback to Allied prestige, a setback due to Germany's strategic location.

And through the tangled scene strides Finland, unbeaten in courage, still nominally independent, smaller by about one seventh in territory but great even in apparent defeat.

Russia's Terms

Superficially, Soviet Russia is the winner. Yet seasoned observers in a dozen capitals note that Berlin moved behind the diplomatic scenes with increasing assurance. German diplomacy even more than the Russian steamroller of manpower, convinced Finland's leaders that further resistance would be against the small country's ultimate interests.

In the treaty of armistice and peace signed at Moscow Wednesday, and ratified by the Finnish Parliament Friday, 145 to 3, Russia imposed terms far harsher than those refused by Finland before fighting began.

Viborg, Finland's third largest city, and the entire Karelian Isthmus go to Russia. Lake Ladoga becomes a Russian pond. All of its Finnish shores are taken, including the large towns of Sortavala and Suojaervi.

Finland also was forced to give ground at several other points along the Russo-Finnish frontier. It leased, for 30 years, the naval base of Hangoe off its southwest coast.

The vanguard of 100,000 Finns in areas to be occupied by Russia began to stream across the snow-bound countryside. A new life in free Finland is chosen by most of them, even if they must leave all or most of their property behind.

Relief needs continue.

Field Marshal Baron Mannerheim, in bidding farewell to his troops, reported Finnish casualties as 15,000, against 200,000 for Russia.

Why Finns Yielded

Foreign Minister Vaeino Tanner had some explaining to do when he stepped sadly to the microphone to tell his countrymen why the Government had decided to give in. Although hard-pressed, the Finnish people were embattled and at first paid little attention to rumors of an impending "peace."

Mr. Tanner substantially confirmed statements by the British and French Prime Ministers that "all available resources" and upward of 50,000 Allied troops had been offered "during the last weeks." The "only possible route" lay across Norway and Sweden. Those powers, Mr. Tanner bluntly reported, "categorically refused" requests of Finland and the Allies to let troops pass.

Left alone without adequate manpower, Finland had to choose either eventual absorption by the Soviets, or a hard peace now. The Government chose to stop Russia's destructive bombings and build toward some future restoration of lost lands.

Norway's Foreign Minister, Halvdan Koht, disclosed in a radiocast Friday that the Allies formally requested troop passage Tuesday, or "too late." He said Scandinavia's refusal was due to knowledge Germany would intervene.

So the trail of apparent causes for Finland's tragedy leads back at last to Berlin. German diplomats astutely capitalized on their ability to throw more troops into Scandinavia than could the Allies in a short time.

Berlin, it seems, wanted the war to end, possibly so that Russian expansion would be stopped where it is in the Baltic. Also, the Reich wants Soviet energies released to produce raw materials. Russia, disclosed as a militarily weak great power by the Finnish war, falls more under German influence. Hence Berlin's jubilation in the Finnish "peace."

Norse Bloc?

President Kallio of Finland openly advocated a Scandinavian defensive alliance. With the 105-day war halted, press and public in Norway, Sweden, and Denmark became bolder, but Governmental officials moved circumspectly.

Shift to Balkans

Germany knows that the war may be won or lost on its food line and its oil line. Saved from the prospect of an extended front in Scandinavia, the Reich turned southward in an effort to keep the Balkans neutral and productive. Nearly every country there, including Turkey on the borders of the Near East, already depends on the Reich for half or more of its trade.

Rumania, key to German oil aside from Russian supplies, first felt the German thumb. King Carol reacted vigorously against terms of a reported "security" offer that would in effect give the Reich a monopoly of Rumanian exports. Inclusion of a pro-Nazi Iron Guardist in the Cabinet is said to be a German demand.

Foreign Minister von Ribbentrop on his Rome visit was believed trying to draw Italy into an economic bloc with Russia and several smaller nations, including oil-vital Rumania.

Thus German diplomacy seems aimed at throwing on the Allies any onus for future hostilities in the Balkans or Near East, where an Allied army of three-quarters of a million waits. Air chiefs conferred with General Kilsikh, head of the Turkish Air Force, this week. Unless fighting spreads to the south, Rumanian and Russian oil supplies may remain open to the Reich. Turkey is a short bombing hop from the Baku-Batum oil pipeline.

Coal for Italy

Disadvantaged by the Finnish outcome, Britain and France hastened to pit their skill and money against Germany's new "waiting war," ar "Seitzkreig."

Britain oversubscribed a war loan of £300,000,000; signed a trade pact with Norway, and released 13 Italian ships carrying coal from Germany, on condition no future shipments would be made. Herr von Ribbentrop reportedly arranged an accord for rail transport of coal to Italy.

Still bargaining with both sides, Premier Mussolini has fortified his German frontier—just in case the Axis cracks.

Farm Appropriation

When the House of Representatives struck out $66,000,000 from the budget estimates for the Department of Agriculture, some commentators again dared hope that economy had at long last come to Capitol Hill. Last Monday they received their customary disillusionment. For the Senate Appropriations Committee calmly upped the farm appropriation bill by $309,000,000. If the Senate approves, as it is expected to do, the country will have a billion-dollar farm bill and will be facing again the question of raising taxes or extending the Federal debt limit, or perhaps the Administration has some ingenious method such as using the gold mark up to stave off the issue until after elections.

Farm prices today are generally well ahead of where they stood last year. They are far ahead of their position when the price parity theory was adopted in the AAA. Still the pressure for farm subsidies continues. And the reason—as perhaps you have already guessed—appears to be more political than economic. For this is election year when both Congressmen and presidential aspirants must woo the farmers.

Wagner Act Changes?

Last week the Smith Committee brought before the House 17 recommendations for amending the Wagner Act and reorganizing the National Labor Relations Board. As had been expected the Congress of Industrial Organizations this week aligned itself against the proposed sweeping changes, and organized business—represented by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States—supported them. But it was still doubtful what Congress and the Administration would do.

Late in the week, Senator Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York, author of the disputed Act, revealed his willingness to see certain changes in the measure—particularly the enlargement of the Labor Board from three to five members—but defended the thesis that the great need was for proper enforcement, rather than amendments.

Hatch Bill Debate

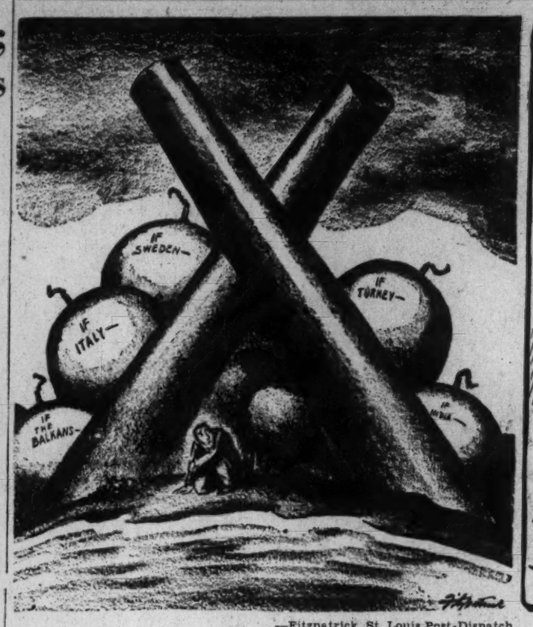
For two weeks the Hatch Act amendment that would extend a ban on political activities by Federal officeholders to State officeholders receiving Federal funds has tied up debate in the Senate. Last week end Majority Leader Allen W. Barkley of Kentucky was able to save the bill only by threatening to resign.

Late Friday of this week the bill was practically assured of being squeezed through the Senate early next week as the Senate unanimously agreed to vote on it. To the amazement of many the small band of Republicans and Democrats defending the bill held their ground in spite of an amendment added to it by its enemies limiting political contributions by an individual to $5,000.

Americana

Supreme Court: It was an unusually quiet "decision Monday" for the Supreme Court this week. Its most newsworthy action was its refusal to reconsider a previous decision that enjoined Arkansas from imposing a tax on gasoline (in excess of 20 gallons) carried in the fuel tanks of interstate buses.

Census Issue: The Government partially appeased the increasing number of objectors to certain census questions on Friday by conceding a point. If people do not wish to tell the enumerator their income for last year, said Harry L. Hopkins, Secretary of Commerce, they can write it on an unsigned slip and forward it in a sealed envelope to the census bureau.



—Fitzpatrick, St. Louis Post-Dispatch
In the "Anything May Happen Stage"

—Hungerford, Pittsburgh Post-Gazette
Day Dreaming

—Elderman, Washington Post
Another Plow-Under

Selective Logging Benefits Told Lumbermen by Official

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore.—The forestry depletion program, under way through co-operation of the Treasury Department with the Department of Agriculture, was clarified here at a three-day Pacific Logging Congress. The program for aiding selective forestry was outlined by E. T. F. Wohlenberg of San Francisco, Western representative for commercial forests, United States Forest Service. It was pointed out that a ruling by the Secretary of the Treasury in 1938 assures tax relief to timber operators employing selective logging, through a higher than average depletion allowance.

This theory first was brought into use in the World War, when the best spruce trees were logged selectively for airplane construction, and depletion for Federal income tax purposes was allowed at several times the average value. As removal of 70 per cent of the volume by selective logging will remove 85 to 95 per cent of the value of the stand, the depletion is being recognized for tax purposes by the Federal Government, according to Mr. Wohlenberg.

The Congress passed a resolution opposing legislation to permit the Government to log, operate sawmills and market forest products, asking a $50,000 added appropriation for the Pacific Northwest Experiment Station, urging research agencies to investigate methods of converting waste woods into useful products, asking for the full $2,500,000 appropriation for forest fire protection under the Clark-McNary Act, amendment of the Act to provide authorization of $9,000,000 to be matched by State and private funds, asking labor unions, the National Labor Relations Board, and other agencies to recognize the demand for trained young men in the industry and permit their employment through provisions in labor agreements.

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Art and the Motion Picture

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Calif.—Although criticism of motion pictures is one of the most popular indoor sports of today among intellectual circles, educators, sociologists, psychologists and artists have become increasingly concerned with them, Daniel M. Mendelowitz, professor in arts and education, said here recently.

The importance of the motion picture as a form of contemporary artistic expression is now gaining gradual recognition because it is more popular than any other artistic form, Mr. Mendelowitz declared. It contacts a greater number of people than any other art form and its popularity is easily explained, since it combines popular elements from all other arts.

But, Mr. Mendelowitz pointed out, there are two criticisms still often heard against the movies. The first, that they are not serious in intent since they are conceived primarily for entertainment purposes, he declared to be baseless criticism. The movies are no more superficial, he said, than most fictional literature.

"Neither field presents an impressive cultural standard when viewed en masse," he said. "If you do not agree, step into any magazine store or lending library and look at the books. However, just as an occasional novel towers above the mass of written entertainment published purely for commercial gain, so an occasional movie stands out from the mass of movies as a piece of significant, important, and moving expression.

"One reason why many people who enjoy reading find the movies superficial," he added, "is that they do not use the same discriminating methods for choosing their movies that they use in choosing books. Their reading is based on a thoughtful study of book reviews or on the recommendation of an individual whose tastes and judgments they respect. Their movies' attendance, however, is governed by the convenience of a theater, the fear of a dull evening, or a threat of rain."

The second criticism against movies scored by Mr. Mendelowitz concerned that one presented by the aesthetes—that mechanized and routine integration of many talents does away with the possibility of any one person expressing his point of view. If this were true, the professor pointed out, architecture would be open to the same criticism. As it is, he said, there are often hackneyed and conventionalized results, but when a master director is in control, the talents of the artists and craftsmen are brought together to increase the effectiveness of the final product.

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County Takes Land for Taxes, Finds Itself Holding the Bag

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SCRANTON, Pa., March 16—Lackawanna County, of which Scranton is the seat, has changed from the rôle of tax collector to that of rent collector to holders of 6,000 properties which were sold for tax arrears a little more than a month ago. With no one willing to buy the properties, the County assumed title and now faces the problem of collecting rentals until the original owners are able to redeem them or a real estate boom develops.

Meanwhile a County real estate bureau of five persons, drawing salaries up to $2,400 a year, will attempt to collect the rents. No program has been developed to dispose of the properties and it believed the County may have to return to the original owners at the end of a two-year period some properties sold for back taxes.

The real estate slump and subsequent sale of tax-delinquent properties—one of the biggest disbursals in the history of the Commonwealth—were described as due chiefly to the anthracite mining situation.

Anthracite Decline

Hard-coal mining has been the chief industry of this region, and as the "black diamonds" were taken from the ground, the mines, for tax purposes, became less valuable. Thus constant depreciation of the properties has been going on for years, and as they failed to yield the tax revenue required to carry on rising State, County, and municipal government costs, other revenues had to be found. Tax assessors thereupon turned to real estate.

Many real estate owners, hit by the economic recession, became delinquent, and the list grew year by year until it became obvious to officials that something must be done.

The problem was taken to Harrisburg and put before the Legislature during the Administration of Gov. George H. Earle. Laws were passed to help the tax collectors. When these were found to be insufficient, more stringent enactments were put through with the result that County officials were authorized to proceed energetically to collect taxes long overdue—levies dating back several years.

Properties Sold

Delinquent properties were advertised late in January and the sale followed.

There is wide difference of opinion here regarding the tax situation. In some quarters it is held the real-estate levy is reasonable; in others it is held exorbitant. Defenders of the tax rate declared that assessments were low—"only about 60 per cent of the value of the properties." The opposition felt the rate was more than hard-hit real estate could stand; that the cost of government—State, County, borough and municipal—had mounted so high that a taxpayers' revolt like that in New York State was "just around the corner."

In any event, delinquent property just bought by Lackawanna County is off the tax rolls and will bring in no revenue to Commonwealth, County, nor City of Scranton until some one buys it.

"I feel the costs of the tax sale will far exceed the results obtained from it," said County Treasurer John B. Wallis, Jr., who conducted the auction.

Sell-and-Tax Race

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., March 16—As a result of the economic depression, Atlantic City is unwillingly in the real estate business to the amount of $3,323,305.

Miss Bessie M. Townsend, City Comptroller supplied the figures, as of March 1. The situation continues, she said, to be a race to sell properties to private buyers and thus put them back on the tax rolls faster than they come into the City's hands. The result is that City officials are forced to become real estate traders.

Outright title has been acquired to $866,308 worth of properties by the City as a result of deeds or foreclosures after tax defaults. Tax title liens for $2,456,996 are held against other tax-delinquent properties which may have to be taken unless redeemed within two years.

Total assessed valuation of all privately owned property in Atlantic City is less than $95,000,000.

City holdings include five valuable Boardwalk sites. In addition, Galen Hall Hotel, an Inlet section landmark which the City acquired for $76,000 delinquent taxes, is being leased for five years for $32,000. An Inlet apartment building acquired for $85,618 back taxes is leased for five years for $37,500. A Chelsea section hotel taken in for $38,426 in taxes and foreclosure costs was sold for $40,000.

Education Exchange Urged To Draw Americas Closer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, Mo.—A wide exchange of students and professors among the North, Central and South American Nations to bring the peoples of the continents together for a common defense of democratic institutions has been proposed by Ernesto Montenegro, Buenos Aires journalist and visiting lecturer at the University of Missouri School of Journalism under the supervision of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

Señor Montenegro, a native of Chile, at one time an editor of El Mercurio, oldest of Spanish American newspapers, and now contributing editor of La Prensa in Buenos Aires, proposes an exchange of students in such large numbers as to produce in South and Central America an influence from the United States similar to that exerted on China through the education of thousands of Chinese students, in this country after the Boxer settlement.

The South American editor, who came here for a month as visiting lecturer on Pan-American relations and South American newspaper practice, has submitted a memorandum on his plan to the Association of American Universities, to which he talked on the occasion of the Association's forty-first annual conference, held here recently.

Influence on China

"A deep and lasting influence has been exerted upon China by the United States through the Chinese students assigned to American colleges," Señor Montenegro wrote. "Thousands of Chinese youths carried back to their country the ideas, alert mental habits, and love of liberty that had been instilled in them through their relations with Americans. It is not too much to say that the Chinese Republic was born out of that affection for Americans and their form of Government and way of life.

"Now a closer and more urgent need arises for the American people to cultivate the friendship and understanding of the Latin Americans. South American history shows many relapses into revolution and tyranny, but the aspiration remains strong as ever for more perfect government. Our peoples require a better understanding, a better preparation for the responsibilities of self-government, a more practical and effective training in the modern technique of industry and trade, a more direct application of science to the daily needs of the people. All this can be furnished by American institutions of learning and of applied arts and sciences.

Need for Funds Stressed

"One of our major difficulties is our disadvantageous economic position. Our rate of exchange is so low that the South American Governments, as well as individuals, find it very expensive to support a Latin American student in the United States. I propose a concerted effort on the part of all American educational agencies, including the Carnegie and Rockefeller group, and even, if necessary, the intervention of the Federal Government in Washington.

"Nothing more timely and effective could be devised in my judgment than an interchange of educational facilities of the Americas. I am witness to the results of such an interchange on a small scale, in the case of Senor Arriagada, Chilean student in the University of Missouri School of Journalism, who carried a wide acquaintance with American journalistic practice back to his native country.

Extra Phone Charge In S. C. Off July 1

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Through the elimination of extra charges for the so-called French type sets, South Carolina customers of the Bell Telephone System will realize savings of approximately $35,000 annually, the State Public Service Commission has announced. The fee will end after July 1.

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Tommies to Test U. S. 'Chow'

WASHINGTON (AP) — British "Tommies" in the French front line soon will be eating a new emergency ration developed by experts of the United States Army—and so will 65,000 American soldiers.

The British Government, it is learned, has placed an initial order with an Indianapolis firm for a consignment of the new canned "chow."

The United States Army will give "field ration, type C" a two-day tryout during the big maneuvers in Texas next month.

The ration, designed for a possible three-day emergency, is packed in twin tin cans, each with its key opener.

Each man will carry one 15-ounce can of pre-cooked meat and beans, one of beef stew, one of meat and vegetable hash, and three companion cans, each of which contains six ounces of crackers, one ounce of sugar, and ¾ ounce of pulverized coffee, soluble even in cold water.

The new ration costs 70 cents a day (as against the present daily ration allowance of 40½ cents), but the price is expected to be reduced by quantity production.

The Army also is experimenting with a super-emergency ration—a hard bar composed of chocolate, milk, soy bean meal, cocoa butter, and other ingredients. Maj. Paul P. Logan, an instructor at the Army Industrial College, who holds the patent, made its taste such that men will not be tempted to eat it as candy.

In dire necessity, a man taking three 4-ounce bars a day could be sustained in the field for three or four days.

The new emergency rations are considered a big improvement, both in taste and food value, over the old bully beef and hardtack.

Maps of Safe Routes For School Pupils

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, March 16—A project to supply each of Philadelphia's 340,000 pupils with a map showing the safest route from his home to school has been approved by the Works Projects Administration in Washington and is scheduled to begin within the next few weeks.

The project, sponsored jointly by the Department of Public Safety and the Board of Education, will give employment to 800 workers and will cost $467,234.

Washington Record

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, March 16, 1940

President:

Issued a statement lauding Finland and proclaiming the right of small nations to maintain their independence. Proclaimed April 6 as Army Day.

Senate:

Approved the $92,769,021 first deficiency bill.

Completed Congressional action of the Treasury-Post Office appropriation bill.

House:

Passed the $654,000,000 naval expansion bill; the $23,907,744 legislative appropriation bill; bill creating new Circuit Court and District Court judgeships; adopted conference report on the Treasury-Post Office bill.

Washington Sideglances

House member wonders if Sumner Welles 'lost his shirt' abroad—Senator Chandler says pernicious politics depends upon who is doing it—It takes a war to make Bailey read a novel.

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Reinforcements: When Congressmen from the Middle West were discussing publicly on the floor of the House the other day about the British-made clothes that Sumner Welles, Undersecretary of State, is reported to have acquired in London, Miss Jessie Sumner, Republican from Illinois, spoke up:

"Too often we find that men who go to Europe to represent Uncle Sam lose their shirt," she suggested. "Probably this wandering gentleman is no exception to the rule."

Politician vs. Statesman: Senator A. B. Chandler (D) of Kentucky didn't go to the dictionary for the definition of "pernicious" politics he gave to the Senate during debate on the Hatch "pure politics" amendments.

"Pernicious politics," said the Senator, "is when somebody on the other side does something to you. When he is on your side, he is doing a service for the country."

Light Reading: Senator Josiah W. Bailey of North Carolina disclosed to the Senate that "Gone With the Wind" was the first novel he had read since "Mr. Britling Sees It Through," during the World War. He hastened to add that he is not a novel reader, so it wouldn't appear that those were the only things he had read in over 20 years.

Nonmilitary Generals: It always surprises newcomers to Washington to hear James A. Farley and Robert H. Jackson addressed as "General" when neither has any Army connections.

They can't be saluted as "Mr. Secretary" as other members of the President's Cabinet are since there is no "Secretary of the Post Office" or "Secretary of Justice." Instead of bothering with "Mr. Attorney General" or "Mr. Postmaster General," most people shorten it to just "General."

Not Expert Enough: A pickpocket who uses his skill to amuse rather than abuse people, recently removed the President's wrist watch twice without him knowing about it. But even he didn't get anything out of the President on the third term.

Bill to Bar Reds From Office In New York on Senate Docket

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., March 16—Among measures on the docket of the Senate today is a bill by John A. Devany, Jr., Assemblyman of the Bronx, which would bar from public office persons who advocate the overthrow of Federal, State, or City governments "by force, violence, or any unlawful means." The measure was pasesd by the Assembly this week and is aimed mainly at Communists now in public office in the State.

The Devany bill this year broadens the scope of legislation introduced by Mr. Devany and passed by both houses of the Legislature and the Governor in 1939 which banned persons with subversive ideals from the civil service and the educational system. The present bill would extend the prohibition to appointive positions and will be retroactive, applying to those already in office.

Gerson Case a Test

Passage of the anti-Communist measure last year followed a sharp fight in New York City over the appointment by Stanley M. Isaacs, Borough President of Manhattan, of Simon Gerson, an admitted Communist, as his aide. The 1939 Devany bill, however, did not remove Mr. Gerson, as it did not apply to his type of public employment, and sponsors of the bill mapped this year's legislation with which they hope to turn Mr. Gerson and other Communists in the State out of Government jobs.

If Gov. Herbert H. Lehman signs the bill, as he most likely will, since he favored one of last year, the American Legion, chief proponent of legislation to prohibit employment to Communists and subversive persons, will make a test case of the Gerson appointment and take the matter into the courts.

"Gerson is admittedly a member of the Third Internationale," Assemblyman Devany said today. "We thought we had him under the terms of last year's bill, but the provisions in that measure did not relate to those in the exempt class and prevented us from securing our objective. Under the new bill, which has been passed in the lower house and which is now before the Senate, we hope to be successful."

Number Is Guess

The number of Communists in the State is entirely a matter of guessing, Assemblyman Devany said, adding, however, that it would be a small matter to "ferret them out" and see that the proper charges are placed against them.

"We know there are plenty of them," he added.

In the Senate the bill is being handled by William C. Martin, a Syracuse Legionnaire, and is likely to come up for discussion early next week. The full power of the American Legion and all other veteran organizations will be behind the measure, Mr. Devany said, recalling that the bill was one of the mandates adopted at the 1939 convention of the Legion in Albany.

The bill provides that "no person shall be appointed to any office in the classified service of the State or of any civil division thereof, nor shall any person presently employed in any such office or position be continued in such employment, nor shall any person be employed in the public service as superintendents, principals, or teachers in a public school or academy, or in a State normal school or college, or any other State educational institution who:

"(a) By word of mouth or writing wilfully and deliberately advocates, advises, or teaches the doctrine that the Government of the United States or of any state or of any political sub-division thereof should be overthrown or overturned by force, violence, or any unlawful means; or

"(b) Prints, publishes, edits, issues, or sells any book, paper, document, or written or printed matter in any form containing or advocating, advising or teaching the doctrine that the Government of the United States or of any state or of any political subdivision thereof should be overthrown by force, violence, or any unlawful means, and who advocates, teaches, or embraces the duty, necessity, or propriety of adopting the doctrine contained therein;

"(c) Organizes, or helps to organize, or becomes a member of any society or group of persons which teaches or advocates that the Government of the United States or of any state or of any political subdivision thereof shall be overthrown by force or violence, or by any unlawful means."

Right of Petition

The measure also provides that a person dismissed or declared ineligible may, "within four months of such dismissal or declaration of ineligibility be entitled to petition for an order to show cause signed by a justice of the Supreme Court why a hearing on such charges should not be had." The order to show cause shall stay the order of dismissal or ineligibility pending the hearing, the bill provides.

Opposition to the Devany bill has come from liberal groups in the State. The Women's City Club of New York in a statement today urged defeat of the measure, declaring its principles were "directly contrary to the concepts of American democracy, which has always been held to include the fundamental right of the people to elect whom they choose to represent them."

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Wits Find Mark in Nearby Sights

Scholarship and folklore take turn as targets of satire—Sports and social scene viewed.

On With the Job

Three-part series of 36 articles. Last of 12 articles on "Humor in the World Crisis."

By E. Bigelow Thompson

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Stephen Leacock's humor frequently runs to the nonsensical. A projected book, designed, he says, in "A Manual of Education" to embody in concise form remnants of early and not-too-well-remembered education, is typical of his drollery. His format, so convenient that "everybody may carry his education in his hip pocket," will with a few hours' conscientious application enable his readers "to put themselves on an equal footing with the most scholarly."

Astronomy "teaches the correct use of the sun and the planets," he states. "These may be put on a frame of little sticks and turned around. This causes the tides. Those at the ends of the sticks are enormously far away. From time to time a diligent searching of the sticks reveals new planets."

Great men of history he lines up and catalogues as follows:

Peter the Great Alfred the Great Frederick the Great John the Great Tom the Great Jim the Great Jo the Great etc., etc.	It is impossible for a busy man to keep these apart. They sought a living as kings and apostles and pugilists and so on.

On the premise that "botany is the art of plants," Leacock simplifies this into—"Plants are divided into trees, flowers and vegetables. The true botanist knows a tree as soon as he sees it. He learns to distinguish it from a vegetable by merely putting his ear to it."

Dances and Fairy Tales

Practically any topic is grist to Robert Benchley's mill. His humor has brightened the pages of smart magazines and his "Treasurer's Report" has wandered afar from the roof garden to vaudeville, to Hollywood. "Bringing Back the Morris Dance" gives him cause for concern.

"I don't know why I never thought to speak of it before," he writes, "but we don't do nearly enough Morris-dancing in this country. These fine early summer days (or early winter days, or whenever you read this) it seems a shame to be devoting ourselves to golf and tennis . . . when we might be prancing around a pole and falling down every few feet.

"In Merrie Englandie they used to have quite a good time doing this, and there is no reason why we shouldn't today, except that good poles are hard to get. Poles with ribands on them are practically unknown. The thing to do is to get a pole and put the ribands on yourself, and then you are sure that they are fresh.

"Of course, it is not necessary to have a pole for your Morris dance, but it is better because then you have something to lean against when you get tired. . . . The chief thing for Morris-dancing is a smock and lots of ribands. I am sorry to keep harping on this riband business but you are just nobody in Morris-dancing circles unless you have a lot of ribands hanging off you. They serve to float in the wind and trip you up."

Bells are worn, Benchley explains, to give warning to the other dancers and show where each individual is at any given time.

Ring Lardner, newspaperman and sports writer, was as interested in the human parade as O. Henry. To sports readers, particularly of baseball, he contributed a gallery of amusing characters. As features, from time to time, he turned out an incredible number of shorts, all colored by his racy individuality. His European tour—like one Benchley described—is a humorous fling at foreign customs in the way Americans prefer that dish served.

"Cinderella," "Bluebeard," and "Little Red Riding Hood" came within his scope—broad modernized burlesques done in his vigorous vocabulary.

In the South

The purlieus of Birmingham, Alabama, are made real in the apparently unending epic of Octavus Roy Cohen of high society in Darktown in that city. The resourceful Mr. Florian Slappey, work-shy Beau Brummel and authority on Bumminham's Blue Book, Bud Peaglar, proprietor of the Barbecue Lunch Room & Billiard Parlor, Semore Mashby, the attenuated money lender who was feared and despised by all his colored brethren, Lawyer and Mrs. Evans Chew, J. Caesar Clump and all the others wander in and out of the affairs of Birmingham social life, the Sons and Daughters of I Will Arise, and the unstable Midnight Pictures Corporation, Inc.

Money and material advance is the root of all evil in the chapters of the social jealousies and domestic plots chronicled in hilarious dialect by the author. Patterning after the "white folks," his darkies stumble through amazing vocabularies in the broad humors of their attempt to set up their own world.

Into an entirely different social atmosphere but a life with as many social complications, P. G. Wodehouse takes his manservant Jeeves, now a familiar character to American readers. Jeeves, gentleman's gentleman, confidant of his young harum-scarum employer, wanders with dignity through English drawing rooms and country houses, butt of many escapades but always coming up with dignity.

Opinion on Clothes

Engaged as valet because he "floated noiselessly through the doorway like a zephyr," Jeeves supplanted Meadowes, who used to

Le Pelley

'Queer Thing, a Mirage'

Le Pelley

'Er, . . Captain, . . Don't Look Now'

clump. He also had definite ideas on apparel.

"Don't you like this suit, Jeeves?"

"Oh, yes, sir."

"Well, what don't you like about it?"

"It is a very nice suit, sir."

"Well, what's wrong with it? Out with it, dash it!"

"If I might make a suggestion, sir, a simple brown or blue, with a hint of some quiet twill—"

"What absolute rot!"

"Very good, sir."

"Perfectly blithering, my dear man!"

"As you say, sir."

. . . there didn't seem to be anything to defy.

"All right, then."

"Yes, sir."

Young Mr. Wooster discovered then that Jeeves could be agreeably adamant on questions of dress—or just as stolid in his loyalty in any question involving the affairs of Aunt Agatha, Gussie Finknottle, or the others in Wooster's set.

From this slang and banter of England today, the "is you, is you ain't" of Birmingham, or Lardner's ungrammatical and racy twist, Booth Tarkington's field is the quiet humor that smiles at adolescence, at youth and its memories.

William Sylvanus Baxter, lovelorn hero of "Seventeen," passing through youth's age of chivalry (with his 10-year-old sister, Jane, as one of its drawbacks) feigns nonchalance as a pretty maid passes him on a summer afternoon. His man-of-the-world pose might have served had not the deep blue spark in her eyes glowed brighter as she met his glance—"and gentle arrows of turquoise shot him through and through."

Homeward bound, Willie performed mighty (although purely imaginary) deeds of valor for the unknown until roused at his own front porch by little Jane shrilling at him to join her in a slab of bread and butter generously covered with apple sauce and powdered sugar. To Willie she was a repulsive sight. Nevertheless, he accepted the slice he found in the dining-room but declined to eat it in Jane's sticky-faced company. Upstairs, in his room, between bites, he indicted a poem, "Milady," to the unknown.

In his high and lonely mood the shrill of "Will—ee!" grated. This summons came from Jane and Willie "concealed his poem in the drawer of the writing table, for Jane's footsteps were approaching his door."

Jane's message was that his mother wanted him to help Genesis, a Negro odd-jobs man, bring some wash-tubs and a tin clothes boiler home from the second-hand man's store.

Willie went, but the ignominy of the task his mother had set was not realized until he and Genesis set forth on the return journey from the store where Mrs. Baxter had purchased her laundry equipment at auction. Strangely, the procession, including Genesis' hound, Clematis, encountered the idol of Willie's dreams with ludicrous results.

Of Willie and his aspirations and shortcomings, and, indeed, the Baxters and their neighbors, Tarkington has produced one of those rare books to be read aloud in the bosom of one's family, because it is too good not to be shared with others. It is full of laughter, ecstatic moments and moments of despair that we all have known when we were Seventeen.

$350,000 Settles Pendergast's Taxes

WASHINGTON, March 16—The Government has accepted an offer of $350,000 to settle a tax claim of $707,000 against Tom Pendergast, jailed leader of the Kansas City Democratic "machine."

Justice Department officials disclosed this here soon after it became known that a $19,000 tax claim against R. Emmett O'Malley, former Missouri State Insurance Superintendent, had been settled for $9,000.

Both Pendergast and O'Malley are serving terms in the Federal prison at Leavenworth, Kan., for income tax evasion. O'Malley is due to be released within a few days, and Pendergast's minimum term ends May 30.

Officials said that the Government had approved the settlement offers in both cases, but that notice of the acceptance had not yet been sent to Pendergast. The total claims in both cases include penalties and interest.

Three N. Y. Arrests In Usury Case

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 16—The arrest of three men charged with operating "loan shark" agencies dealing in post-dated checks, which duped thousands of persons and involved transactions totalling about $1,000,000 a week, was announced by Attorney General John J. Bennett, Jr., yesterday. The men—Philip Prever, of Millbrook, N. Y.; Milton Jacoby, of the Bronx, and Alexander Korn, of Manhattan—were indicted on March 13 by the New York County Grand Jury. Two concerns, the Prever Trade Company and the Royal Factors Corporation, check-cashing agencies, were also named in the indictment.

Some victims were charged interest as high as 300 per cent a year, it was said. Victims were mostly small businessmen, civil service employees and officers of corporations needing immediate cash.

Overalls Held Factor in Idle Youth Problem

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 16—"An unreasonable American prejudice against wearing overalls" was blamed today by Dr. Floyd W. Reeves, Director of the American Youth Commission, for education's failure to provide more realistic job training for the vast majority of youth.

In a statement made in connection with three-day conference of prominent educators held under the Commission's auspices to formulate recommendations for possible bringing secondary school programs in line with modern needs, Dr. Reeves declared:

"Public education must concern itself less exclusively with the business of pushing students up the scholastic ladder which leads nowhere and devote more attention to training which will enable our future workers to know what they can best do and in what fields there is a reasonable opportunity to finding employment."

America's prejudice against overalls, he said, is illustrated by the fact that four times as many students train as bookkeepers as there are possible jobs. This condition, he held, cannot be blamed primarily on school officials.

"Today a large portion of the 1,750,000 youth who enter the labor market lack specific training for jobs open to them, and, in too many instances, are without any definite idea of what they want to do or are fitted to do," Dr. Reeves said. "For example, a Commission study of 4,000 youth between the ages of 16 and 25 registered in public employment agencies in a number of cities revealed that of this number 77 per cent could not be classified on a basis of either training or work experience.

"These boys and girls came to the employment office with only the haziest notions of the kind of work they were qualified to perform. They were just applicants, and any kind of a job would do. When asked what they could do, the answer generally was 'anything,' which in the minds of most employers is merely another word for 'nothing.'"

Dr. Charles H. Judd, director of the education program of the National Youth Administration, is chairman of the committee.

Changes Urged In Control Of Canada Harbors

SAINT JOHN, New Brunswick (CP)—More local administration of Canada's national harbors, instead of the present system of "remote control" was proposed here recently by Conservative Leader R. J. Manion before an audience of 1,800 which filled the Capitol Theater.

Mr. Manion said that the present system of centralized administration of national harbors required modification, although coordinated development of harbor policy and control of extravagance were desirable features. Accordingly, he proposed:

"To retain a National Harbors Board as a general supervisory body, to curb extravagance, to coordinate operations and so forth.

"To establish local, voluntary harbor boards autonomous for most purposes, composed of well-equipped business men appointed from the port's population.

"This would permit local control of the competitive aspects of port management and would enable the ports to secure much business which they are now losing."

His government would assist in every possible way the encouragement of shipment of Canadian products abroad through Canadian ports.

Selma Lagerlof

STOCKHOLM, March 16 (AP)—Dr. Selma Lagerlof, the novelist who passed on at her home in Northern Sweden today, was the first woman to win the Nobel Prize for Literature.

In 1909 Dr. Lagerlof's "Gosta Berlings Saga" won widespread recognition as she received the Nobel award, while in 1914 she was signally honored by being made the first woman member of the Swedish Academy.

A firm believer in world peace, she contributed deeply to the interpretation of the problems growing out of the World War. Much of her writing had to do with the Varmland District, one of the most beautiful in Sweden, where she spent almost her entire life apart from brief residences in Stockholm and a year's travel in the Near East.

Inflation in Japan Adds To Economic Problems

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—Behind the scenes of political unrest in Japan there lies a steadily deteriorating economic situation likely to perplex even the best of Cabinets for years to come.

Inflation of the currency and shortage of "consumer's goods" mean high prices for the man in the street.

Official figures show that on the last day of 1939 the banknote issue reached an all-time high figure—3,817,752,000 yen. This represents about 1,000,000,000 yen over the figure at the opening of the year and 1,100,000,000 beyond the legal maximum limit of issue.

The Asahi newspaper reassuringly remarked that the December expansion—as much as 562,000,000, on the average, over the average of the previous month—was "reflective of an extremely active movement of business transactions at the year end." But observers here remark that the situation as a whole cannot be dismissed in any such easy and optimistic manner.

To the people of Japan, as to the people of any country, inflation is inflation and it means soaring prices with incomes as usual lagging behind.

Many Problems

And there is no way to avoid the result of diverting a great portion of Japan's industrial plant to the manufacture of munitions instead of the day-by-day necessities of the masses, any more than there is a way of causing 1,000,000 peasant-soldiers now on duty in China to grow rice on their native paddies in Japan.

Such matters are rooted deep in the long-continuing "China incident." It is realization of this which has played a large part in increasing public restlessness over the failure to bring solution of something which for a time everyone hoped might be settled through conclusive victory.

As the war drags on, financing becomes more difficult. The Bank of Japan is holding more than 2,250,000,000 yen in national deficit bonds. This represents an increase of some 700,000,000 yen in a year.

The price-pegging ordinances of last September 18 have not worked satisfactorily, especially in the central matter of rice. Now it is decided that "fundamental emergency price measures" are the thing. Seven measures have been decided upon—all these being unfortunately, essentially stopgap and without reference to underlying causes.

Food Prices Rise

Food prices rose in Tokyo in the last month for which figures are available, by the following percentages: Fish, 8.8 per cent; cereals, 14.6 per cent; and the average for all foods registered, 4.9 per cent.

Coal and electric power, in which there have been drastic shortages this winter, are to be "regulated" as regards supply-and-demand relationship, without resorting to further restrictions on consumption. What this means would probably tax Solomon's wisdom.

Rice is not to go higher. The recent price rise produced a terrific reaction. Such things as control of fertilizer prices are to be tried out. The Japanese peasant has paid dearly for fertilizer, which is a "big-family" monopoly. Undoubtedly fertilizer prices can be cut, but it means another tussle between Government and Big Business unless the latter realizes current dangers.

Distribution of rubber shoes and kindred products is to be rushed. It is said that means will be taken to provide larger quantities.

Prices of salt, "soy" sauce for seasoning fresh vegetables, and fish are to be kept down if possible.

Production and distribution of charcoal—short in early winter—and matches are to be stepped up.

Then, with the cost of living kept down, it is expected that general raising of wages is to be prevented, thus making the producer's lot easy.

Undoubtedly great efforts are being and will be made, but while militarism drives ahead on ever-greater armaments it is impossible for neutral observers to see much hope ahead for Japan's internal economy.

Japan's Reserves

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Drains on Japan's gold reserves continue as exports, while maintained, fail to yield the needed foreign exchange due to the higher proportion of yen-bloc trade, reports Winthrop W. Case in The Annalist

Industrial production has continued to expand, at least up to last August, the latest date for which the production index is currently available. But the gain has been almost entirely in the output of producers' goods, that is, war supplies.

Japan seems about to have reached the limits of its productive capacity, Mr. Case declared, while the sacrifices of its export industries to war needs has limited its ability to finance sufficient imports to make good the domestic deficiency.

In consequence of the precedence given military requirements, there has been a growing shortage of goods of all sorts, especially consumption merchandise, which often has not been available at any price.

Georgia Assured Of Federal Funds For Road Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga. — Georgia's "frozen" road program, held up pending decisions as to whether Federal money should continue to be made available while the chairmanship of the Highway Board was a controversial matter, was eased, March 9, with assurance given to the Governor and the State Attorney General, that the controversy would not halt the flow of Federal funds.

C. D. Snead, District Engineer of the Public Roads Administration, wired W. B. Brantley, State Highway Engineer, advising him of approval of contracts in 24 counties, totaling $1,323,027.

Previously it had been announced in Washington that $17,000,000 of Federal road funds were made available to Georgia.

The contracts approved include grading, surfacing, paving and bridge construction in the 24 counties. At least 15 bridges will be constructed as part of the contract work now approved.

With these contracts under way, a great intermediate step will be taken toward realization of the program which the WPA will undertake to supplement, with connecting road construction, routes between remote farm localities and market centers of the State.

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A		G	U	L	L		N	O	D			P		
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School Newspapers Get Tips On How to Give Better Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 16—The modernized school newspaper will make its appearance soon in many sections of the United States following an intensive three-day discussion of publication problems, concluded here today by the Columbia Scholastic Press Association. Nearly 3,000 student editors and faculty advisers, or the largest number ever to attend this annual event, have been exchanging views and seeking advice for three days on how to improve the school paper.

"Streamlined make-up," is one of the questions that has come up again and again during the sessions. Taking as their authority John E. Allen, Editor of "The Linotype News," and author of "The Modern Newspaper," one enthusiastic group met in a crowded room yesterday to hear a talk by Mr. Allen on modern trends in newspaper make-up and get professional criticism of their own publications which they brought along as samples.

How to give their readers a better service in the quality of news, general features, humor, cartoons, artistic appearance, advertising content, and how to make a student paper pay were topics discussed.

"The school paper should have some beneficial influence over the whole school," Fred J. Herndon, faculty adviser at Central High School, Durham, N. C., where "Junor Hi-Lights" is published, told a junior high school group yesterday. "It is not a question of working merely for the pleasure of the editorial staff. It's not your paper. It's their paper—keep that in mind. Think of it as an organization that keeps the entire school together. Represent everybody."

The use of hobby columns, etiquette reminders for school people, write-ups of the school janitor, the new teacher, the school bus and amusing arrangements of "scrambled words" were suggested as general features by Spencer B. Ames, faculty adviser for the Hamilton Junior High School paper of Elizabeth, N. J.

There is no lack of jobs in the newspaper world, provided the applicant comes with a willingness to work and not merely a desire to be on the pay-roll, William E. Haskell, assistant to the president of the New York Herald Tribune, declared.

"One of the first things I would do when I found myself on the staff of the college daily," he said, "would be to pick out some newspaper where I would eventually want to be affiliated, and I would see the City Editor of the School Editor and get the appointment as their campus correspondent to relate the school news of interest."

The capable reporters "work hard, study and they cram their heads with every fact they can get, no matter how irrelevant," Mr. Haskell added, "because there is nothing you can forget."

Seventy-nine school publications won ratings in the four special contests sponsored by the Association, it was announced by Joseph M. Murphy, Director, today.

The annual luncheon was held at the Commodore Hotel, with Representative Bruce Barton (R) of New York, as the guest speaker.

Carolinian View For No Third Term

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Following adjournment of his Republican Executive Committee, which decided to hold the State convention in Columbia, March 27, Joseph W. ("Tieless Joe") Tolbert, self-appointed Republican national committeeman from South Carolina for the past 45 years, remarked with his usual disdain for his rival party:

"The Democrats have had this country, lock, stock and barrel, for near eight years—and look at it! Look at the people begging for bread, and some you'll see sitting on the curb, with a little bag thrown over their shoulders, and the dust settling down their necks, and they just don't want to work."

Mr. Tolbert's record as Republican "boss" in South Carolina is unbroken for nearly half a century with the single exception of 1932 when the "lily white" group headed by J. C. Hambright of Rock Hill edged him out at the big G. O. P. show. Safely back in the fold now, he did not care to predict what vote his party would poll in South Carolina next fall, but expressed the opinion that Mr. Roosevelt would not be elected for a third term.

The doughty Republican champion in South Carolina admitted he had no idea who would get the presidential nomination at the Republican convention in Philadelphia. A short time ago he expressed himself in favor of Senator Robert Taft of Ohio.

Out of the some 250 delegates who will attend the State convention, 10 delegates and 10 alternates to the national convention in Philadelphia will be named.

Tanner Sees New Finland Built on Old

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 16—In the American attitude may be seen the future of Finland in that it will not permit the liberty enjoyed by the Finns to be reduced nor shall they be left to face their difficulties alone, in the opinion of Vaino A. Tanner, Minister of Foreign Relations in Helsingfors.

Thanking the people of this country for their sympathy and material sacrifices made in behalf of his Nation during the Russo-Finnish War, Mr. Tanner, in an overseas radiocast put on the air by the National Broadcasting Company here yesterday, declared his people would never forget the sympathy and material sacrifices made by Americans in behalf of Finland.

Mr. Tanner's address was seen as characteristic of the steadfastness of the Finnish people in the face of the overwhelming armed might of Soviet Russia and followed closely the comment of Risto Ryti, Finnish Premier, before the Finnish Diet in Helsingfors when the Russo-Finnish Peace Treaty came before it for approval. It was no apology for the Finnish surrender. Instead, it was a recital of why the Finnish peace delegates had to affix their names to the Soviet demands. Throughout it, however, there was a note of hopefulness. The surrender was because the Finns did not receive the outside help without which they were bound to lose, he stressed.

Mr. Tanner reviewed the problems which Finland today faces in his country's rehabilitation and declared one of their first and most important duties will be to care for the refugees who have been made homeless by the war and who will now evacuate the territory cede to the Soviet Union.

"Countless people are now engaged in transporting the essential belongings of 450,000 people from the areas which we have to surrender," he continued.

"For the same number of people we have to find a livelihood—a place where they can feel at home and be sheltered. You know how hard it is to leave a place you love—so hard that you can never feel the same toward a new place. The only consolation for those who lost everything is the knowledge that they still belong to the same nation as their brother Finns.

"The Government has declared in proclamation that the care of those citizens will be one of its first and most important duties. Although the war has destroyed property worth hundreds of millions of dollars, and although under the peace we lose enormous areas, our irreparable loss is the loss of that human material which cannot be replaced.

"For those who remain we shall try to build up a new life. We shall try by domestic works reform to win again in our reduced territory the area we have lost."

Postman's Dog Penelope Is Enshrined in Bronze

INGLEWOOD, Calif., March 16 (AP)—A bronze likeness of the dog which followed Mail Carrier Lorenz Prader for 13 years, over an estimated 60,000 miles of mail routes, was dedicated here today.

The monument, with an animal drinking fountain at its base, was installed directly in front of the Inglewood Post Office. The public knew the dog as Rex, but Mr. Prader said its real name was Penelope.

'Sunny Boy'

Janos Sztaly

At the Photography Salon

NEW YORK—Humanity's interest in humanity, which constitutes the appeal of the human element in any picture, is especially exemplified in this picture. The brilliance and vivacity of youth is one of the most delightful sources of this interest. The photograph, made by Janos Sztaly of Budapest, Hungary, is one of many on view at the seventh International Salon of Photography of America at the American Museum of Natural History.

State Barriers Under Probe

Continued from Page 1

ain't no joke, and I'm not kidding!" they respond in emphatic unanimity.

It is on record in Kansas that a South Carolina truckman was fined $27 because a knot in a rope outside the body of his truck resulted in a measurement an inch or two above the maximum width.

Kansas, to mention only one State, now has 66 "ports" at its boundary lines. Incoming trucks have to be inspected here. There is hardly a State in the Union that agrees, according to the National Highway Users' Conference, on specific truck requirements, ranging from dimensions and insurance down to tool kits and defrosters.

Some states won't practice reciprocity. They are the hard-boiled equivalent of totalitarian States in Europe. Their drivers get arrested outside, and they arrest other drivers inside—that is, unless they meet certain conditions that often seem more like tariffs than controls.

"Florida gives special privileges to nonresidents who come into the State to buy citrus fruit," reports a committee of the Agricultural Department.

Arkansas doesn't ask for a permit for a truckman entering with empty truck, if they come to remove local products outside the State.

Innocents Abroad

Like big nations, some of the States are trying to encourage exports and discourage imports.

"Port-of-entry laws," declares the Consumers Guide, published by the Department of Agriculture, "turn out-of-staters into full fledged foreigners who must practically pass through an immigration office to drive a truck into another State."

Nathaniel H. Engle, Assistant Director, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, declared last year that over 1,000 state laws would have to be repealed to permit complete freedom of trade between the states. Yet such freedom of trade was envisioned by the American founding fathers who wanted one nation rather than 13 separate states, and who turned matters of interstate commerce over to the Congress.

This is what happened when lightning disabled the city power plant of Old Hickory, Tenn., leaving its 10,000 inhabitants without light, water and fire protection. Tennessee is one of those States which has refused offers of reciprocity with outsiders and has roused the old eye-for-an-eye, tooth-for-a-tooth warfare with other States.

The Law Is the Law

A truck was started out from Chicago with the transformer necessary to repair the plant. The driver who didn't want to be a Leo Jubb, carried a letter from the shipper, who vaguely knew that red tape might block his road.

"This truck is on an errand of mercy. A city of 10,000 people is dependent on light, water and fire protection which the transformer carried hereon will provide."

State officials were asked to consider the mission and pass the truck, if local regulations were violated.

That was all right, said a policeman at West Point, Ky., but he stopped the truck all the same. "Over to the side, buddy," he ordered. The truck was 12 inches longer than the law allowed. The letter was all right. The cop still scratched his head. Yes, that was a good letter but—the law was the law.

"Well, I'm a Leo Jubb!" said the driver under his breath. He telephoned Chicago for help. "I'm arrested—what shall I do?" Chicago telephoned the Tennessee Governor at Nashville. The Tennessee Governor wired to Kentucky, . . . but when all was said and done it took payment of a $100 fine to release the truck to aid a city. A day's delay for a city that was in danger.

The driver finally escaped out of Tennessee by a roundabout way that avoided Kentucky through Missouri.

Just "Rarin' to Go"

These cases can be multiplied. The American Trucking Associations are fairly tingling with the desire to multiply them. They will be among witnesses called before the TNEC hearings next week.

The hearings will be presented by the Department of Commerce under the direct supervision of Secretary Wallace's Interdepartmental Committee on Interstate Trade Barriers, which is composed of representatives of nine Government agencies, including five departments and four Bureaus. Chairman of the Committee is Paul T. Truitt, Assistant to Harry L. Hopkins, Secretary of Commerce. He will be aided by Haskell Donoho, Assistant to the Solicitor of the Department of Agriculture.

The hearings will bring a galaxy of witnesses practically all of them proclaiming, in dignified language, "There ought to be a law!" The presentation may, indeed, produce a dramatization of the problem which will cause Congress to act. Leo Jubb will be there in memory, if not in person. Witnesses include:

Frank Bane, Council of State Governments; Dr. F. Eugene Melder, Clark University (Mass.) Economist; A. H. Martin, Federal Works Agency; John Moloney, National Cottonseed Products Association; C. H. Janssen, National Association of Margarine Manufacturers; Horace H. Herr, National League Fresh Fruit & Vegetable Distributors; Richard P. White, American Association of Nurserymen; Dr. W. Y. Elliott, Harvard Economist, to summarize proceedings, and dozens of others.

Competition in Peace Plans

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 16—In answer to announcement by the Commission to Study the Organization of Peace of a competition for the best recommendations for the foundation of future world peace, many entries have already been made and strong interest in the program has been shown all over the country, the Commission announces.

The competition, which will close on May 15, is open only to organized study groups and offers a first prize of $300, a second of $200, and a third of $100. Studies submtted should be 3,000 to 5,000 words in length and should discuss "the international world we want, political international organization, including problems of peaceful change and peace maintenance; economic international organization, social and cultural organization, transition problems following the war, such as demobilization and reconstruction, and the role of the United States."

The Commission urges the formation of study groups in communities in all states to consider ways and means to make peace a permanent reality. It suggests that membership be drawn from existing organizations or that special groups be formed by individuals interested in international relations. Organizers should try to arrange their membership, the Commission recommends, "so that its conclusions would be a real cross section of community opinion."

"The supreme problem of our time is how, without entering upon a fruitless war of ideas, we can organize peace upon a basis of freedom and justice," James T. Shotwell, Chairman of the Commission, said in explaining the scope of the study. "It is a problem which cannot be solved by wishful thinking or by merely repeating, as in a creed, formulas of democracy. It calls for the critical re-examination of the lessons of history and a clear-sighted view of the real interests and actual possibilities of our cooperation with other nations in building the world of tomorrow."

In connection with the Commission's study of the bases for future peace, radio programs are broadcast each Saturday over the Columbia Broadcasting System. From 4 to 4:30 p. m., Eastern Standard Time, a radio round-table discussion by university students on subjects relating to international peace and from 6:30 to 6:45 p. m. talks by peace study experts under the direction of Dr. Shotwell are radiocast.

Sponsors of the Commission are the American Association of University Women, the American Union for Concerted Peace Efforts, the Church Peace Union, the League of Nations Association, the National Board of the Young Women's Christian Associations, and the World Citizens Association.

Canada Gets Ships To Export Its Fish

OTTAWA (CP)—Much of the Canadian fishing industry's difficulty in obtaining adequate refrigerated shipping space for exporting frozen fish to Great Britain has been removed, the Wartimes Fisheries Advisory Board announced recently.

Hitherto individual shippers have been handicapped for lack of some organized means of laying their problems before those responsible for alloting shipping space. Removal of these difficulties, the Board's announcement said, came as a result of the committee's recommendations, made at its first meeting here more than a month ago.

"It is anticipated that with increased supplies likely to be available, still greater shipping facilities will be provided," it added.

The Board has been studying the problem of providing supplies of frozen fish for Britain, to help make up for the shortage there caused by war conditions, and of obtaining adequate shipping space at regular intervals.

American Aid To Allies Goes Under Analysis

Continued from Page 1

nautical Board had released for sale abroad the comparatively recent Curtiss P-40 pursuit plane, although deliveries on this model to America's own air force were scheduled to begin only this month.

It also charged that the Allied purchasing mission in this country had sought permission to order other more advanced types of fighting craft, most of them still in an experimental stage, and that the request had been favorably received by a portion of those charged with guarding American military secrets. A third allegation was that it had been proposed to permit some of the P-40s ordered for the American Air Force to be exported, instead, to the Allies.

All three of these charges were denied this week by Louis Johnson, Assistant Secretary of War, who explained that not the P-40, but a slightly inferior model known as the Hawk 81-A, had been released for sale and that there had been no official request received for permission to order more advanced types. Mr. Johnson also denied that any question of diverting American orders to the Allies had arisen.

Want to Get at Bottom

While Mr. Johnson's statements tended to mollify somewhat those who held that America was aiding the Allies to the detriment of its own defense forces, many members of Congress who feel that such aid need not necessarily hinder the fullest defense for this country, are seeking a fuller explanation of just what this Nation's policy is in regard to releasing military secrets for sale.

As expressed by Mr. Johnson, the Army and Navy make it a rule never "to release aircraft or aircraft engines or any other aircraft item until such time as similar types or types of superior performance are under construction for the United States Government."

It may be added here, that there is general recognition in Washington that no group of Americans is less inclined to weaken this country's security than the officers of the Army and the Navy and that their decisions in regard to the sale of military secrets are made in this light.

This leaves the possibility, observers point out, that the order for release of secrets, if it came, might have originated with a non-military office empowered to overrule the decision of the Army and Navy Boards. This possibility is expected to receive attention in next week's hearings.

In the background the whole question of American aid to the Allies, although not officially mentioned as yet, is the growing conviction being felt in Army, Navy and State Department circles and frequently expressed in private conversations, that the Allies have a long hard row to hoe if they are able to outstrip Germany in the air.

One of the best informed and most highly placed officials in Washington declared privately this week that German plane capacity and production was still double that of Britain and France and that, contrary to all previous expectations, Germany did not seem to be having any difficulty in obtaining the strategic supplies necessary for the building of planes.

This same official said that it has been ascertained that during one month recently Germany manufactured 2,300 military planes as contrasted with a British best month record of 1,200. He said that the best information coming from Europe to official circles here showed that present British production had receded to around 800, perhaps due to a retooling of factories, while that of France was variously placed at from 260 to 275 a month.

Whatever the accuracy of these figures, they are widely accepted in official circles as giving a good idea of the relative strengths of the two sides in the air and also as confirming past predictions that the ability to purchase American planes would be of key importance to the Allies.

Plane Deal Off

NEW YORK, March 16 (AP) — American manufacturers who have been dickering with French and British purchasing missions for the sale of a billion dollars worth of warplanes suspended their talks yesterday.

It was understood that the negotiations, at least for late-model planes which the Allies have hoped to obtain, would not be resumed unless next week's Congressional inquiry into the sale of aircraft abroad is held in a "favorable" atmosphere.

The sudden suspension it is suggested may have been connected with the possibility of a general European peace move in the wake of the termination of the Russo-Finnish war.

Whether the French and British purchasing missions, which only eight days ago publicly announced they were ready to commit themselves on huge orders, had received new instructions from home was not known.

In any case, before the talks closed steel and aircraft shares, which had been soft in the stock market during the morning, broke more than two points in some instances by noon.

Campus Is Surveyed Only 80 Times a Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Idaho — The 1,100-acre campus of the University of Idaho has been surveyed at least 800 times during the past 10 years, estimates John W. Howard, Assistant Professor of Engineering. The surveys include the golf course and university farm, as well as the campus proper.

Hatch Bill Passage in Senate Seems Sure as Vote Date Is Set

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 16—The "2 per cent clubs" of the Nation shivered in their boots today as the Senate broke a two-weeks filibuster and set a specified date to vote on the Hatch bill, with passage considered certain.

The "2 per cent clubs" are extra-legal political organizations which force employees named to State office by a dominant political machine to "kick back" 2 per cent of their wages to the party bosses. Checks have been shown on the Senate floor of charwomen who are forced to contribute from meager earnings to keep their jobs. To the extent that such State jobs are financed in whole or in part by Federal funds, particularly in Federal contributions to highways and the like, such contributions will hereafter become illegal under the pending Hatch act.

What will happen when the Senate bill goes to the House is another question. After an over-time Senate session yesterday, opponents of the Hatch bill admitted defeat and agreed to a unanimous consent motion to vote one way or the other on Monday at three o'clock. Only one qualification to the hour was set, a proviso that if an anti-lynching rider is added to the bill, debate can continue.

All day yesterday friends of the Hatch reform bill won victories in important test votes, most impressive of which was defeat of a motion to recommit by Senator Scott W. Lucas, (D) of Illinois, which lost 52 to 31.

Senator Sherman Minton (D) of Indiana, leader of the opposition to the bill, acknowledged prospective defeat. Senator Millard F. Tydings (D) of Maryland, who has been a consistent supporter of the Hatch bill but has advocated revision to broaden its scope, moved for the bill's recommital with a provision to resume debate March 26. Gaining little support he ultimately withdrew it.

Opponents of the bill were also less certain than formerly that the Bankhead amendment written into the bill, banning campaign contributions by individuals over $5,000, would defeat the measure in the House. This amendment was added to the bill by its enemies in the hope that it would consolidate opposition. It passed by only two votes. The amendment undoubtedly makes passage more difficult in the House but the expectation grew that the lower body would either accept the amendment, with all its revolutionary political implications, or else drop it in debate or in conference, without killing the Hatch bill.

The Senate yesterday adopted one amendment proposed by Senator Carl A. Hatch (D) of New Mexico, the sponsor of the legislation, writing specific definitions into the bill of the kind of activity forbidden by the term "pernicious activity," instead of leaving this to the supervision of the Civil Service Commission, as originally intended.

Education and Negro Income

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 16—Higher education lifts the Negro out of the servant class into professional jobs, according to a study by Dr. Anne S. Loop of Hunter College, made public today. Her report follows a nine-year survey of Negro life in Manhattan, with a record of 6,799 cases compiled for the New York Urban League and the Works Progress Administration.

Dr. Loop found that Negroes with grammar-school training held most of the domestic jobs, and that placement in domestic service decreased with ascending educational levels.

Negroes with college and post-graduate training were more successful in obtaining government and professional work, her report says. On the other hand, educational background did not affect industrial jobs, and technical and vocational training were most useful for placement of Negroes in commercial positions.

Despite the influence of education on professional job placement, Dr. Loop found it had little influence on the salaries of Negro men. She placed the average weekly wage at $18.81, with little variation in wages, either between men with varying degrees of education or between the first and later jobs. Women, however, benefited to some extent by superior educational training.

According to Dr. Loop, these and other trends indicate "slower vocational progress of Negroes." She holds that these variations emphasize the importance of factors other than educational backgroiund which influence the occupational placement of the Negro. Among these influences was the depression and its attendant unemployment problems which, she declared, have affected the Negro more severely than the white. Other factors, she found, were racial prejudice, common skepticism regarding Negro efficiency, lack of vocational guidance, industrial education of the Negro, and labor-union exclusion.

"The increase in Government project positions, while valuable to the Negro temporarily, does not provide an adequate solution for the absorption of Negroes with higher educational training," she writes. "Even though the problem of Negro unemployment is so intimately related to the economic condition of the Nation as a whole, a vast improvement could be achieved through the provision of better educational facilities for the Negro, an effective program of vocational guidance, a modern system of industrial education, an opportunity to join labor organizations, and a constructive program of education of all regarding the race problem."

Georgia Housing Totals $30,719,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Ga. — This city has been granted a Federal low-cost housing project loan of $322,000, the unit to be built from it to cost, when completed, $358,000. One hundred families will be housed by this unit, at an approximate cost of $2,331, each.

The United States Housing Authority now has allocated or in process of construction in Georgia, projects totaling $30,719,000.

Three of these projects, totaling $947,000 are in Athens; five, totaling $15,011,000 in Atlanta; three, totaling $2,356,000 in Augusta; two totaling $961,000 in Brunswick; three, totaling $3,459,999 in Columbus; one, for $676,000 in Decatur; two, totaling $1,642,000 in Macon; two, totaling $690,000 in Marietta; two, totaling $829,000 in Rome; two, totaling $829,000 in Savannah, and three, totaling $357,000 in Thomas County.

Thus it now appears that eight of the principal industrial and two of the leading residential cities of the state are provided or shortly will be provided with housing facilities which, to a great extent, will ameliorate the pressure of slum conditions in these communities.

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Alberta Election Tests Cutting of Bond Interest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CALGARY, Alberta—The Social Credit Government of Premier William Aberhart faces one of its most crucial tests of support in the provincial election March 21.

From a Dominion-wide standpoint, strategic importance of the election lies in whether Premier Aberhart will gain public support of his policy of apparently ignoring a recent Privy Council ruling against the cutting of interest rates on Alberta bonds.

The Province had itself carried an appeal on the question to London, but when the adverse decision was passed down, the Provincial Treasurer, Solon E. Low, stated that "the judgment will make absolutely no difference in the policy of this Government."

At the present time the Government has cut in half interest on provincial bonds in the face of the Privy Council's ruling, the claim being its inability to pay more.

Other Measures at Stake

The election will also be a test of the Government's Provincial bank, and the validation of the soldiers' debt moratorium, both of which measures were passed at the Provincial Legislative assembly in February.

The bank bill authorized expenditure of $500,000 from the general revenue funds for incorporation of the bank and allows cabinet ministers to act as directors of the bank.

The soldiers' debt moratorium suspends debt actions against soldiers and their dependents until two years after the war and gives tax exemptions.

Opposition to these measures, the general policy of the Social Credit Government, and the public debt which it is charged has been increased $25,000,000 since Premier Aberhart took office in 1935, is centered in a coalition of conservatives, liberals, and United Movement candidates, most of whom are running as Independents.

Crediters vs. Independents

In most ridings the contest is a straight fight between the Social Credit or government candidates and the Independents. Premier Aberhart is running in Calgary, his home city, although he has been representing a rural seat, Okotoks-High River. His youthful first lieutenant, E. C. Manning Provincial Secretary, is a candidate in Edmonton although his home also is Calgary.

The Independents are composed of Liberals, Conservatives, farmers and others opposed to Social Credit. This protest movement in the past three weeks has made definite progress and its leaders are optimistic in their forecasts of victory at the polls. The anti-Aberhart elements were brought together largely through the Alberta Unity League, which, its executives declare, will close its doors and "go out of business" the night of March 21. It is not a party or a permanent organization, they state, merely a co-ordinating medium for the present test of strength with Social Credit.

Independent candidates, meeting recently, came to complete unanimity on "all major issues," it was announced. Refunding of the Province's debt—it is now around $160,000,000—in co-operation with the Federal Government; restoration of confidence in the Province; resumption of harmony with Ottawa and the inauguration of a business government at Edmonton are some of the aims of these men. The matter of leadership will be set aside until after the election.

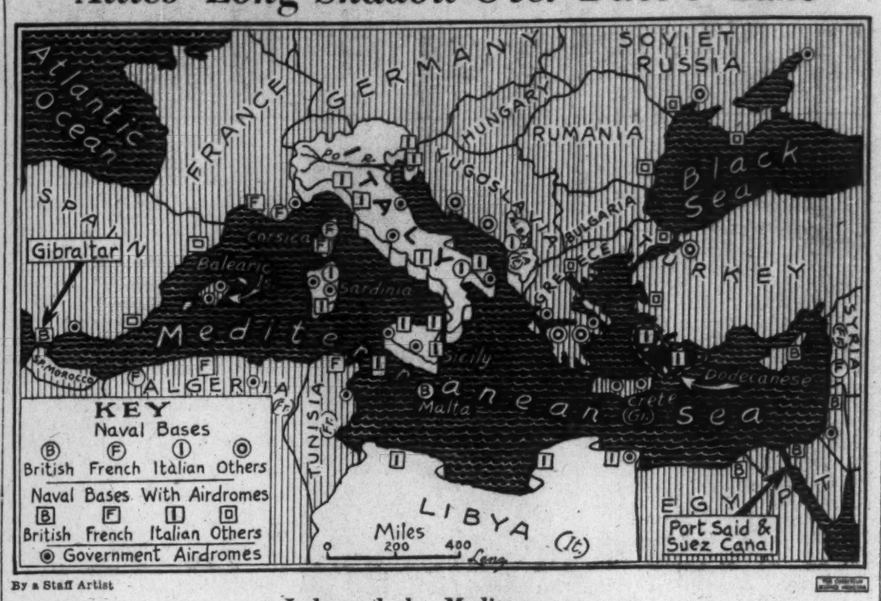
Enlisted Men to Vote

Enlisted men in barracks and inmates of the alien internment camp at Kananaskis will vote March 18, but the balloting results will not be made known until the day of the general vote.

Social Credit candidates, as in 1935, were chosen in the novel system evolved by the Aberhart organization. Nomination conventions did not single out one man as their nominee. They rather each chose a "slate" of three or four and these names were submitted to the Social Credit League's advisory board on which sits the Premier.

The candidates for the nomination go before this board on a certain specified date and they are questioned privately. Then one is selected as the candidate. On the whole, this system, unknown up to 1935 in Canadian politics, has given fair satisfaction, but in some constituencies in this election it has brought disaffection. Protests, however, have brought no changes in the candidates chosen.

Allies' Long Shadow Over Duce's 'Lake'



By a Staff Artist

Italy and the Mediterranean

Military and naval strategy in the Mediterranean becomes a focus of interest as end of fighting in Finland moves war pressure areas southward.

Which Way Italy? Statesmen Prod Duce

By a Naval Expert

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Britain's recent action in halting German coal for Italy, carried in Italian bottoms, although ostensibly directed against Germany, may have been designed to serve the double purpose of impressing upon Italy the potentialities of the economic pressure the Allies can exert.

Few diplomatic or strategic moves are made by the warring powers in Europe without consideration being given either to the effect on Italy or how Italy's attitude can affect the decision, for Italy casts a long shadow across the Mediterranean.

Today Il Duce—endeavoring to steer a middle course—seems to be in a position not unlike the early days of the World War, before Italy repudiated its German and Austro-Hungarian ties, and decided the Allied cause to be the more advantageous.

Divide Sea in Two

Italy occupies a geographical position of supreme strategical importance in the Mediterranean which has become increasingly vital in the present conflict. The Italian Peninsula together with the adjacent island of Sicily, almost divides the Middle Sea into two parts, leaving a passage that is less than 100 miles wide.

Despite this strategical location, Italy today must recognize that Britain retains absolute control over both ends of the Mediterranean; with Gibraltar on guard at the west and Port Said in the east.

And the Allies, in a sense, also hold Italy's African possessions hostage for its good behavior.

There is no question but that a hostile Italy would greatly embarrass the Allies. Italy has, or is about to complete, four efficient 35,000-ton battleships armed with 15-inch guns, and also has four older battleships that possess impressing characteristics.

The Italian Navy has six, 10,000-ton cruisers which carry 8-inch guns, and a number of smaller cruisers, all of which are modern and very fast. In addition, there are many torpedo craft, submarines, and fast motor torpedo boats.

Italy has an extensive Air Force that comprises large numbers of efficient planes of many types, manned by capable aviators, many of whom have had combat experience in Spain.

Would Scatter Forces

These forces, operating on inner lines from near-by bases, should be able to give excellent accounts of themselves, and would compel the Allies to maintain at either end of the Mediterranean, forces capable of dealing with the enemy by sea and by air, thereby causing a most undesirable dispersion of their forces.

The possibility of this necessity unquestionably is one of the reasons that is causing Great Britain to push its battleship program ahead so vigorously.

Two years ago Britain laid down five 35,000-ton battleships, two of which are now nearing completion, and two others are scheduled for commissioning later on this year.

In addition, work has been started on four larger battleships.

France has several formidable battleships in hand, two of which are to be completed before the end of the year.

Port Said and Gibraltar are approximately 1,000 miles from either Italy or Sicily. Gibraltar is 800 miles from Sardinia, and Port Said is 450 miles from both Libya and Rhodes. So these British bases appear relatively safe from mass attacks by air, but even if they were not, this would hardly prevent an effective control being exercised over passing sea-borne traffic.

The Allies would not find the Italian bases in the Dodecanese Islands difficult to reduce, and control of the Aegean Sea would then be assured them.

Italy, however, should be able to control the Mediterranean in its immediate vicinity, and render the British base at Malta untenable, thereby severing the so-called "life-line of the British Empire." Not an irreparable loss, however, unless the war spreads to the Eastern Mediterranean and the Black Sea, as the longer route by way of the Cape of Good Hope was frequently used during the World War when German submarines were proving too troublesome in the Mediterranean.

Near East Complication

However, should the Near East become involved in the war, the picture would be entirely different, and Italy would have to be brought to terms before the Allies would feel justified in undertaking extensive military operations in an area with an insecure line of supply.

But Italy, before taking action that is hostile to the Allies, will have to give earnest consideration to the strangling effect on the economic existence of the country, of a blockade centered at Gibraltar, Port Said, and in the Aegean. Italy, with few natural resources, is dependent on its sea-borne traffic for the raw materials its industries require.

Since Italy has practically no resources in oil or coal, fuel is an import of vital importance. Some 12,000,000 to 14,000,000 tons of coal are imported annually, of which 7,000,000 tons come from Germany—more than 3,000,000 of it by sea. Even with promise of partial supplies from Germany by rail, Italy must look elsewhere for coal, and very possibly Hampton Roads will again be a rendezvous for Italian colliers just as it was during the World War.

In addition to confronting the Allies at sea, Italy must reckon with the possibility of its industrial area in the rich valley of the Po being overrun by land. In fact, at the beginning of the war, some observers were of the opinion that the Allies would have welcomed the opportunity of attempting an invasion of Germany through Northern Italy.

Thus diplomatic pressures are being applied to Italy by both Germany and the Allies, and it remains to be seen which way Premier Benito Mussolini will be inclined to think the wind blows most favorably.

If Italy can be induced again to cast its lot with the Allies, or if they have reason to feel convinced that Italy will remain nonbelligerent, even if not neutral, they can commit themselves to putting into use the huge army now assembled in the Near East.

And it may be quite possible that the Allies will make use of other "trial balloons" to force Italy to disclose its intentions.

Relief Workers in Toronto To 'Grow Their Own' This Year

TORONTO—"Reliefers" of this City should not be surprised to find a hoe and a bag of vegetable seed in their relief envelope almost any day soon.

Toronto is going in for farming in a big way this spring, and vacant lots are expected to sprout rows of beans or cornstalks.

Toronto has been bothered with high costs of feeding the unemployed and is joining the parade of United States and Canadian cities that have adopted the community farm project.

Toronto's unemployed are going to grow their own food. Instead of canned beans and canned sauerkraut, it will be fresh beans, green cabbage, or nearly any vegetable that suits the taste.

Wave of Planting

All over the City, in backyards, front yards, side yards, and—yes—window boxes, there will be a wave of planting; in fact, those who recently made it mandatory under the Vacant Land Cultivation Amendment Act that each relief recipient cultivate a plot of land, are beginning to wonder where to find enough land.

That is the principal obstacle in Toronto. Success is forecast for the project because more than 1,500 families of the Toronto district still are benefiting from $50,000 worth of vegetables grown in and around the City last year.

That was when the plan was experimental, and relief workers given the choice of taking it up, or letting it go. Those who decided to augment their experience with a bit of farming were provided with tools, seed, community tool sheds, preserving facilities, and tax-free plots of land.

1,000 Plots Provided

More than 1,000 plots were provided, and 14 varieties of seed were provided for these and 500 others who cultivated backyard gardens.

The gardeners drew up a set of rules, elected a governing body to enforce them, and arranged social activities.

Ingenious irrigation systems sprang into existence, and the rivalry between "farmers" grew from specialization in one variety to annual competition and display at the Canadian National Exhibition with trophies for the best gardens.

The Toronto Community Garden Association, financed by grants from the Federation of Community Service, administered the work in co-operation with the Department of Welfare.

These gardens took up apparently all the available space in the City, and some were even outside the city limits.

But with a concentration of land available—and perhaps the "annexation" of a few parking lots—Toronto is looking forward to a better season for the unemployed and some reduction in the cost of relief.

Swiss Line Closed By Reich Guards

BASEL, Switzerland, March 16 (AP)—German border guards yesterday enforced strict new frontier regulations and sent hundreds of Germans and Swiss back to their side of the border and confiscated their passes.

Their action was said to have been taken to prevent leakage of military information concerning German troop concentrations in Wurttemberg and Baden, north of the Swiss frontier.

The control extended from the Rhine to the Italian frontier, but was far less strict on the old Austrian border where the German side still was guarded only by semi-military frontier patrols.

BERLIN, March 16 (AP)—The Government yesterday directed that all property in Germany owned by citizens of enemy countries worth more than 500 marks (about $200) be reported immediately to State authorities, but did not disclose the ultimate disposition to be made of the holdings.

Finland Defends Peace as Only Way

HELSINGFORS, Finland, March 15 (AP)—Following are important excerpts from the statement of Prime Minister Risto Ryti to the Finnish Parliament on the Russian-Finnish peace:

To make peace often calls for more courage and greater initiative than the resort to war.

The present Government, which came into power last Dec. 1, after hostilities had broken out, has regarded as its chief task the restoration of peace. . . .

Before the reconstruction of the Government last Nov. 30, thus on the same day as the invasion occurred, the Government of the United States offered its good offices for the solution of the conflict by pacific means.

Finland at once accepted this offer but the Soviet Union refused it.

At its first session the present Government decided to approach the Soviet Government through the Government of Sweden with a proposal for continuation of negotiations and intimated at the same time that new, positive proposals would be made.

Soviet Refused

The Soviet Government gave its answer on Dec. 4, refusing to enter into negotiations and stating then that an agreement had been reached with the newly-constituted Peoples' Government of Finland.

The fact that the Finnish Government has consented to this treaty calls for a few words of explanation.

In the opinion of the whole world Finland's case was hopeless in the beginning.

We were given an abundance of sympathy but no effective help from any direction. Not until it had become evident that Finland was capable of successfully defending herself did we begin to receive humanitarian and material help and munitions, especially from Sweden and the western Powers.

On the other hand, we received no help in the form of man power in actual fact, merely a few reinforced battalions, mostly from Sweden.

Few Volunteers

They were, however, so few in number and arrived at the front so late that their significance from the point of view of the nature and extent of the war has been small. For their personal willingness to make sacrifices and because in them the old blood brotherhood in arms of the north was renewed, they merit the deepest gratitude of the Finnish nation.

Military assistance, meanwhile, was offered by the western Powers on a scale that was far from small in regard to number and the fire effectivity of the troops. Nevertheless, the first batch of troops would have reached the front, providing normal transport could have been maintained, not earlier than the end of April and the strength of the troops then arriving would have been so small as to have been insufficient even to make up for the casualties our own army would have suffered in the meantime.

Even troops arriving later hardly would have been enough to increase our fighting strength and thus secure for our troops adequate rest so they would have increased our armament and perhaps have prevented our fighting strength from diminishing.

By accepting this help, however, we would have been drawn into the World War, the duration of which it is impossible to predict with certainty.

In all probability, the opponents of the western Powers would have resorted to war against these troops and our country thus would have become a battlefield also in the great war.

The whole question of military assistance was rendered further uncertain by the fact that it would have had to arrive through two neutral countries, Sweden and Norway, which refused to allow its passage. . . .

In those circumstances, the Government, after grave consideration, came to the conclusion that in spite of the onerous peace terms it was best to snatch ourselves free of the war, now that the opportunity had occurred.

In the same way as we waged war alone, we concluded peace alone. Only the future can show whether we acted wisely and rightly.

Our country, like the whole of Europe, indeed, the whole of western civilization, still is in the greatest danger. No one can say what tomorrow will bring.

New Homes Needed For 600,000 Finns

By the Associated Press

Helsingfors, March 16

As the combined military and civilian exodus began, Foreign Minister Vaeino Tanner estimated that homes must be found for 450,000 persons who once resided in areas now ceded to Russia. About 600,000 persons in all will be resettled.

About 150,000 of these, removed from crowded areas at the outbreak of the war, probably will be able to return to their former homes, but Government officials said at least 70,000 new homes would have to be constructed.

Some estimates place the territory ceded to Soviet Russia at a seventh of Finland's prewar area. A Stockholm estimate placed Finland's material war losses at about $500,000,000.

More Finns Quit

LONDON, March 16 (AP)—An Exchange Telegraph, British News Agency, dispatch from Stockholm today reported the resignation of two members of the Finnish Government, Dr. Juhu Paasikivi, Minister without portfolio, and R. Von Fieandt, Minister of Public Works.

Two Cabinet members, War Minister Juhu Niukanen and Education Minister Uuno Hannula, resigned Wednesday in protest against the peace with Soviet Russia.

Mr. Paasikivi was a member of the Finnish delegation that negotiated the peace treaty with Russia in Moscow last Tuesday and headed the delegation that went to Moscow before the outbreak of the war Nov. 30 to discuss Russian territorial demands upon Finland.

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

Busoni's 'Arlecchino'

By Alfredo Casella

Venice

Ferruccio Busoni was born in Empoli, in the middle of Tuscany, a stone's throw from Certaldo, the little town where Boccaccio lived. But early in life Busoni left his country to pass almost all his days in Germany, Finland, the United States, and Russia. He finally took up his residence in Berlin, where he lived the greater part of his life.

His career, therefore, unfolded almost entirely in other countries, so that Italy has known Busoni chiefly as an outstanding pianist, and has been almost entirely unaware of his work as a composer. Indeed, the few performances of his work given during his lifetime met with small success in this country, and this was made worse by the attitude of the press.

This lack of appreciation on the part of his compatriots was a tragedy to Busoni. For all his life he remained thoroughly Italian. Though the German genius had a great influence in forming and developing him artistically, though the Latin clearness of his thought was sometimes obscured by the mists of the North, and though he was always ready to admire a true work of art, without asking for its birth certificate or pedigree, Busoni never ceased to love and venerate the land of his birth and to admire its highest artistic manifestations.

* * *

In the last few years, much water has flowed beneath the bridges of culture and the musical sensibility of the Italian people. There have been many performances of symphonic works by Busoni. Last year the young conductor Fernando Previtali conducted the opera "Turandot" on the radio in Rome. And this year two important stage works by Busoni are being presented for the first time in Italy: "Arlecchino" has just been given at the Fenice, and "Turandot" will come before the footlights at the next "Maggio Fiorentino." So we see that Busoni's art is at least beginning to live in his own country and that a just national reparation seems to be surging toward a man who was unquestionably one of the greatest musicians that our land has ever produced.

"Arlecchino" is a singular work, in which—through a curious libretto (by Busoni himself), full of philosophic implications and a large dose of irony and caricature—is revived with new interests the old "commedia dell' arte." The crackle of fireworks does not let up for a moment, as he ridicules, in anti-bourgeois mood, the fundamental institutions of society: conjugal fidelity, pedantry, the clergy, the doctors, and the police.

* * *

The central drama is contributed by an old tailor who spends his days learning by heart Dante's "Divine Comedy," not perceiving the while that Harelquin is stealing his young wife. But what really matters in this "capriccio scenico" is the music, which is infused with an extraordinary mobility. It plays about the outskirts of classic forms, but reinspires them with a prophetic language ("Arlecchino" was written in 1916) which is astonishing. The Malipiero of the "Sette canzoni" and even the most recent Stravinsky are already present in tnis astounding work. The freshness of the discourse, the clearness of proportions, the constant and supple elegance are those of a great master. One name comes at once to the hearer's thought—Mozart.

For, like the man of Salzburg, Busoni was the product of two cultures, and epitomized in himself the German tradition and that of his own country. He reveals in "Arlecchino" the ability to blend the most remote and heterogeneous elements: Bach, Mozart, Cimarosa, Pergolesi, the Italian nineteenth-century melodrama. "Arlecchino" comes before us certainly as a farce. But it the farce of a giant. West jesting attains this epic grandeur, it identifies itself with the serious and the tragic.

And the element which is particularly impressive in this work is the style. The style portrays the man, and here the man is seen in his fullness, the Busoni whom we have had the good fortune to know and hear, this outstanding intellect born of the crossing of two great races. If ever a man might be called a musical precursor, that man is Busoni. And he was so not by design or paradox, or even through a desire for notoriety, but through the power of his intelligence, through his musicality, and finally through his mental solitude.

"Arlecchino," then, in this memorable presentation at the Fenice, has appeared to us as a work of exceptional historical importance, a dazzling revelation to numberless Italians to whom Busoni was nothing more than a great pianist and a transcriber of Bach.

Busoni's work had the benefit of an execution which was excellent in every respect. The greatest credit must be given the masterly conducting of Vittorio Gui, the stage management of Corrado Pavolini, and the exquisite décor of Gino Severini. The work was an outstanding success.

"Arlecchino" was preceded by the new opera of Richard Strauss: "Friedentag," also performed for the first time in Italy. This is certainly not the Strauss of "Salomé," "Elektra," or the "Rocenkavalier." It is Strauss attenuated and come to that point where the audacities of former years seem a subject for scrutiny, almost a matter for indulgence, at any rate for complete composure. This work by Strauss was also well received by the public. It too was conducted by Vittorio Gui and the stage manager was the same Pavolini. The décor was by Emilio Toti.

Three One-Man Exhibitions

By Carlyle Burrows

New York

The amazing thing about the New York art season is that from October to May it never runs completely dry. The stream of group shows and one-man exhibitions flows steadily in and out of the galleries, each display lasting usually for two weeks, or three or four. The interruption of foreign commerce due to the war in Europe has not greatly slackened the traffic, and foreign works of art are as prominent, though not quite so numerous, as in times of relative peace and calm. The exhibition most impressively ascendent is of course the one-man show. Last week saw the opening of several new events of interest, and the continuation of others—mainly in the American field.

The one-man show is not always a repetitious affair, so far as the well-known exhibiting artist is concerned. Often, as in the case of James Chapin, whose 60 paintings are being exhibited at the Associated Artists Galleries, he has waited several years before showing again, and has accumulated new work which adds to his stature as an artist. Chapin, who won prizes with his incisively realistic portraits all along the line from Chicago's Logan Prize in 1927 to the Pennsylvania Academy's Temple Gold Medal several years ago, has been steadily painting the American scene and its types. The Marvin family—a family of simple hill-country farmers of lower New Jersey—has served him for characterizations now to be seen in several museum collections.

* * *

Again the Marvins take their places in the current repertory of Chapin's work, filling out and enlarging the pattern of a saga of American country folk which the artist began more than 10 years ago. Besides the "George Marvin and His Daughter," seated at a spare country table with fruit on a checkered tablecloth, there are such characteristic documents as his "Emmet, George, and Ella Marvin," grouped in a gaunt tableau around a native kitchen stove, and the huge "Grindstone," a painting of two farm laborers sharpening a sickle. As studies of human character, these pictures—at least the best of them—are sturdy and simple. They also have a revealing clarity which makes each figure stand out with simular truth and sincerity.

Much of the exhibition is retrospective, and consists of work in landscape, as well as figures and portraiture, dating from 1924 to within the last two years, when Chapin turned from the restricted realism of New Jersey peasants to new subject matter. The newer works are on the whole more mellow in color and feeling than the early, rather coldly realistic portraits. Among them are an ambitious composition called "The Blues Concert," notable for its firm portrait characterization and sharp color, and a landscape, "Lime Kilns and Quarry," which is as coolly vivid as unusual in subject—the horizontal patterning of the design being a most novel effect.

A second and contrasting show of particular interest is that devoted to landscapes of coastal New Jersey and portraits and genre by Julian Levi at the Downtown Gallery. Mr. Levi, who has been painting for some years without previously presenting his work in a one-man show, is a modern with evident knowledge of his craft, and a sensitive if somewhat derivative style in painting. His color, which runs to delicate harmonies of blues, grays, and browns, expresses much taste in the modern palette, and his still-life details, which interest him more than figures, show rare feeling and precision.

The general effect of these landscapes, studded with curious and charming details such as fishermen's buoys, a houseboat, and a colored awning, boots and spars and other seashore objects, is mildly and subtly surrealistic. The eerie, imaginative air which pervades his pictures, giving the impression of a deserted, silent scene touched with a poetic gaiety of its own, is largely responsible for this impression of Levi's talent. But that he has a rich feeling for natural moods is evident in his landscape, "Easter Sunday," and in his portrait of Robert Coates, the art critic.

* * *

Boardman Robinson's return to New York from Colorado Springs, where he is art director of the Colorado Springs Fine Arts Center, to appear as a juryman for the Guggenheim awards, was accompanied by a fine show of his work. This consists of 40 drawings covering more than 20 years, including caricatures, studies for murals, and landscapes in crayon and water color.

Robinson's honesty of thought and powerful draftsmanship have had a wide influence in American art for the past quarter-century. After gaining recognition as a cartoonist for the old New York Tribune and the Metropolitan Magazine (of which Theodore Roosevelt was then a contributing editor) he worked successively for Harper's Weekly, The Masses, and other periodicals, and taught at the Art Students' League. For the last 10 years he has lived in Colorado Springs, where in addition to simple studies of the mountains and other drawings of the West, he has completed several mural paintings, including a series for the Department of Justice Building in Washington.

The drawings shown here range from powerful satires such as "The System Investigating Itself" to illustrations for the works of Dostoievsky, and a fine monumental composition, "Samson and Delilah."

Vandamm Studio

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As the abdicating King and Bolingbroke in "King Richard II." The production opens a tour at the Colonial in Boston on March 25, proceeds to the St. James in New York on April 1, and after four weeks there will go by way of Milwaukee, St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Kansas City to Los Angeles, San Francisco, and the Pacific Northwest.

'Pelléas' at the Metropolitan

By Pitts Sanborn

New York

Inevitably the revival of "Pelléas et Mélisande" was the feature of the last week but one of the regular Metropolitan Opera season. The Maeterlinck - Debussy work had been absent from the local stage for approximately five years when restored to currency on the evening of March 7, and though the old Urban scenery served again, not a member of former Metropolitan casts took part. This was therefore definitely a "new-studied" production.

"Pelléas et Mélisande" is not only a virtual realization of that union of the arts which Wagner dreamed of but by no means achieved; it demands a corresponding artistic unity in performance. In that respect the performances distinguished by the active presence of Mary Garden were very nearly ideal, and in that respect the present revival falls distinctly short.

I have never heard "Pelléas et Mélisande" in any language except French, and I don't like to think of it in any other language. In Italian—tolerable, perhaps. In English—I've been told that Maggie Teyte, admittedly one of the finest of Mélisandes, has done the part in commendable performances in London in the vernacular, but I had rather take the praise on trust. In German—unthinkable! But in stipulating French I mean the French of Paris, not that of Broadway-atte-Bowe.

* * *

In the present cast only two of the singers are either French or French-trained. Georges Cathelat, who was introduced to New York in the role of Pelléas, is a young French tenor, and John Brownlee, the Golaud, though an Australian, is perfectly at home in the French language and style, thanks to his studies in Paris and his professional experience there at the Opéra. Though both these artists might profitably imbue their roles with more intensity they were quite in the right path and gave the presentation such authenticity as it could boast.

Helen Jepson has neither the diction, the vocal color, nor the skill as an actress to make a satisfactory Mélisande. However, her tones were agreeable and now and then, as in the first scene at the fountain in the park, she was a graceful and appealing figure.

The Arkel of Alexander Kipnis was a sad case of the miscasting of an accomplished artist. Léon Rothier, who had always been the Metropolitan's Arkel, makes the venerable king a remote, prophetic figure of boundless compassion and age-old wisdom, and of course his French diction is unsurpassable. Mr. Kipnis, ill at ease in the language, interpreted Arkel as though he were Gurnemanz strayed out of "Parsifal"—a very different proposition.

* * *

Doris Doe as Geneviève deserves praise for the earnestness of her endeavor, and in time will doubtless strengthen her reading of the letter. Natalie Bodanya imparted real vitality to the child Yniold, a role, however, that ought to be given to a boy. Nicola Moscona had the very minor role of the physician. Désiré DeFrère's stage direction provided better lighting than the work had had here previously.

All of which brings us to the paramount consideration of the conductor, Erich Leinsdorf, and he, coming to this country from Austria, has certainly been little associated with the art of France, although he had already conducted "Pelléas et Mélisande" in San Francisco. His reading of the score was exceedingly analytical. Many a phrase, many a detail that one had known only vaguely before stood out in sharp relief. The actual weaving of the musical texture became clear as daylight and the fusion of colors, the tonal shading, the mystery, the aloofness that have seemed essential in this music gave way for the most part to bold and precise exposition.

Singers have recently been particularly prominent. On the evening of March 5 Kirsten Flagstad was the soloist of the Philadelphia Orchestra's Wagner program in Carnegie Hall, when her piano accompanist, Edwin McArthur, conducted instead of either of the orchestra's regular conductors. Mme. Flagstad's voice poured out in torrents of glorious tone in Isolde's "Liebestod" and the "Götterdämmerung" finale, but I did not like, and never have liked, her violent and monotonous treatment of Senta's ballad.

Mr. McArthur's best achievements occurred in the "Götterdämmerung" excerpt and the "Waldweben" from "Siegfried." The "Flying Dutchman" Overture sounded like a disjointed patchwork, and after a sub-expressive reading of the "Tristan" Prelude the conductor so subdued the orchestra in the "Liebestod" that the soprano voice, often, as we all know, omitted, was no longer an obbligato but the dominant feature.

* * *

Povla Frijsh, in rare vocal estate, gave a Town Hall recital on the evening of March 11 which furnished fresh proof, if any were needed, of the Danish soprano's uncommon gifts and high distinction as an artist. She sang in Italian, French, German, English, and Swedish, always with mastery of the tongue and the style, and with the mingling of intellectual and emotional comprehension that set her apart from and above all but a very few contemporary singers.

To single out this or that song for special praise were an ungrateful task, for one would find oneself citing the entire list! Yet it may be permissible to mention Debussy's "Voici que le printemps" and "La Chevelure," Ravel's "Chanson romanesque," Castelnuovo-Tedesco's "L'Hermitage de Saint-Simon," Hugo Wolf's "Der heilige Joseph singt," Naginski's "The Pasture," Manuel Rosenthal's "Fido, Fido," and the "Flickan komm" of Sibelius—already an imposing array!

The Brazilian soprano Elsie Houston was the feature of the League of Composers' program of music of North and South America, offered at the Museum of Modern Art on the evening of the tenth. With an extraordinary command of tonal coloring and remarkable power of mimicry (as in a frog song) she delivered in engrossing fashion a group of art songs by composers of Brazil, Argentina, and Peru and a group of folk songs chiefly from northeastern Brazil.

Among pianists special mention is due Robert Casadésus for his playing of Mozart's "Coronation" Concerto with the Philharmonic-Symphony and Magda Tagliafero, a fine French musician, who made her local début with the same organization in the Schumann Concerto.

London Wartime Concerts

By Erwin Stein

London

War conditions have caused changes in Britain's musical life, yet not all of them were for the worse. At the beginning one was faced with what seemed to be a complete breakdown of artistic activities. It started on September 1, when during a Promenade Concert at Queen's Hall the conductor, Sir Henry Wood, announced that this series of daily concerts had to be cancelled until further notice. Shortly after the disappearance of the "Proms," which have been London's most popular musical institution for many decades, all concert societies withdrew their announced plans. Queen's Hall was closed, the B. B. C. and its orchestra, out of town, reduced their serious activities, and certain orchestras in the provinces had to suffer substantial cuts of members and resources. It seemed as if there would remain little more than a skeleton scheme of music making in this country.

This state of affairs was soon felt to be unbearable and suddenly a movement set in to re-establish musical life. It arose from different quarters, particularly the musicians themselves, strongly supported by the public and led with an amazing impetus. The names of two artists should be remembered in this connection: Myra Hess and Sir Thomas Beecham.

* * *

The London Philharmonic Orchestra, England's foremost symphonic body, was faced with imminent dissolution, and the livelihood of some of the ablest instrumentalists was at stake. The case appeared worse by the fact that the orchestra was without a conductor, because Beecham, its musical director for many years, had resigned at the end of last season, to rest for some time after a period of extremely strenuous work. To save the orchestra, however, he responded to its appeal to remain at its disposal and helped them in a most generous way to overcome the present difficulties. When Beecham conducts, the halls in England are crowded. A series of concerts in London and the country became a tremendous success.

Myra Hess, the pianist, had the remarkable idea of arranging concerts at lunchtime, so as to avoid the inconveniences of the blackout. They take place almost every weekday at the National Gallery at 1 o'clock, and comprise chamber music, recitals, and choral concerts. There is only one price of a shilling for admission and it was perhaps this innovation which assured the new institution an immense popularity. Similar services were organized by other artists so that lunchtime concerts are given now at many places throughout London, supported by a public of working people who spend their break in listening to music. In this way it appears that there are hardly fewer concerts than in former years. The main differences are that only a few take place in the evening; that they are decentralized, covering the vast area of the city, and that there are fewer orchestral and virtuoso concerts but many more performances of chamber music. Thus the new organizations are based, I think, on sound lines.

* * *

The orchestra is a spectacular phenomenon. To look at the manifold shining instruments and to observe the fiddling and blowing is rather absorbing. Were not the exciting picture counterbalanced by the striking colors the orchestra produces, the effect of the music would probably fall short. The listener's attention may, however, be easily diverted. The spectacular side of the orchestra has been emphasized in certain musical films which—in reproducing a piece of music—show its aural and visual aspects in close-up, the picture changing from the gesture of the conductor to the tremolo of the timpanist and the swaying of the cello players. These films show literally in flash the danger of superficiality the orchestra involves, notwithstanding that it has been employed in some of the most profound creations of musical art.

It is, I think, a blessing that concert programs here should have inclined to a great extent towards chamber music. In this, written for a limited number of players, the essential qualities of music prevail. Listeners are induced to concentrate on the musical content and design. Cultivation of chamber music is the best musical education. So the crowds of visitors gathering at the London lunchtime concerts suggest an encouraging prospect.

The St. Louis Symphony Orchestra, under the baton of Vladimir Golschmann, will conclude its sixtieth season of subscription concerts next Thursday afternoon and Saturday night. The program will include the world premiers of "Fanfare," by Darius Milhaud, Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Russian Easter," Satie's "Deux Gymnopédies," Debussy's "Nocturnes," and the Brahms Fourth Symphony.

After a Pop concert next Sunday the orchestra will make its annual tour of the South. Concerts will be presented at Little Rock, Ark., Memphis, Tenn., Jackson, Miss., New Orleans, La., Houston, San Antonio, Austin, Dallas, and Denton, Texas; Fayetteville, Ark., and Columbia, Mo.

Minneapolis Symphony

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Minneapolis, Minn.

Back home after a three-weeks tour of the Middle West, the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra is in the pink of mid-season form, playing with a unanimity, snap and brilliance attainable only by 90 musicians who are a close unit and a frequently playing one.

Dimitri Mitropoulos, the conductor, has made the orchestra a personal instrument, keenly responsive to his demands and alert to every nuance and accent he dictates. The result, midway in his second full term with the Symphony, is music of high dramatic power, great richness of hue, and acute sensitiveness.

The first Friday night concert after the orchestra's homecoming (March 2) demonstrated these things with unusual luster and eloquence. The program was largely pictorial in character, being made up of Reger's tone poems after pictures by Boecklin, the Ravel arrangement of Moussorgsky's "Pictures at an Exhibition," and Handel's "Water Music." The Reger particularly impressed by the mastery with which the four scenes were drawn, the splendor of orchestral statement, and the tremendous climaxes reared—notably those in the somber "Island of the Dead."

The Moussorgsky work profited by playing that seized upon its grotesque, humorous, and poetic characteristics and gave them all the pungency and color that lies in the score. The Handel piece made a bright and buoyant program opener.

The succeeding Friday concert (March 9) brought the violinist, Robert Virovai, to Northrop Auditorium for his Twin Cities debut. Choosing the Vieuxtemps D minor Concerto, a composition of conventional and rather "dated" aspect, he revealed a virtuosity that employed a blend of fire and discipline rarely encountered among fiddlers. Mr. Mitropoulos and his men helped Mr. Virovai produce the illusion that this nineteenth-century work was still very much alive.

The program, not so breathtaking as that of the week before, offered also the "Benvenuto Cellini" Overture of Berlioz, the orchestral fairy tale by Prokofieff, "Peter and the Wolf," and Stravinsky's "Fire-Bird" Suite.

The Prokofieff fable was done jauntily and in the proper roguish spirit, with Bernard Ferguson, St. Louis baritone, in the role of narrator. The "Fire-Bird" music was a bit uneven in effect; that is, the Katschei dance had more than a hint of labor, and tempos here and there could have been perked up. But certainly no fault could be found with the grace and muted expression of the princesses' dance and the exquisite berceuse which led to an impressive finale.

Outstanding was the concert on March 3 of the Pro Musica Sinfonietta, recently formed chamber orchestra made up of Minneapolis Symphony musicians and conducted by John M. Kuypers of Hamline University. It played music by Mozart, Vivaldi, and Hindemith, and a new Sinfonietta by John Verrall, St. Paul composer whose First Symphony was recently introduced by Mr. Mitropoulos.

John K. Sherman

Art Club of Philadelphia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia

The forty-sixth annual exhibition of oil paintings at the Art Club of Philadelphia, although supposedly national in scope, is this year distinctly local in flavor, with the club's gold medal and its two honorable mentions all going to Philadelphia painters.

Heading the list, with the gold medal, is a woman painter, Virginia Armitage McCall, who was runner-up for that honor in 1934. Her winning canvas, titled "The Apology," is a delicately handled still-life of salmon-pink roses against a burnt-orange curtain and an open florist's box with play of crinkly white wax paper.

First honorable mention went to Earle Horter for "Souvenir—Naples," a somewhat eclectic harbor marine that suggests a bouquet of French influences; while the second mention was awarded to a young painter, Walter Stuempfig Jr., for "Decline and Fall," a sensitive study in yellows, whites, and greens of the disintegration of an old mansion.

The exhibition proves stimulating as a study of different viewpoints in the handling of both still-life and landscape. Such landscapes as "Decline and Fall," for instance, show a restless brush stroke that supports subject inference with technical approach. Mobile of stroke, also, is Francis Speight's North Carolina landscape with its vivid accent on red soil. But "Windy Day," by Nathan Margolis, with its more solid color blocks, is massive rather than moving. And these two points of view—the massive and the moving—seem to motivate a majority of the landscape compositions.

Still-life is attacked from even more angles of approach. Leon Kelly's interest centers in rich, intense color range, with red and yellows emphasized by sharply accented black line thrusts. Cyril Gardner, on the other hand, with greater preoccupation with actual representation, reverts to the soft color brushing of the Impressionists in his pastel-toned "Snapdragons"; while Florence Standish Whiting leans toward Braque and the abstract.

Important, also, is a manipulation of textures. "A White September Day," by Henry McCarter, is one of the show's high lights, its luminous quality being achieved by varying thicknesses of paint, rising in relief from bare canvas, through thinly applied color, to heavy swirl or heavier ridges.

Arthur B. Carles, not content with paint, harks back to earlier School-of-Paris experiments in introducing strips of green paper and thinly cut black paper lines. Yet his brilliant abstraction is otherwise built of vivid pigmental juxtapositions.

Combining the intellectual in geometric composition with the emotional in color handling, Carles is at an opposite pole from Hobson Pittman, whose "Country Interior" achieves a paint pathos that is Pittman's individual contribution. He can take an old chair, a worn coat, a table, and an empty room with its door giving upon a garden, and make of such impersonal material an intensely personal and human document.

Australian Art Awards

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Sydney, N. S. W.

Australia's two greatest art prizes, the Archibald for portraiture and the Wynne for landscape, have been awarded for 1939 to Max Meldrum, of Melbourne and Will Ashton, of Sydney.

Meldrum won his prize with a portrait of the Speaker of the Federal House of Representatives, Mr. George J. Bell, and Ashton's reward came for a landscape in oils of a bay of Sydney Harbor, "Morning Light."

Meldrum is widely known, not only as a painter, but also as principal of a school which has greatly influenced a group of painters through the promulgation of vigorous theories about art. He became president of the Victorian Artists' Society in 1916, and, in 1927, an associate of the New Salon, Paris. About 10 years ago, he made a lecture tour through the United States. His winning portrait is done in low tones. It does not go into meticulous detail, but summarizes the general masses with singular directness. The sobriety of the background gives dignity and concentration to the level gaze of the sitter, whose face and hands stand out in strong contrast. It is a dignified work, painted in Meldrum's best manner. Even those who are not disciples of his theories of painting admire its fine workmanship. The character of the head is well studied, and it builds up solidly from the light mass of a cravat through the pink flesh tones to the cool umbers of the wig.

There was a record entry of 135 portraits for the Archibald Prize, but most of the paintings were uninspired works, far from what was the original aim of the award given by James F. Archibald, for many years editor of the Sydney weekly, the Bulletin.

Will Ashton, winner of the Wynne Prize, is the energetic director of the Sydney National Gallery. He studied with his father, Julian Ashton, in Adelaide, then in England under Julius Olsson, R. A., and Algernon Talmage, R. A., and in Paris at the Academie Julien. He is still a regular contributor at the Royal Academy, London, and his paintings are widely esteemed in Australia. He won the Wynne Prize in 1908 and again in 1930. "Morning Light" is one of his best canvases. The texture of the long foreground is varied and delicate, and the play of light among trees has a charming liveliness.

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THREADS OF COTTON NEWS

Schools—Colleges Home Study

Character Training—Reading Habits—Taking Turns

Parents—Teachers Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

The 'Democracy Readers,' Built For Character Training

Seven Little Books Good for Either School or Home

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Elementary school readers are so many that we cannot give space in these pages to enough of them to deal at all thoroughly with this field of educational publishing; therefore we usually leave them to the educational journals. Occasionally, however, there comes out a book or series of books in this field too outstanding to go unmentioned. This is the case with Macmillan's series of Democracy Readers, a set of seven well planned, attractive books for children ranging from primer age through the sixth grade.

They are avowedly "books with a purpose," and are being greeted with enthusiasm and appreciation by many a school system, we understand. Designed to awaken our young Bobbys and Elsbeths to the reasonableness and value of fundamental democratic ideas they deal with principles like taking turns, being helpful, protecting minorities, and respecting private property. This is done through story, poem, article, and quiz. Here are the title, authors, and prices; all are published by The MacMillan Company, New York:

The primer, "School Friends," by Lois G. Nemec (.72).
First Reader, "Let's Take Turns," by Lois G. Nemec (.72).
Second Reader, "Enjoying Our Land," by Maybell G. Bush (.84).
Third Reader, "Your Land and Mine," by Helen M. Brindl (.92).
Fourth Reader, "Toward Freedom," by Ruth Mills Robinson (.96).
Fifth Reader, "Pioneering in Democracy," by Edna Morgan (1.00).
Sixth Reader, "The Way of Democracy," by Allen Y. King and Ida Dennis (1.20).

Throughout, the illustrations are delightful and educational. One of the volumes is illustrated by Kate Seredy. Each is well gauged to the age of the child. Some have colored frontispieces.

Objectives Stated

The general objectives of the series are set forth in an Editors' Preface for Teachers, the editors being Prudence Cutright and W. W. Charters. These objectives may be stated as follows:

1. To present the essential characteristics of American democracy as set forth in the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution of the United States, including the Bill of Rights, and in the literature of democracy.

2. To provide pupils with information that will prevent their becoming easy victims of minority groups which assail our democratic institutions and which exalt the virtues which are claimed for opposing forms of government.

3. To teach American youth to love and respect the rights which our fathers have won, and to develop in the children an active determination to protect and continue to perfect the expression of our democratic ideals.

4. To awaken respect for the dignity and worth of the individual.

5. To arouse interest in:

(a) Opportunity for the individual;
(b) Economic and social security;
(c) The search for truth;
(d) Freedom of speech, of press, and of worship;
(e) Universal education;
(f) The rule of the majority, the rights of minorities, the honest ballot;
(g) Justice for the common man, trial by jury, arbitration of disputes, orderly legal processes, freedom from search and seizure, the right of petition;
(h) Respect for the rights of private property;
(i) The practice of the fundamental social virtues; and,
(j) The responsibility of the individual for participation in the duties of democracy.

Every Story, Poem, Article, Picture

These may seem pretty wide horizons for elementary school readers. The interesting thing, however, is that every story, poem, picture, bit of conversation, article, and whatnot in each volume actually can be traced back to some aspect of these democratic principles. Certainly some sound thinking has gone into the making of these books.

For example, in the volume "Let's Take Turns," the first section is on "Let Me Help." Tommy wants Daddy to play with him. Daddy has work in the garden to do, so Tommy helps him do it in order to free Daddy sooner to play with him. Mary Jane helps Mother with the housework so Mother can help her. In the next section, "Let's Work Together," we see parents and children working together in the garden (co-operation). We see the protection of private property worked out, and settling conflict by free discussion when a little girl's garden is trampled by a group and the group talks it over. We also see the group protecting minority rights (the little girl's). Another section of this volume is "Let's Be Friends"—the new boy at school, and the "funny" things foreign children do changed to "interesting" and "understandable." Also a conversation between Jim and his Daddy en route to their church when others are en route to different churches. All of these presented to teach the fundamentals of democracy: tolerance, kindness, friendliness, reserving judgment and weighing facts, rights and privileges such as freedom of religion, right of private property, and free opinion and discussion.

This is a sketchy enough comment on these rather thrilling little readers. Ever since they have come out I have been telling teachers and parents about them. Carroll Reed, Superintendent of Schools in Minneapolis, and recently elected president of the American Association of School Administrators of the N. E. A. (St. Louis Convention) told me that he had put them into the Minneapolis schools. If they are not in your local schools, and you have children of these ages, they would make good books for the children's home library—but don't miss the excellent opportunity to read and discuss them with your children. And if you yourself have not as yet thought enough about this priceless way of life we call "democracy" to "translate" it into simple everyday living with boys and girls, these books will be of vast help in doing so.

The final volume is largely made up of biographical and historical articles, stories, and poems. Through these pages walk some of the great characters of America and other countries, and other less known characters expressing great qualities. Knute Rockne the football man is here, the men who supplanted a mere confederacy by a united country, through writing the Constitution; poems like "America for Me" by Van Dyke, a story of Zenger and the basic case for freedom of the press in the United States. It is a volume to make any adult thoughtful. How glad Americans can be that material like this is being placed in the hands of their children!

Correlation with other subjects (history, economics, geography, etc.) is well worked out, as is also the vocabulary content. The modern educator cannot but be pleased, too, at the enlightened illustrative content: the desks are movable, the school work natural, homelike, and progressive, the emphasis upon constructive activity and cheerful co-operation.

Millicent Taylor

Illustration by Kate Seredy in "Let's Take Turns," first reader of the series of seven Democracy Readers (reviewed on this page). The section in which this drawing is found is entitled "Working Together." If you were learning to read you would become acquainted in this section with Mary Jane, Ted, Betty, and others, who wanted to play different things, circus, airplane, tag. You would read how they took a vote then and there, and played first the game the majority wanted, then the one the minority most wanted—a valuable lesson in democracy. Then you would read about their wanting to put the kitten in the circus, and plunging across the land next door to get the kitten. This piece of land, however, was a newly planted garden of the little girl next door (the one at the left). Minority rights were violated, also private property rights. So the crowd dashed to "Mother" to talk out what they can do to make things right for the little girl. Arbitration. The decision was made to get the ground ready again for seeds and replant her garden. Through co-operation the work was planned out, the boys were to get the garden ready, and the girls to plant seeds. More valuable lessons in fundamental ideas of democracy. Each reader builds this way.

Addressed to Fathers

By T. C. Elliett
Head of Fan Court, Longcross, Surrey
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

Not infrequently, when a father brings his son to hand him over to my care, I ask him to try to tell me what he hopes for his boy, what kind of man he wishes him to become. In the majority of cases, academic attainments come last and follow a list of moral qualities such as "uprightness, courage, manliness, endurance, perseverance," and so forth.

With quite remarkable frequency, however, a statement of this kind is followed by "Of course, I don't want him to go through as hard a time as I have had." Sometimes this is followed by an extremely interesting recital of the way in which the father has made his way in the world, and it becomes obvious that the qualities he is now wishing for his son are precisely those he himself developed in a hard, persistent struggle with adverse conditions, and which have contributed to bring him a well-merited success in his work and life.

There has been for some years an increasing tendency for parents to ask more and more of schools, and schoolmasters, for their part, have accepted responsibilities that some time ago would have been considered exclusively those of the home. A father approaching a school in the spirit outlined above might well ask himself to what extent it is fair to require the school to reproduce, in its specially "conditioned" educational atmosphere, what has come to him in the rough and tumble of the world outside.

Every good school, and every good schoolmaster, will prize and develop the moral qualities I have mentioned above, and will do his best to provide an atmosphere in which they can be developed and flourish. Nevertheless, however much the father may desire to see this training given in the school, and however much the schoolmaster may wish to give it, both parties will do well to recognize the extent to which the background of the boy's life will claim to make a determining contribution.

The march of natural science and mechanical invention has been so swift in the last thirty years that the homes from which boys and girls come today, differ widely in their standards of comfort and luxury from those in which their parents grew up. "Everybody" has an automobile, a radio set, or whatever it may be, and the struggle to meet each installment on some article already in the home is certainly not comparable in character training to the older method of "saving-up" for the long desired purchase. When the time for school comes, whether it be boarding or day school, parents are much influenced by the standards of material comfort. It is desired that everything should be "just so," and magnificent buildings and equipment are often the order of the day.

It appears that these things have come to stay, and no one would really wish to have surroundings any less perfect than intelligent planning can make them. And yet . . . ? Is it not true that much of what we call character—courage, perseverance, patience, has been gained in the struggle to win just these material comforts which seem, in certain circles at least, so much more easy to come by than they once did? It may be that the struggle for these things is just as hard as it ever was but it remains true that nowadays, even in modest homes, they are more profuse both in number and variety.

This being so, they often seem such an essential part of things that boys or girls are not prepared to begin at the bottom of the ladder when they leave school, because to begin thus means sacrificing what they have become accustomed to. While a society keeps its fluidity and sense to adventure, the danger of this situation may be slight; but as it becomes more static the danger increases.

A problem such as this requires for its solution the combined efforts of both home and school, and obviously calls for a new orientation away from the field of mere personal success towards that of unselfed service and higher spiritual values.

Another chat like this one, between a school head and fathers, will follow soon.

Illustrating the section called "The Best Way," which shows how much more fun it is to take turns on the playground slide than to push in ahead, this full page sketch, printed in colors, is one of many attractive and educational pictures in the Democracy Readers. This one, by Kate Seredy, is in the first reader, "Let's Take Turns."

They Acquired Reading Habits

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York State

Dear Editor:

The little article on "Playing Librarian" so interested me that I would like to supplement it by telling what a great part the library has played in the lives of our children. At a very early age, two and a half, my young son, Gordon, accompanied me to the library (it was part of his airing), and learned to respect the picture books he was allowed to examine, learned to respect, too, the 'reading quiet" of others by talking in whispers. This was a ritual, a part of the exciting library visit, and an attitude which was carried over, fortunately for me, into his home life and home contact with books.

When his younger brother came to book age, Gordon was able, by example, to instill in him this blessed respect for not only the outward form of books, but their inner material and content. Now, with both boys in school, their own library is well-kept and a matter of family pride, while our regular visits to the library have not ceased to be adventurous excursions to another world.

An important by-product is the nice consideration the boys show for the reading habits of their elders, and I cannot help wishing that more people would take advantage of the opportunities for character development so generously offered by our public libraries.

(Mrs.) G. S.

* * *

For a Longer School Day

California

Dear Editor:

The letters on "Homework" prompt me to write a few observations on California schools. We feel there should be no homework given to children until they have reached the 9th grade, or in other words, High School. Sometimes, however, especially in the 7th and 8th grades, so much work is required of the children that they cannot do it all at school but must bring it home. And in High School too long assignments are given and those pupils that conscientiously try to complete all their tasks lose sleep so that their recitations suffer the next day.

The principal fault seems to be because the teachers have become influential enough to have school close each day at about 2:30 p. m. so that they may have a long afternoon for their own recreation. This shortens the period during which the child is in school so that there is little or no time for study while there; and this lack of study time is further accentuated by the fact that during this brief time at school one hour is devoted to compulsory physical education so in order to acquire at least a certain minimum of academic knowledge the pupils must do nearly all their studying at home.

Another unfortunate result of closing the schools early in the afternoon is that the teachers have had the children's lunch-hour cut to forty minutes during which time the pupil either eats a cold paper-sack lunch or frantically runs home, gulps his food, and rushes back to school or else, unsupervised, selects some not particularly desirable combination of food at the school cafeteria or some nearby hot-dog stand or grocery store.

All this so that school may be dismissed early.

As a remedy I suggest a more leisurely day of education with at least one study period allotted to each student for every two recitation periods. Also to allow a full sixty-minute hour for lunch and to have school last until 4 p. m., with all physical education classes coming between 3 p. m. and 4 p. m. This will give time for leisurely study and contemplation during the major portion of the day and the student will secure a far better outlook on knowledge and life than he now does in the hectic programs that he is subjected to.

(Mrs.) M. C. Y.

* * *

Home Living, Not Home Work

California

Dear Editor:

May I add my protest about the home work situation. Our daughters are 14 and 16, sophomore and junior. We gave up piano lessons this year as I felt we were crowding them mentally too much with all the home work.

A girl 14 should not stay up until eleven. They never go out on school nights and only are allowed out Friday or Saturday night as I feel there is too much strain on them during the week with classes from 8 a. m. to three and then home work until eleven. They always want to stay up later to finish but I insist on their going to bed at eleven. Their marks even then are not too high.

I do feel there is something wrong. The classes are too large for the teachers to give individual help so they let them figure it out at home I guess.

Our nation is too high strung as a result of this cramming—all academics and very little stress on character. I would certainly recommend reading "First Things First" by Agnes Boysen for a constructive change in school systems. Algebra is compulsory and cooking and sewing are not. "A nation is as good as its home life" was well said—but we are not encouraging the basic principles of home in our schools. They say algebra teaches children to think; so does cooking and sewing, and could be used later. I could not help our girls beyond the seventh grade in arithmetic. I had forgotten it because I had no use for it. If a girl wants a career along engineering lines let her take higher mathematics but otherwise let the girls exercise their minds in usable subjects. "First Things First" is the finest book one could read to fit every child and help every child and build a sound nation upon.

I am so very glad this subject was brought up.

Oh, how grateful we are for the Monitor and its constructive help.

(Mrs.) V. H. S.

The Parent

When You Write to the Parent Column
If those of you who typewrite your letters will type them double space and on one side of the paper only, it will be a great help and perhaps speed along their delivery. You see, all letters that are typed single space, or written on both sides of the paper have to be copied over in this department.
We pass along these suggestions, believing that you would be only too glad to carry them out if you knew how much easier it makes the preparation of the column at this end. Of one thing, however, you may be sure—your letters are always welcome whether they be written by hand or on the typewriter.—Education Editor.

A Saturday Column

Loveliest Things

The charm and vitality of direct experiences are well illustrated in an article by Edward Vernon published in the British Weekly. He asked children to prepare an answer to the question, "What are the loveliest things you know, persons not counted?" Here are some of these children's answers:

A girl's:
The scrunch of dry leaves when you walk through them
Cool wind on a hot day
The feel of clean clothes
Climbing up hill and looking down.

Another girl's;
Our dog's eyes
Street lights on the river
The smell of rain
An organ playing
Red roofs in trees
Smoke rising
Rain on your cheeks
The smell of new-mown hay
Red velvet
The moon in clouds.

A boy's:
The feel of running
Looking into deep clear water
The taste of strawberries
A swallow flying
Water being cut at the bow of a boat
A mounted policeman's horse
An express train rushing
A builder's crane lifting something heavy
The feel of a dive
A thrush singing.

—The News Letter

Sugar-Snow

The sugar-snow, the soft and light,
falls now upon the edge of night.

The great flakes slant among the trees;
and orchards bend their crooked knees

into the drifts, lean elbows on
old fences. Where the gate is down,

our hob-nailed boots have set their track
up to the maple-wood and back;

and home again, our voices cry
of maple-sap that tastes like sky.

Frances Frost

Free to Parents

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enthusiastic review of
"MY BOOK HOUSE"
in October 14, 1939, issue of
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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The Home Forum

Mary and the Pishogues

YOU READ all kinds of things in letters that come by mail.

The old gods are still hanging around, it seems. At least, that is what Mary found when she went down to the village. Mary, you must understand, is quite of the modern world. She is a traveled lady; she has been to London and lived there in great content with her mistress. She has sisters married there to men of substance and Mary herself might be married if she wished; but she doesn't wish—at least not yet, not while things are exciting and interesting in Ardenna. I hear all about it in her mistress's letters.

It started, of course, with the war. Mary's mistress had built herself a cottage in the most beautiful place in the world. That is what she says every morning when she goes out in her Connemara garden, to see the bay lying before her and the hills around it. When the war came and the radio kept blaring out the things the radio did blare during those first panic-stricken days, Mary's mistress thought that the summer cottage might do very well for a winter cottage, too. So she closed her London house and settled down with Mary to enjoy winter in the west of Ireland.

"They won't give us any war work," she said to Mary, "so we may as well stay here in the meantime." And there they stayed.

* * *

They had quite a time. The Atlantic gales came up and the ram wouldn't work and the car stopped one day on the road to the town, ten miles away; and then the windmill which supplies electricity went out of action. Mary enjoyed it all; you'd know she was Irish, just from that fact. Even when the water came down the chimneys in buckets, Mary laughed and said that the old roofman ought to be hit with something heavy for not putting on the cowls as he was told—months ago, no less.

It was all right, in fact, until they came to the subject of the well.

It should be cleaned out. That was what Mary said, as she brought in the breakfast bacon. The gales had gone down and the country was looking as if spring was just waiting, and the well should surely be cleaned. So Mary went down the village, and then the news about the old gods came out.

It seems that there are pishogues living in the well. "What are pishogues, Mary?" said a forgetful mistress. "They are the fairies, ma'am: and Thomas Coole is afraid that, if we disturb them, they won't like it." Well, that was serious. Mary's mistress thought deeply. Yet the well should be cleaned out. Was there no way to get around it? Mary is not nonplussed for long. There was another consultation in the village. It seemed that, if every pebble in the well were to be put back in its exact place, then the pishogues would not object. This was satisfactory. The question was all but solved.

* * *

I read this in a letter that came to me yesterday. As I read, I saw it all. I saw the blue and glistening bay and the soft hills beyond. I saw the wind-swept garden with the fuchsia hedge in bud again after the early frost. I saw the spindle-berry trees and the snowdrops, and the spikes of what were going to be daffodils in a little while. I saw Mary, with her eager face and dancing eyes, standing on the path before her mistress, explaining, laughing and persistent. And, beyond her, I saw the funny little gods of the earth and water that men so insistently believe in, creeping back into their wells and their tree-trunks and hesitating before the free laughter of Mary and Michael. Michael had come up now with his spade; this Michael who works and works and never stops working. He is as young as Mary and as gay. And they were both sure they could manage the pishogues.

They did manage them, of course. The end of the letter tells about it. After recording news of boys and girls and scholarships in American schools and Oxford colleges and, again, the news over the radio, the letter ends in a postscript.

"Mary and Michael had a lovely time at the well. Mary took a scrubbing brush and washed all the stones and put them back."

That is the whole of it. The pishogues had their house cleaned and Mary and Michael had a lovely time. Little mythical shame-faced gods! They can run back to their home. Mary has got it all nicely arranged for them. They have exacted that toll at least.

* * *

Patrick, that great Irish saint, did not approve of pishogues. He spent most of his time proving that they were not there. But I think, if he had been down at the well that morning with Mary and Michael, he would have smiled a little at Mary's scrubbing brush,—and joined with her and Michael in their young and tender spring laughter.

A. J. S.

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Learned in The Rainy Season

IN THE MEANTIME I had been finding a house. They were not easy to get, especially with our American conception of bathrooms, and as for furniture, the less said about the specimens I was offered the better. I finally found one, a tiny house belonging to an elderly Scotch couple who were returning home for an indefinite visit. . . . The house had, of course, no heating arrangements, so I installed a small electric heater. . . . It was all I ever needed.

This leads me to the climate of Guatemala. I found it ideal. It was never very hot in the capital—it lies some 5,000 feet high. We played tennis and rode horseback the year round. One wore a white suit during daylight in the hot season, but changed or put on an overcoat in the evening. During the rains the country was at its most beautiful. The rain obligingly waited as a rule until 3:30 p. m., so one rode in the morning in brilliant sunshine and worked late. Indeed, it was a hardy person who ventured out in the rain; when it came it was a deluge! The stone-flagged streets sloped steeply to a central gutter, and in five minutes the gutter was a raging torrent. They put up little wooden bridges, drawbridges which were down during the rain and open in dry weather. Where bridges were lacking, patient Indians waited under their ponchos and carried you across piggyback for a couple of cents. . . .

The first few months I was lonely. I never admitted it to myself, but I think now I must have been homesick. Especially during the nights of the rains, when it was nearly impossible to go out, I would listen to the ceaseless beat on the tiles and the splash of the drain pipes into the pila, imagine what my friends were doing at home and long for the evening diversions of a great city. Gradually contentment entered my mind, and I began to realize the great truth that happiness does not depend on externals but arises from a man's own state of mind for which he himself is largely responsible. It was as if I suddenly became free. I knew that theatres, music, the intellectual stimulus of a great city were pleasant accessories of life but no more. I knew that never again would my peace of mind depend on them. A man's ultimate resources are within himself. At some stage of life he must realize this or he is haunted by the fear of loneliness, I would enjoy these diversions again when they came. I would even seek them eagerly, but I would always know that I could do without them.—From "The Education of a Diplomat," by HUGH WILSON. (New York: Longmans, Green.)

Upland Cedars

The trees
Follow the crags,
Gripping each bit of stone
With brown root-fingers, slowly
conquering
The hills.

DONALD BAILEY

To All Wayfarers

Lean over wisdom, as a traveler sips,
Draw living spirit for a thirsty soul,
Here by the willows is a sandy bowl
Of crystal water bubbling to your lips.

Wisdom falls lightly as the waters find
A way through rock. Wisdom can offer cool
Refreshment to the heart, a little pool
Of silence in the eddies of the mind.

Wisdom is food and raiment, and the tall
White lilies of the field, a bending tree;
Sun on a hilltop, a great wind at sea,
And the first dream the evening star lets fall.

SARA KING CARLETON

By Courtesy of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"THE WELL IN THE HERMITAGE": *A Woodcut by Ramendranath Chakravorty*

A sunlit and peaceful scene is depicted by the young Indian artist, Mr. Ramendranath Chakravorty in his woodcut entitled "The Well in the Hermitage." Full of detail is the pleasant little picture. We see that a wooden paling encircles the grass around the steps and platform of the well which is roofed in against the heat. As in all Indian pictures, the impression given is one of intensely dark shadow contrasted with the brilliancy of strong sunlight. The hermitage and little dwelling places are thatched, and are probably whitewashed. On a mat sits the hermit, his long ropes of hair wound to the top of his head. The sea laps round his quiet retreat with a murmur of harmonious repose. The boats that ply their trade on the still water are like those so often seen in Chinese prints, graceful in the tilt of their upturned prows. A complete peace enfolds the life of quiet introspection that the hermit leads.

Mr. Ramendranath Chakravorty has won fame by his work in India. He knows the ancient art of India, but has also a wide interest in the modern life of villages and cities. This artist knows England well and has done some attractive English scenes.

"The Lord God omnipotent reigneth"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE SUPREMACY OF GOD—infinite Mind, primal intelligence, all-pervading Love—is the great spiritual fact for time and eternity. The mighty truth of God's omnipotence silences error and refutes the mortal theory of a material universe governed by material laws. There exists only the true spiritual universe of God's creating, complete, eternal, changeless, infinite.

Through the revelation of Christian Science the truth of God's omnipotence is steadily unfolding to human understanding, opening wide the portals of a new vision, a vision of definite, present reality, wherein exists no discord, no sin, sickness, or death. It is leading mankind to sublime heights, to conscious perception of the true relationship between God and man, one and inseparable, forever perfect and immortal. On page 521 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes: "The harmony and immortality of man are intact. We should look away from the opposite supposition that man is created materially, and turn our gaze to the spiritual record of creation, to that which should be engraved on the understanding and heart 'with the point of a diamond' and the pen of an angel."

Mortal existence does not accord with this spiritual revelation of ever-present harmony. To material sense it appears to be a constant warfare with discord. But the assertions of material sense are never true. We need not stand appalled at the specious claims of the carnal so-called mind that evil has reality and power. Evil is but a misconception, a mortal dream, an utter falsity, which the truth of God's omnipotence corrects and destroys. In spite of all the contrary testimony of the material senses, God is the only ruler.

Unless we are awake to the fallacy of error's claims we are accepting in our daily experience both good and evil as real. But there is no neutral ground whereon the two may mingle. Either Truth or error is supreme; either God is omnipotent or another power exists. Which assertion are we to accept? There can be but one answer to the question. We must take our stand on the side of God as the only power, and make this understanding the basis of all our thinking. As we faithfully endeavor to do this, applying the truth in demonstration of our understanding of God as omnipotent, we soon discover that this spiritual fact is instantly available for practical purposes in the healing of sin and disease. It is the saving power at hand for all who seek God; in very truth the seed within itself bearing seed after its kind.

A student of Christian Science once experienced a severe fall from a horse. The material evidence of discord was quite alarming, suggesting that paralysis and internal injury might prove fatal. But the student refused to accept the mortal verdict. For hours she clung to the truth about God and His loving allness, declaring over and over again that, as His child, she could not be the victim of accident or injury. As she steadfastly clung to this rock of spiritual understanding the untoward symptoms began to abate, and within twenty-four hours she found herself perfectly whole and free.

At times we may think we are completely hemmed in by error. Mental confusion and fear may seem to reign. Regardless of how threatening a situation may appear to human sense, there is no fearsome circumstance beyond reach of God's healing power. Christ, Truth, is ever with men, guarding and guiding. No one need be a dupe, a frightened victim of aggressive, ignorant, or malicious mental suggestions. No one need be irritated, terrified, or deceived by the subtle, unreal claims of error. Error is unreal—nothing. We must understand that evil has no power, that God controls all that is real, and that man exists by His authority. Divine intelligence inspires all righteous effort, and this one and only intelligence never fails us.

Grateful contemplation of our real status as a child of God plants us on a firm foundation, on the rock of unshaken conviction that God alone is power. We must claim our full inheritance from our one and only Father-Mother God, our inheritance of spiritual riches, dominion, beauty, poise, completeness. Intelligent and happy acceptance of God's bounteous provision for His children leads steadily and surely to joyous recognition of the ever-present Christ, even as Jesus promised when he said (Matthew 28:20), "Lo, I am with you alway."

The pronouncement in Revelation (19:6) remains forever absolute and final: "And I heard as it were the voice of a great multitude, and as the voice of many waters, and as the voice of mighty thunderings, saying, Alleluia: for the Lord God omnipotent reigneth."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Dutch]

Boy With a Kite

Let him go out into the morning,
The wild blue morning. Let him go
With string enough to reach a star,
The farthest clouds that blow.

Help him to lift it in the air
A hundred feet or more,
Then leave him all alone with it.
Turn to your book, whatever chore.

Nor whistle him into the house at noon.
Let him stay out in the wild blue day
Sailing his kite on a ledge of cloud
Where the eagles drift, the mallards play.

He will return at day's slow end
Sleepy and tired, and with a sigh.
Nor scold him then. It was harder to draw
His heart than his kite from the sky!

DANIEL WHITEHEAD HICKY

Poor Richard Behind His Almanac

FRANKLIN, CREATING THE character of Poor Richard, also assumed it, as another role like that of the complete tradesman. The rising philosopher could not be forever in his leather apron, behind his conscious wheelbarrow. He wanted to speak out. Young, he might not be listened to in his own person. As Poor Richard he had a dramatic license to speak as he chose. He could pretend to be an astrologer and yet make fun of superstition. He could pretend to be old and wise, packing his almanac with wisdom in the verses and proverbs which were all he had space for. If he laid frequent stress on prudence, that was in part because the folk-wisdom on which he drew is largely prudence, which is the ordinary wisdom of ordinary men. At the same time, Franklin believed in prudence. He was not a mystic but a moralist, and the first law of his nature was order. Order in human life, he held, begins in the daily habits of men looking out for themselves. They must work to be happy, and save to be secure. . . .

Franklin could see that the times called for Poor Richard's counsel. Philadelphia had not yet become what he helped to make it. Besides the orderly Quakers and Germans there were many immigrants to that hopeful town who had been misfits in Europe and did not soon adjust themselves in America. They looked for the sudden riches they had been told about. . . . People who had had no chance to save in England did not learn to save in Pennsylvania. They waited for miracles. . . . Franklin as Poor Richard was merely insisting that the first thing to build in their house was the plain foundation. But with how much wit and charm he insisted.—From "Benjamin Franklin," by CARL VAN DOREN. (New York: Viking.)

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„De Heere, de almachtige God, heeft als Koning geheerscht"

Vertaling in het Nederlandsch van het op deze bladzijde voorkomend artikel over de Christelijke Wetenschap

DE OPPERMACHT VAN GOD,—het oneindig Gemoed, de oer-intelligentie, de alles-vervullende Liefde,—is het groote geestelijke feit voor tijd en eeuwigheid. De machtige waarheid van Gods alvermogen brengt de dwaling tot zwijgen en weerlegt de sterfelijke theorie van een stoffelijk heelal bestuurd door stoffelijke wetten. Er bestaat alleen het ware, geestelijke, door God geschapen heelal, dat volkomen is, eeuwig, onveranderlijk en oneindig.

Door de openbaring van de Christelijke Wetenschap ontvouwt de waarheid, dat God almachtig is, zich gestadig aan het menschelijk begrijpen en opent wijd de deuren van een nieuwe visie, de visie van een werkelijkheid, duidelijk bepaald en hier aanwezig, waarin geen disharmonie, geen zonde, ziekte of dood bestaat. Zij voert den mensch tot de hoogste hoogten, tot het bewust begrip van de ware verwantschap van God en mensch, die één en onscheidbaar, eeuwig volmaakt en onsterfelijk zijn. Mary Baker Eddy, de Ontdekster en Grondlegster der Christelijke Wetenschap schrijft op bladzijde 521 van *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* [Wetenschap en Gezondheid met den Sleutel tot de Heilige Schrift]: „De harmonie en onsterfelijkheid van den mensch zijn ongerept. Wij moeten ons afwenden van de hier tegenoverstaande onderstelling, dat de mensch stoffelijk geschapen zou zijn, en onzen blik richten op het geestelijk scheppingsverhaal, op hetgeen in hoofd en hart ingegrift moest wezen met ‚de punt eens diamants' en de pen van een engel."

Het sterfelijk bestaan komt niet overeen met deze geestelijke openbaring van immertegenwoordige harmonie. Het schijnt voor den stoffelijken zin een voortdurend strijden tegen disharmonie te zijn. De beweringen van den stoffelijken zin zijn echter niet waar. Wij behoeven niet ontsteld te zijn over de schoonschijnende beweringen van het zoogenaamde „bedenken des vleesches", dat het kwaad werkelijkheid en macht bezit. Het kwaad is slechts een misvatting, een sterfelijke droom, een volstrekte onwaarheid, die rechtgezet en vernietigd wordt door de waarheid, dat God almachtig is. God is de eenige heerscher, al kant ook al het getuigenis der stoffelijke zinnen zich hiertegen.

Tenzij wij wakker zijn voor de onjuistheid van de aanspraken der dwaling, aanvaarden wij in onze dagelijksche ondervinding goed en kwaad beide als werkelijk. Er bestaat echter geen neutrale grond, waarop beide zich kunnen vermengen. Òf Waarheid, òf dwaling is oppermachtig; òf God is almachtig, òf er bestaat nog een andere macht. Welke verklaring moeten wij aanvaarden? Er kan maar één antwoord op deze vraag zijn. Wij moeten als standpunt nemen, dat God de eenige macht is, en dit begrijpen tot den grondslag maken van al ons denken. Wanneer wij er getrouw naar streven, dit te doen en de waarheid toepassen door ons begrijpen, dat God almachtig is, te demonstreeren, gaan wij al spoedig zien, dat dit geestelijke feit oogenblikkelijk werkdadig benut kan worden tot het genezen van zonde en ziekte. Het is de verlossende macht, die nabij is voor allen die God zoeken; het is in waarheid het zaad, „dragende vrucht naar zijnen aard, welks zaad daarin zij."

Iemand, die de Christelijke Wetenschap bestudeert, deed eens een ernstigen val van haar paard. Het stoffelijk getuigenis van disharmonie was bepaald onrustwekkend en gaf aan, dat wegens verlamming en inwendig letsel een noodlottigen afloop verwacht kon worden. De leerling weigerde echter de sterfelijke uitspraak te aanvaarden. Urenlang hield zij vast aan de waarheid omtrent God en Zijn liefdevolle alheid, en zij verklaarde steeds weer dat zij, als Gods kind, niet het slachtoffer kon zijn van een ongeluk of een verwonding. Toen zij standvastig aan deze rots van geestelijk begrijpen vasthield, begonnen de ongunstige verschijnselen te verminderen, en binnen de vier en twintig uur was zij volkomen gezond en vrij.

Somtijds meenen wij, dat wij aan alle zijden door dwaling zijn ingesloten. Gedachtelijke onklaarheid en vrees schijnen ons misschien te beheerschen. Hoe dreigend een toestand ook voor het menschelijk begrip moge zijn, toch is geen enkele vreesaanjagende omstandigheid buiten het bereik van Gods genezende macht. Christus, Waarheid, is altijd bij den mensch en beschermt en leidt hem. Niemand behoeft een bedrogene, een angstig slachtoffer van aggressieve, onwetende of boosaardige inblazingen te zijn. Niemand behoeft geprikkeld, beangstigd of bedrogen te worden door de listige, onwerkelijke beweringen van de dwaling. De dwaling is onwerkelijk—niets. Wij moeten gaan begrijpen, dat het kwade geen macht heeft, dat God al wat werkelijk is bestuurt en dat de mensch door Zijn gezag bestaat. De goddelijke intelligentie bezielt elk gerechtig streven, en deze ééne en eenige intelligentie laat ons nooit in den steek.

Een dankbaar beschouwen van ons werkelijke bestaan als kind van God plant ons op een vasten grondslag, op de rots van de onwankelbare overtuiging, dat alleen God macht heeft. Wij moeten ons volledig erfdeel van onzen éénen en eenigen Vader-Moeder God opeischen, ons erfdeel van geestelijke rijkdommen, heerschappij, schoonheid, evenwicht, volkomenheid. Gods milde voorziening voor Zijn kinderen op intelligente wijze en vol vreugde te aanvaarden, leidt gestadig en zeker tot het blijde erkennen van den immer-tegenwoordigen Christus, zooals Jezus beloofd heeft toen hij zeide (Matth. 28:20): „En zie, ik ben met ulieden alle de dagen."

Eeuwig blijft de uitspraak in de Openbaring (19:6) onbeperkt van kracht: „En ik hoorde als eene stem eener groote schare en als eene stem veler wateren en als eene stem van sterke donderslagen, zeggende: Halleluja! want de Heere, de almachtige God, heeft als Koning geheerscht."

Men wende zich schriftelijk voor inlichtingen aangaande literatuur van de Christelijke Wetenschap (in de Nederlandsche taal uitgegeven) tot: The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Model for the Ladies of Rome

IN THE PERSON of Livia there entered into the house of Octavianus the old Roman nobility, which, defeated at Philippi, was striving to reacquire, through the prestige and the cleverness of a woman, what it had not been able to maintain by arms. . . .

In that palace of Augustus, adorned with triumphal laurel, toward which the eyes of the subjects were turned from every part of the empire, in that palace where, in little councils with the most eminent men of the senate, were debated the supreme interests of the world,—laws and elections, wars and peace,—she preserved the beautiful traditions of simplicity and industry. These she had learned as a child in the house of her father—a house as much more illustrious with inherited glory as it was poorer in wealth than that which Victory had prepared for Augustus on the Palatine.

We know—it is Suetonius who tells us—that this house on the Palatine built by Augustus, in which Livia spent the larger part of her life, was small and not at all luxurious. In it was not a single piece of marble nor a precious mosaic; for forty years Augustus slept in the same bed-chamber, and the furniture of the house was so simple that in the second century of our era it was exhibited to the public as an extraordinary curiosity. The imperial pair had several villas, at Lanuvium, at Palestrina, at Tivoli, but all of them were unpretentious and simple. . . . Moreover, Augustus never wore any other togas than those woven by Livia; woven not indeed and altogether by Livia's hands,—though she did not disdain, now and then, to work the loom,—but by her slaves and freed-women. Faithful to the traditions of the aristocracy, Livia counted it among her duties personally to direct the weaving-rooms which were in the house. . . .

Simplicity, loyalty, industry, an absolute surrender of one's own personality to the family and its interests,—these in the great families, were the traditional feminine virtues which lived again in Livia to the admiration of her contemporaries. . . .

About 18 B. C., when Livia was approaching her fortieth year, the men of the new generation who had not seen the civil wars . . . were already beginning to come to the front. They brought with them a previously unknown spirit of luxury, of enjoyment, of dissipation, of rebellion against discipline, of egotism and fondness for the new, which rendered very difficult, not to say impossible, the continuation of the aristocratic régime. . . .

Finally the *Lex sumptuaria* was designed to restrain the extravagance of wealthy families, particularly that of the women, prohibiting them from spending too large a part of the family fortune in jewels, apparel, body slaves, festivities, or buildings, especially in the building of sumptuous villas, then a growing fashion. In short, it was the purpose of these laws to bring the ladies of the Roman aristocracy to a course of conduct patterned upon the example of Livia. In the protracted discussions concerning these laws, which took place in the senate, Augustus on one occasion made a long speech in which he cited Livia as a model for the ladies of Rome. He set forth minutely the details of her household administration, telling how she lived, what relations she had with outsiders, what amusements she thought proper for a person of her rank, how she dressed and at what expense. And no one in the senate judged it unworthy of the greatness of the state or contrary to custom thus to introduce the name and person of a great lady into the public discussion of so serious a matter of governmental policy.—From "The Women of the Caesars," by GUGLIELMO FERRERO. (New York: Putnam.)

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Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Closing Stocks Pages 14-15 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MARCH 16, 1940

Old New England Mills Undergoing Vast Changes

By Robert R. Mullen
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Even the most casual tour through New England's industrial centers these days emphasizes that something marvelously dramatic has been happening to its old gray granite, red brick, and brown shingled factories.

A second glance, too, hints something rather thrilling has been happening to the people that live in the dingy mill houses down by the rivers as well as to some of those in the great houses on the hill.

Five years ago you could drive from Fall River up through Boston, out past Worcester and Ware, up across country to the banks of the Merrimack and to Lawrence and Lowell and into Southern New Hampshire, and you would see plenty of these antique plants, reminders of the "Reign of Terror" period in industrial architecture. Many were starkly closed; others had "for sale" signs nailed up below the old bell tower that once had pealed the hands in for their 12 hours daily, six days a week.

Men on the Corner

Around the corner you would see dull groups of idle men mostly first generation descendants of Italian, Polish, Slavic or some other European parentage. The only times they showed much interest or enthusiasm for anything were when Roosevelt toured through their streets on a campaign trip.

Today, the picture is vividly changed. The factories are still here, so are the mill houses, the great houses, and the Americans of the newer immigration. But the "For Sale" signs are mostly down, and in their places a polygot of neon and glitter announce the "Acme Powder Puff Company," the "Star Window Ventilator Manufacturing Company" and the "Eureka Shirt Company." Fifteen or 20 diverse industries now occupy the floor space once used by a single concern.

The story of Ware, Massachusetts, is pretty much the general story of all these towns that have come back. The big cotton textile mill whose pay roll largely sustained the little town weathered through, under absentee ownership, venerable machinery, and the usual handicaps of New England industry, until 1937, when it capitulated to the trend of the times and moved South.

The People Take Charge

Faced with sudden end of the material sustenance, Ware citizens were assembled by Police Chief Barthlomew W. Buckley, and addressed by Town Banker Minot C. Wood. They formed a corporation, took over the physical property of the mill, went after new industries. Today, they have 17 small, diversified industries located in the old mill buildings, have paid off their debts, and next year hope to declare a dividend.

Whether they do declare one or not, the project has already more than justified itself, for the pay roll in Ware is now almost triple what it was during the last of the textile days.

Thus, in Ware, and many other places a newer industrial structure has been superimposed upon the remains of an older one, much as in ancient days a new city would be built on the ruins of an earlier one.

A general resurgence in business, together with this diversification, has just about turned the trick for New England. It is true that a good many people around the corner are still on relief, but fewer than a year ago, still fewer than four years ago.

A Story of Courage

Such is the barest outline of what happened in New England. It is a story that has attracted nation-wide interest. Newspapers and magazines have told it, and just this week Lawrence Dame of the Boston Herald issued a full-sized book on the subject.

At the moment, although business generally has slumped a bit from the high point of last fall and winter, New England indexes are well above depression averages, and it is even claimed—though you can prove anything by our employment figures—that more people are actually earning wages in New England today than in 1929.

But one cannot help but wonder upon how firm a foundation this new economy has been built. Its make-shift appearance makes you wonder.

Some of these old plants taken over by the towns, or citizens groups, had power and steam plants contiguous, so when prospective plant operators were approached it was stressed that extremely small initial investment would be needed to open a place in Ware, or Lawrence, or any other industrial center.

Will It Last?

As an example, a shoe manufacturer might be approached and told he could have a certain floor space, lighted and with power and heat for a very moderate rental. If he would guarantee to give a certain number of jobs, his rental might be free for a brief period. This manufacturer could then rent the necessary machinery and open a plant with considerably less capital than would otherwise be necessary.

But aren't such enterprises likely to fold up under the slightest breath of adverse winds? That is something which remains to be seen.

On the other hand, some of these industries are doubtless substantial, and they have at least stop-gapped the emergency.

It would appear to remain for New England to develop, more widely, an economy that is diverse, but still substantial over a long period. Herein, no doubt, lies the next opportunity for these citizen-trustees of the "come-back" towns.

Padlock Put on Beano Game

Action of the Watertown Selectmen, who yesterday afternoon voted to ban beano games, padlocked a thriving game which had been operating on a six-night-a-week basis for many months—ostensibly as a Veterans of Foreign Wars charity.

At the same time District Attorney Robert F. Bradford obtained a complaint against William J. Cabral of Cambridge, alleged operator of the game, charging him with setting up and promoting a lottery. The District Attorney's move was said to have been independent of the action of the Selectmen who, according to Chairman Bernard J. McHugh, conducted their own investigation following protests from the Watertown Federation of Churches.

More than 700 persons were playing at the scene of last night's game when Watertown Police arrived at the former garage on Watertown Street and ordered every one out of the building. Nearly 1,000 more prospective players arrived in busses just as the last of the participants were leaving the building.

The law concerning beano games in Watertown provided that games be run for charitable purposes. According to Mr. Bradford evidence has been seured to show that permits for the games have been issued to veterans' groups but that the Cambridge promoter actually operated the games which grossed $150,000 last year. He said the veterans' groups receive about $50 a week.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Increasing cloudiness, followed by snow late this afternoon or evening, with little change in temperature. Sunday, fair and warmer.

Rhode Island, Massachusetts and Connecticut: Increasing cloudiness followed by occasional light snow beginning late this afternoon or tonight, little change in temperature.

Vermont: Occasional light snow today and tonight, little change in temperature.

New Hampshire: Mostly cloudy followed by occasional light snow this afternoon and tonight, not much change in temperature.

Maine: Mostly cloudy and slightly colder, light snow in east and north portions today and in west portion tonight.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	27	27	New Orleans	50	47
Chicago	24	28	New York	30	25
Denver	34	33	Norfolk	37	32
Kansas City	30	30	Philadelphia	30	28
Los Angeles	56	50	St. Louis	31	31
Miami	50	48	San Francisco	56	52
Minneapolis	12	9	Washington	32	29

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., March 16.
B—Minimum, March 15.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 4:26 p. m.; height 8.1 feet.
Sunday, 4:46 a. m.; height 9.1 feet.
Sunday, 5:23 p. m.; height 8.2 feet.
Monday, 5:44 a. m.; height 9.2 feet.
Light all vehicles by 6:21 p. m., Saturday.
Light all vehicles by 6:22 p. m., Sunday.

Labor Seeks Part In Mobilization

Demanding that "labor should be represented" in the formation of plans for mobilization in the event of war, Matthew Woll, Vice-President of the American Federation of Labor, urged that representatives of industry, agriculture, and the farmers should be included with labor for the "carrying out of any and all plans and policies which will affect their present as well as their future interest."

Mr. Woll addressed the Boston Central Labor Union last night at the Ritz Plaza.

"Labor," he said, "always has been patriotic in the past emergencies," but he declared that he has been unable to discover anywhere in the mobilization plan that organized or unorganized labor is represented on any subdivisions or boards.

Nature Walk Set In Fellsway Area

The regular Nature Walk, sponsored by the WPA-MDC Recreation Project, will take place Sunday afternoon, March 17, in the Middlesex Fells reservation in Medford, it was announced today.

Harry George Higbee, staff naturalist, will give a talk on "Conservation of trees and shrubs in relation to our wild animal life." The veteran naturalist will demonstrate the value and importance of preserving our woodland shrubbery and forested areas, if a proper balance in bird and animal life is to exist.

Everybody desiring to take part in this educational walk is requested to meet at the Metropolitan Police station on Fellsway West, in Medford, at 2:30 p. m. This may be reached by boarding an Elm Street or Stoneham car at the Sullivan Square elevated station in Charlestown. Autoists should take Route 1, northern artery from Boston, which will lead afterward to Route 28, of which Fellsway West is a part.

Industrial New England Is Still Industrious

By a Staff Photographer; Rittase

Chimneys Still Smoke and Wheels Whir

1. Once a typical scene in New England, a vacant textile mill, its old bell tower bearing a "For Sale" sign, is now more rare as improved business and community enterprise have filled such buildings with diversified industries.

2. Street scene in Lawrence, where improved business has reduced welfare rolls substantially.

3. "Ware, the Town That Can't Be Licked." A sign on the old Otis Mill in the little town that showed an inspiring co-operative spirit in "coming back."

4 and 5. Police Chief Bartholomew W. Buckley and Minot C. Wood, Ware banker, who were leaders in forming the Ware industrial effort.

6. A thriving Ware factory today.

7. This view of smoking, busy factories symbolizes New England's come-back.

Skiers Flock Northward Under Fair Skies and Ideal Conditions

With spring scheduled to make its debut next Wednesday, snow enthusiasts were flocking northward to take advantage of the best skiing conditions of the season.

The Weatherman looks for a fair and bright week end with scattered snow flurries predicted for tomorrow in Vermont and New Hampshire and in western Massachusetts. The rain that fell in southern New England yesterday caused no flood concern among State officials, as the freeze last night retarded the run-off of melting snows.

Northern New England, particularly in Maine and Vermont and some New Hampshire areas, received another fall of snow yesterday. This added to the several feet of February and has made skiing ideal in practically all winter sport areas in Vermont and New Hampshire.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio—Page 10

Theaters

Colonial—
"The Little Foxes," starring Tallulah Bankhead. Presented by Herman Shuman. 8:30. Matinees Thursday and Saturdays. 2:30. (Last day.)

Wilbur—
"Worth a Million" by Vernon Sylvanie. With Charley Chase, Taylor Holmes, Cobina Wright, Jr., Joyce Arling, Pat C. Flick and Nita Naldi. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last day.)

Shubert—
"Higher and Higher," a musical comedy presented by Dwight Deere Wiman. With Jack Haley, Marta Eggert and Shirley Ross. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Movies

Brookline Village—
"Swanee River," with Don Ameche, Andrea Leeds and Al Jolson. 3:50, 6:50, 9:40. Also "Meet Doctor Christian," with Jean Hersholt. 2, 5:20, 8:10.

Coolidge Corner—
"Blondie Brings Up Baby." 1:50, 4:55, 8:05. Also "The Great Waltz," with Luise Rainer and Fernand Gravet. 3:15, 6:20, 9:30.

Exeter—
"Night of Nights," with Olympe Bradna, Pat O'Brien and Roland Young. 3:30, 6:30, 9:30. Also "Metropolitan," starring Lawrence Tibbett. 2:10, 5:05, 8:05. Tomorrow: "Green Hell," with Joan Bennett and Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. Also "This Man Is News," with Barry K. Barnes.

Fine Arts—
Grace Moore in "Louise." 1:35, 3:25, 5:35, 7:40, 9:45. Walt Disney's "The Autograph Hound." 1:25, 3:25, 5:25, 7:30, 9:40.

Fenway and Paramount—
John Garfield, Ann Sheridan and Pat O'Brien in "Castle on the Hudson." Fenway: 1, 4, 7:05, 10:05. Paramount: 10:25 a. m., 1:15, 4:05, 6:55, 9:45. Also "The Ghost Comes Home," with Frank Morgan and Billie Burke. Fenway: 2:25, 5:30, 8:30. Paramount: 9, 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20.

Keith Memorial—
Mae West and W. C. Fields in "My Little Chickadee." 10:55 a. m., 1:40, 4:30, 7:15, 10:05. Also "Honeymoon Deferred," with Edmund Lowe and Margaret Lindsay. 9:35 a. m., 12:20, 3:10, 5:55, 8:45. Also "March of Time." 10:30 a. m., 1:20, 4:10, 6:55, 9:45.

Metropolitan—
Spencer Tracy and Hedy LaMarr in "I Take This Woman." 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:45, 9:45. Also "The Man From Dakota," with Wallace Beery. 11:15 a. m., 2:20, 5:20, 8:25.

Orpheum—
"Of Mice and Men," with Burgess Meredith, Betty Field, Lon Chaney, Jr., and Charles Bickford. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:45, 6:55, 10:05. Also "Five Little Peppers at Home," with Edith Fellows. 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 8:55.

R. K. O. Boston—
Richard Dix, Chester Morris and Lucille Ball in "The Marines Fly High." 10:45 a. m., 2:40, 6:30, 10:05. Also "Murder Is News." 12:05, 4, 7:55. Stage: Thurston's Miracles of Magic Al Norman, the Mulcahys, and Ward and King. 1:15, 5:10, 9.

South Station Theater—
"Inside the Federal Bureau of Investigation," "Tour New Hampshire," "Travel and Industry," "Crime Doesn't Pay," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Scollay and Modern—
"Judge Hardy and Son," starring Mickey Rooney and Lewis Stone. Scollay: 10:40 a. m., 3, 6:20, 9:40. Modern: 9:20 a. m., 12:20, 3:30, 6:40, 9:50. Also "Slightly Honorable," Scollay: 10:10 a. m., 1:55, 5:05, 8:15.

State—
Burgess Meredith, Betty Field, Lon Chaney, Jr., and Charles Bickford in "Of Mice and Men." 1:35, 3:45, 5:56, 10:05. Also "Five Little Peppers," with Edith Fellows. 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 8:55.

Trans-Lux—
"East Side Kids," featuring the "Dead End Kids." 9:30, 11:50 a. m., 2:30, 5:10, 7:45, 10:20. Also "My Son Is Guilty." With Bruce Cabot and Jacqueline Wells. 10:30 a. m., 1, 3:40, 6:20, 9.

Tremont—
"Broadway Serenade," with Jeanette MacDonald and Lew Ayres. Also "Let Freedom Ring," with Nelson Eddy. Tomorrow: "You Can't Take It With You," with Lionel Barrymore. Also "Eternally Yours," with David Niven.

Telesix Cinema—
"The Monroe Doctrine," with Grant Mitchell; "Norwegian Sketches" and Bermuda, travelogue; Dave Appollon's band; "Bowling Skill," a Stooge comedy; cartoons and 30 minutes of news.

University—
"The Housekeeper's Daughter," with Joan Bennett. 3:10, 6:25, 9:35. Also Alice Faye and Warner Baxter in "Barricade." 1:45, 5, 8:10. Tomorrow: Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., in "Green Hell." 3:05, 6:25, 9:40. Also "Charlie McCarthy Detective," with Edgar Bergen.

Uptown—
"Green Hell," with Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., Alan Hale, George Bancroft, Joan Bennett. 1:20, 4:50, 8:20. Also "Balalaika," starring Nelson Eddy and Ilona Massey. 2:55, 6:25, 9:55.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
Sonja Henie in "Everything Happens at Night." Also "Henry Goes Arizona," with Frank Morgan. Daily, except Sundays, 2:30 and 7:45.

Dance

Peabody Playhouse, 337 Charles Street—
Lecture Demonstration by the Educational Group presented by the Boston Dance Council. 2:30.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Harpsichord Music from the Fifteenth to the Eighteenth Century. Claude Jean Chiasson, harpsichord. 2:30.

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on The Special Exhibition by Miss Boyd; guidance tour on Spanish Art by Mrs. Sayward; guidance tour on Japanese Prints by Mrs. Tanner, and guidance tour for children on Tower of Stone by Miss Maginnis. 3:30.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—
Pianoforte recital by Frank Glazer, a

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

U. S. Is Expected to Play Big Part in Coming Peace

The economic strength of the United States will be essential to any world recovery — which, in turn, is the fundamental necessity for any enduring world peace, Dr. William Yandell Elliott, Professor of Government at Harvard University, declared today.

Dr. Elliott was one of four speakers at a luncheon of the Boston Branch of the Foreign Policy Association held at the Hotel Copley-Plaza. The subject for discussion was "Which Way to a Durable Peace?" A durable peace at the conclusion of the present struggle in Europe on which the United States could have any influence, however, must be predicated on an Allied victory, Dr. Elliott declared.

"If Germany succeeds in crushing England and France, as is not impossible if the war develops in certain directions, no durable peace for the United States would be possible," Professor Elliott said.

Pointing out that our present gold hoard would become worthless under a victory of the totalitarian states, Professor Elliott continued: "At the very best this country would be turned into an armed camp, ringed about by totalitarian states whose success in their past methods would certainly lead to an extension of their ambitions in the future. At the worst we should be involved in wars in which we could count on no allies of any naval or military importance."

Effect on Gold Standard

The Hull trade treaty program, assuming an Allied victory, is basic and must be extended to avoid draining gold from the rest of the world and possibly breaking down the entire working of any gold standard of the future, the speaker said.

"Conceivably we ought at this stage of the war to insist upon mobilization of Allied securities in payment for our products so that we shall not exhaust what remains of their gold reserve in the early stages of the war that would leave them with a stake in the resumption of a gold standard afterward and a possibility of taking goods for goods instead of goods for gold," Professor Elliott said.

"After necessarily taking over the bulk of British securities of foreign holdings, if American business leadership is up to the task, a genuinely international control of the basic raw materials would make possible equality of access to these raw materials for all countries who would agree upon a progressive policy of disarmament and the acceptance of peaceful methods of settlement of disputes," he pointed out.

"Under these conditions a more workable League of Nations might come into existence, though it is Utopian folly to work for a program like that of Clarence Streit's 'Union Now,' the Harvard Professor concluded.

Federal Union Now Doubted

"World federal union is probably the ultimate answer to world peace, but not in our generation," Miss Sarah Wambaugh, former member of the Saar Plebiscite Commission, told the Association.

Expressing the wish that a federation of at least Central Europe, not limited to democracies, would be the outcome o f the war, Miss Wambaugh pointed out that even then the member states would not lose their identity, and the possibility of war from within or without would exist as long as an aggressor could obtain war supplies in other continents.

In addition to such a federation, Miss Wambaugh asserted, there must be an international association to exert economic pressure and, because of our pre-eminent position as a source of supply for war, it is of first importance that the United States be a member of this organization.

Since a Federal Union of nations including the United States seems remote at the present, Miss Wambaugh advocated building on what we now have—the League of Nations.

Peace Barred by Power Politics

"Another peace based upon power politics offers no hope for the world's progress," declared Roger Baldwin, member of the Council of Advisors of the Inter-Democracy Federal Unionists, a third speaker at the luncheon.

"Only a moral ideal in terms of a union of the democratic peoples of the world will create a hopeful peace," he continued. "The plan advanced by Clarence Streit in his 'Union Now' offers the best practical basis for discussion of a future world organization."

Admitting there were many obstacles to be overcome, Mr. Baldwin declared he was convinced that there is no other way to peace and democracy save to promote the beginning proposed by Mr. Streit in a union of all the democratic nations as a single nucleus of world organization.

The fourth speaker was Dr. Hans Kohn, professor of Modern European History at Smith College.

Connolly Trial Postponed By Absence of Prosecutor

The trial of John Patrick Connolly, former Clerk of Suffolk Superior Civil Court, and William T. Conway on charges of bribery, was postponed until Monday by Judge George F. Leary in Suffolk Superior Criminal Court this morning when Assistant District Attorney Frederick T. Doyle was confined to his nome.

Judge Leary assured the jury, to whom the case was expected to be given today, that the case would be concluded by Monday night and given to it for deliberation. Telling the jury that he, too, had given up plans for the week end, Judge Leary said, "I realize you are making a sacrifice but there is consolation in the fact that you are discharging a great civic duty." He admonished the members of the panel not to think about the case, to form judgments, or to even discuss it among themselves until they have heard the arguments of counsel and the Court's charge.

Mr. Connolly was elected to the Clerk's office in 1936, taking office on Dec. 1 that year. On June 16, 1939, Reuben L. Lurie, attorney, filed a petition in the State Supreme Court on behalf of the Boston Bar Association asking for Mr. Connolly's removal from office. On July 19 the Clerk resigned.

The case was then turned over to District Attorney William J. Foley and was heard by the Grand Jury which returned seven indictments in December.

The seven indictments were as follows: 1, Charging John Patrick Connolly with requesting and accepting bribes from his employees—four counts. 2, Same as the first on 11 counts. 3, Charging Mr. Connolly with being a county officer, namely, Clerk of the Suffolk Superior Civil Court, and accepting presents, rewards, bonuses from his employees—21 counts. 4, Charging William T. Conway on four counts of soliciting bribes from employees of the Clerk's office to give to Mr. Connolly. 5, Same as the first on 11 counts. 6, Charging Mr. Conway with being an accessory before the fact of Mr. Connolly's acceptance of the presents and rewards—21 counts. 7, Charging both defendants with conspiracy.

The case opened before Judge Leary and a Suffolk County jury on March 4.

South Boston Parade Starts

Fair skies and brisk marching weather set the stage for South Boston's annual Evacuation Day parade this afternoon.

Thousands of persons gathered along the line of march to witness one of the largest parades ever staged in the history of the celebration. The same cold weather which reduced last night's comic parade nearly to the vanishing point gave added zest to the marchers this afternoon and high-stepping drum majors and majorettes strutted proudly.

In addition to the usual military and civic units in the parade the Boston Junior Police Corps band and a "delegation" of Junior Police were in line. As a means of giving public tribute, the boy heroes of the Dorchester Bay rescue, earlier in the winter, also marched.

During the hours of the parade a squadron of airplanes from the Squantum airbase droned over the peninsula district.

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin was escorted by the National Lancers while the 110th Cavalry of the Massachusetts National Guard escorted Governor Saltonstall. Both officials reviewed the parade from the stand at B Street and West Broadway.

Several championship marching units added color to the parade, including the Junior Salem Corps, the Elsie Janis Women's Corps, Newton Drill Team of the American Legion, and the Oliver Hazard Perry Juniors of South Boston.

WPA to Release 11,500 Workers

Massachusetts will drop 11,500 WPA workers on April 1, it is announced by Denis W. Delaney, State WPA Administrator. Mr. Delaney said this number of men would be dropped in accordance with the quota reduction, which will go into effect at the same time throughout the country. Some 200,000 WPA workers will be affected.

Because of reduced appropriations for WPA—reduced this year to $1,000,000,000, as against last year's $1,500,000,000—it is necessary for wholesale layoffs and discontinuance of the least worthwhile projects.

Best Rock Garden Shown at Boston

Ormand Hamilton has won the gold medal of the American Rock Garden Society for the most peaceful atmosphere and the best use of rock garden plants as displayed in his exhibit at the Spring Flower Show, now in its last day at Mechanics Building. Besides winning the honor, Mr. Hamilton also distinguished Boston by bringing the gold medal to this city for the first time. Competition is held each year between the flower shows of Boston, New York and Philadelphia.

Springfield Reaps Benefit Of Stamp Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. — The first month of operation of the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation food stamp plan has brought this city almost $50,000 in new business, Mayor Roger L. Putnam has estimated.

So popular has the arrangement become that the Mayor said he would introduce a financial order in the City Council on March 18, the next regular meeting, to increase the revolving fund for the City's purchase of the stamps from $60,000 to $100,000, to meet the demand. It may be necessary to call a special session of the Council before that date to assure an adequate supply, but the Mayor said he hoped to avoid this.

Welfare recipients thus far have purchased orange and blue stamps with a combined value of $149,500, receiving 50 cents of the latter for each $1 of the former. The blue stamps represent the extra food value.

The move to increase the revolving fund will be the second. When the stamp plan was introduced $30,000 was set aside but this was raised quickly to $60,000.

The money from the revolving fund goes to buy orange stamps from the Government, the funds returning to the City as the stamps are redeemed.

Obviously happy over the results, Mayor Putnam said that not only were the welfare recipient participants the beneficiaries, but that nearly $50,000, or 30 per cent of the amount of stamps purchased was new business for the city. At that rate, he predicted, the new business would amount to well over $500,000 this year. He further noted that with the free issuance of blue stamps for surplus commodities, many of the participants, particularly WPA employees, had money released for other than food purchases to the benefit of retail merchants in addition to those dealing in foodstuffs.

"Everyone benefits, except possibly Uncle Sam," the Mayor said, "and perhaps he does also through the movement of farm products and the stimulation the plan gives to business generally."

Mayor Putnam feels that the response to the food stamp plan here would help place Springfield in a favored position in Washington when a similar stamp plan for distribution of cotton products is established in key cities. The Mayor has applied for the cotton stamps, with the indorsement of the City's merchants.

Poets Are Called the True Historians of Time

By a Staff Photographer

Here Are Two Poets and the Making of a Great Poem

Audrey Wurdemann, Pulitzer Prize poet, and her husband, Joseph Auslander, poet and consultant in English Poetry at Library of Congress.

Portion of original draft of "The Man With the Hoe," by Edwin Markham, one of the [illegible] the Poetry Room, Library of Congress.

It Is a Poet Who Declares Poetry the 'Truth of Time'

"Poets are the true historians." The words of Joseph Auslander's, noted poet and Consultant in English Poetry at the Library of Congress, who is here to address the [illegible] Teachers Association [illegible] conference today. [illegible] Commander by Canton, Mr. Auslander, who is accompanied by his wife Audrey Wurdemann, Pulitzer Prize Poet in 1934, took time from showing Mr. Auslander Harvard's poetic treasments, to enlarge upon his work and his hobby: "making poetry assume its ancient and rightful place in the natural life of the nation."

"The average man is afraid of poetry," said Mr. Auslander, "and that is partly the poet's own fault. He is too content to be misunderstood."

Mr. Auslander, who taught at Harvard and Columbia, and who was poetry editor of the North American Review before he accepted the chair of poetry at the Library of Congress, believes that this rapprochement between the poet and his public can be brought about if the poet's work, both in manuscripts and books, is made easily available to the general public.

"My aim at the Library of Congress," he said, "is to do something for poetry on a national scale. To build in our national library at Washington a poetry room, not merely for students and researchers, but for the people of the entire nation and the world."

As a Poet Should Look

Mrs. Auslander, who looks as a poet should look, dark hair and vivid eyes, glowed as her husband spoke of their work at the Library. She acts as her husband's secretary, though he hastens to add that she is: "much more than that."

"Our Whitman collection," she said, "is really doing that, bringing the poet to the people. It has been attended by more individuals than any other exhibition ever held at the Library. I wish you could see the bus loads of children and teachers who come to look at the manuscripts of and the books about the great poet of the people. I wish you could see their eyes shining as they leave the room."

Her own eyes shone with enthusiasm.

"Some day I hope to see the public so aware of the worth of poetry that the production of a great poem will be [illegible] national event. We must [illegible] the world to realize that poetry is not merely a way of singing. It is a way of living," Mr. Auslander said.

"Think of the history of civilization. What has come to us from the everyday life of the people? There is the Bible, there is Homer, there is Horace. But what about that thousand ship-loads of grain, sold the Greek Rockefeller of his day, on a certain Tuesday in March? Dust and forgotten! But we know the very Thursday on which an ode by Horace was written. That is a date to remember!" He smiled. "We are going to make it that way with poetry again."

Poetry "Truth of Time"

"We are going to make it that way again," repeated Mr. Auslander, "because poetry is the truth of time. Because we must realize that it is the poetry of any civilization that is longest remembered after that civilization is gone."

"In the Poetry Room we are collecting all the intimate relics of poetry in the English tongue. We have a manuscript of Shelley, a poem that was held by Leigh Hunt 18 years for political reasons before he dared print it. We have also the original draft of one of the most famous poems ever written in the United States, Edwin Markham's "The Man With the Hoe." Things like these, the very source of the poet's work, if seen by enough people will aid in this reawakening that is to come," continued Mr. Auslander.

"We are also collecting unpublished material of poets and we hope to publish and make available to the public poems that have remained in manuscript and that should be read. I used to think that teaching was my job," Mr. Auslander smiled. "I guess it still is, only I have a larger classroom now." He smiled at Mrs. Auslander. "We both have. We are trying to make a classroom that is friendly with the world and that houses the music of time." J. R.

Apartment Construction Up

Apartment house building by private enterprise was a bright spot in an otherwise slumping real estate market in Massachusetts, according to February reports of the State Department of Labor and Industries just issued.

After a steady decline lasting from 10 to 15 years in apartment house construction in Boston, applications were made for three new apartment buildings to house 66 families and cost $213,000. Brookline also reported applications for four apartment buildings housing 25 families and costing $80,000.

In actual figures, building applications in February showed a marked decrease from last year and also from January of this year, the differences being 11.4 per cent and 70 per cent respectively. The radical drop from January figures is charged to 98 Federal housing units applied for the first of this year.

The reports cover 55 municipalities and show that residential construction includes only 43.2 per cent of the entire $2,034,884 in building applications. Modernization and alterations, made easier under provisions of the Federal Housing Administration, boomed to new high levels, aggregating 46 per cent of the whole with non-residential applications taking up the other 11.5 per cent.

With its three proposed apartment houses, Boston stood in the lead of building activities, Brookline coming second and Newton third.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

6:00 WRUL 6.04mc

For Monday, March 18

12:45 WMEX 1530kc
1:00 WORL 920kc
6:00 WRUL 6.04mc

Mother Church Radiocast

For Sunday, March 17

10:45 a. m.—WORL. Service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Christian Science Program

For Sunday, March 17

5:00 p. m.—WRUL (11.73mc). Devotional program, auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Christian Science Program

For Monday, March 18

1:30 p. m.—WORL (920kc). Devotional program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Today on WRUL

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.79mc-25.4m)

6:30 p. m.—"Music for the Dinner Hour."
7:00 p. m.—Czechoslovak Goodwill Program.
7:30 p. m.—"World Youth Speaks"; transcribed.
8:00 p. m.—"Rambles in a Dictionary," Prof. John G. Scannell.
8:15 p. m.—"Science Today"; transcribed.

For Sunday, March 17

(6.04m -49.6m and 11.79mc-25.4m)

2:00 p. m.—International Group Program.
2:30 p. m.—Piano Recital.
2:45 p. m.—"Pathways to Peace."
3:00 p. m.—Sunday Afternoon Concert.
4:00 p. m.—Greek Goodwill Program.
4:30 p. m.—"The Poetry Corner."
4:45 p. m.—Evensong.
5:00 p. m.—Devotional Period: Dr. Richard L. Rice, auspices of the Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
5:30 p. m.—"Splendors of Literature," Prof. John C. Scammell.
6:00 p. m.—"In the Choir Loft."
6:15 p. m.—Music for Strings.
6:30 p. m.—"America's Heritage: from Holland"; Prof. A. C. Pagnine Auer, Harvard.
7:30 p. m.—Bach Cantata Series, conducted by Alfred Wallenstein.

Today on Short Waves

Moscow—7 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.24 meg., 19.7 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.

Budapest—7 p. m.—Concert conducted by Ferenc Lehar, HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.

Rome—7:30 p. m.—News in English; Chamber Music. 2RO, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; IRF, 9.83 meg., 30.5 m.

London—8 p. m.—"The Week's Programs," GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.

Madrid—8:25 p. m.—News in English. EAQ, 9.86 meg., 30.4 m.

Paris—9:15 p. m.—Radio Sketches. TPB11, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.; TPA4, 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.

Berlin—10:50 p. m.—Talk (English). DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49.8m.

London—11:30 p. m.—"London Log": Howard Marshall. GSC, 9.59 meg., 31.3 m.

Paris—11:30 p. m.—News in English TPB11, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.; TPA4, 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.

For Sunday, March 17

Paris—11 a. m. noon—News in English. 11.84 meg., 35.33 m.

Budapest—7 p. m.—"Targato"—recital. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.

Moscow—7 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.24 meg., 19.7 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.

Rome—7:30 p. m.—Musical Program; News in English. 2RO, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; IRF, 9.83 meg., 30.5 m.

London—7:30 p. m.—Full News Bulletin. GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.

Madrid—8:25 p. m.—News in English. EAQ, 9.86 meg., 30.4 m.

Paris—9:15 p. m.—French Drama; introduction in English. TPB11, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.; TPA4, 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.

Berlin—9:30 p. m.—Military Concert. DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49.8 m.

Paris—11:30 p. m.—News in English. TBP11, 11.88 meg., 25.2m.; TPA4, 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	900kc-WBZ-333m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 Campus on the Air.	Metropolitan Opera	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 Campus on the Air.	Auction at Piper's	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Junior Broadcast	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "America as it	Opera House, Virginia	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Club	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Work": drama	City, Nevada	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Sport reports	News Service
6:00 News: comment	News; "Dinner Dance"	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:15 Bill Elliott, songs	Talk; music; weather	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Jay Wesley, songs	"Renfrew of the Mount-	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	String Orchestra
6:45 The World Today	ed": dramatization	Better Business Drama	"Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00 "Crackpot College"	"Message of Israel"	Norman H. Davis, talk	Lew Conrad's Orch.	Frank Simone's Orch.
7:15 "Crackpot College";	"Message of Israel"	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Swing Session	News Service
7:30 "Sky Blazers";	American Legion Anni-	"Art for Your Sake";	"Confidentially	Pete Herman's Orchestra
7:45 dramatization	versary: National Com-	Dr. Bernard Myers	"30th Century	"Jungle Jim"
8:00 "Gang Busters";	mander Raymond J.	Arch Oboler's Plays:	New England	
8:15 dramatization	Kelly; music; drama	"Most Dangerous Game"	of Music Clubs	Hans Buchwald's Hour
8:30 Wayne King's Or-	Radio Guild Drama:	West Point Anniversary:	"Curtain Call	of Music
8:45 chestra; War news	"Drink Deep"	speakers; music	Hawaiian music	Russ Magnus' Trio
9:00 Your Hit Parade:	National Barn Dance:	"Youth vs. Age"; quiz	Mickey Alpert	"Goldcoast Riders"
9:15 soloists; chorus;	Henry Burr; Hoosier	program	Kings of Rhythm	"Pages From the Classi-
9:30 M. Warnow's Or.	Hot Shots; Glen Wil-	"Death Valley Days";	Symphonic	cal Album"
9:45 "Saturday Night	ly's Orchestra	dramatization	Alfred Wallenstein	"Pages From the Classical Album"
10:00 Serenade"	NBC Symphony Orches-	Bob Crosby's Orchestra;	Al Donahue's Orchestra	News Service
10:15 "Public Affairs"	tra; Arturo Toscanini,	vocalist	News Service	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:30 Sports; news	conductor	Postmaster General	"Music	California Ramblers
10:45 Music; weather	NBC Symphony Orches-	James A. Farley	"Music	Julie Wintz's Orch.
11:00 News; Leighton	tra; Arturo Toscanini,	News Service	Old	"Sportscope"
11:15 Noble's Orchestra	conductor	Weather Service	Dance	Frank Simone's Orch.
11:30 Al Donahue's Orch.	News; talk; weather	Eddie Le Baron's Orch.	Glen	"Day's End"
11:45 Al Donahue's Orch.	Sleepy Hall's Orchestra	Eddie Le Baron's Orch.	Glen	News Service

Sunday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	900kc-WBZ-333m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
8:00 "Sunday Morning	News; "Songs for Sun-	War news; Organ and	Dey Carrollers	
8:15 Prelude"	day"; recordings	Xylophone recital	Dey Carrollers	
8:30 Uncle Elmer's Song	"Concert Hall of the	Weather Service	Musical Album"	
8:45 Circle	Air"; recordings	News Service	Musical Album"	
9:00 Today in Europe	"Coast-to-Coast on a	Organguren, guitarist	Sunday Morning Sere-	"Your Morning Pick-Up"
9:15 Bob Edge, sports	Bus"; children's prgrm	"Tom Terris"	nade"; recording	"Your Morning Pick-Up"
9:30 Wings Over Jordan	"Coast-to-Coast on a	"Sunday Drivers"; so-	Religion for Every	Concert Orchestra
9:45 Wings Over Jordan	Bus"; children's prgrm	loists; orchestra	Day"; round table	Concert Orchestra
10:00 Church of the Air	Walden String Quartet	"Uncle Bob"; children's	"Melody Market"	"Operatic Airs"
10:15 Church of the Air	Walden String Quartet	variety program	"Melody Market"	Religious Service
10:30 "March of Games"	Four Belles; vocal	Robert Stewart, tenor	Tremont Temple Baptist	Religious Service
10:45 "March of Games"	Happy Jim Parsons	Ross Trio	Church Service	Religious Service
11:00 Old South Church	News; "Invitation to	News Service	Tremont Temple Baptist	Religious Service
11:15 Old South Church	Music"; recordings	Temple Israel Service	Church Service	"Music in the Modern
11:30 Old South Church	"Southernaires"; Negro	Temple Israel Service	Tremont Temple Baptist	Manner"
11:45 Old South Church	male quartet	Temple Israel Service	Church Service	The Italian Hour
12:00 News; music	Music Hall: Condensed	News Service	Student Radio Club	The Italian Hour
12:15 Piano soloist	version of Verdi's "Rig-	'Washington Snapsh	Student Radio Club	The Italian Hour
12:30 Salt Lake City	oletto" with Robert	"On Your Job"	Italian string music	The Italian Hour
12:45 Tabernacle Choir	Weede, Jan Peerce	"On Your Job"	Italian string music	The Italian Hour
1:00 Piano soloist	"Pilgrimage of Poetry"	Religious program	News Service	Portuguese Hour
1:15 Beacon St. Window	The Vass Family	Religious program	Don Aren[illegible]enor; orch.	Portuguese Hour
1:30 News; "Grand Ho-	News Service	"From Hollywood	Lutheran Hour	Portuguese Hour
1:45 tel"; drama	Vocalists; orchestra	Today"; vocalists;	Lutheran Hour	Portuguese Hour
2:00 "Democracy in Ac-	Great Plays: Edmond	Drama and music	Unitarian Radio Hour:	Joseph Tall's Program
2:15 tion"; drama	Rostand's "L'Aiglon"	Drama and music	speakers	Joseph Tall's Program
2:30 "News and Rhythm"	with Ian Martin and	University of	"Let's Go Back to the	Joseph Tall's Program
2:45 News and Rhythm"	Thomas Gomez	Round Table	Bible"	Joseph Tall's Program
3:00 New York Philhar-	Frank Miller, cellist	"I Want a	Drama and music	Scandinavian Melodies
3:15 monic Symphony	Sid Bainbers, pianist	dramatic sketch"	Drama and music	Scandinavian Melodies
3:30 Orch.; John Bar-	"Tapestry Musicale"	News from Europe	"Waltz Time"	Scandinavian Melodies
3:45 birolli, conductor	"Tapestry Musicale"	Paul Barron's	"Haven of Rest"	Scandinavian Melodies
4:00 Deems Taylor,	"National Vespers"	Glen Gray's	Network speaker	"Strings and Things"
4:15 commentator	"National Vespers"	Glen Gray's	Network speaker	orchestra
4:30 "Pursuit of Happi-	News; Beale Street	"The Shadow"	Network speaker	A. Rawley and His Wild
4:45 ness"; variety	Chamber Music Society	creation	Network speaker	Apaleas
5:00 "Hobby Lobby";	Moylan Sisters songs	Swedish G	Club	Young People's Church
5:15 Dave Elman, m. c.	"Garden Gossip"	"Chase Ab	Religious Hour	of the Air
5:30 Ben Bernie and All	Metropolitan Opera Au-	"Cross	Religious Hour	Irish Minstrels
5:45 the Lads	dition of the Air	"Crossroads	Religious Hour	"Silent People"; drama
6:00 Silver Theater:	Religious program	"Spreadi	Religious Hour	
6:15 dramatization	Religious program	land"	Musical Steelmasters"	News Service
6:30 "Melody Ranch"	"Beau the Band"	News Ro	various program	Neapolitan Serenaders
6:45 with Gene Autry	program	Boulder	"Show of the Week"	Religious program
7:00 The World This	News from Europe	Jack	Everett Hoagland's Or.	Cottage Hawaiians
7:15 Week	News from Europe	[illegible]	News Service	"The Friendly Singer"
7:30 Screen Guild Thea-	Mr. District Attorney"	"Ba	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	Myles O'Malley's Orch.
7:45 ter; variety	dramatic sketch	Lo	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	Billy Payne, tenor
8:00 Orson Welles and	Thomas E. Buckley, talk	Di	Reagen: Donald	American Forum: Sena-	"Pages From the Classi-
8:15 Jackie Cooper	"Along Lan[illegible]" record		guests; orch.	tors Lucas and Casper	cal Album"
8:30 in Huckleberry	"Going for Sunday		Lum's family"	on "Reciprocal Trade	"Pages From the Classi-
8:45 Finn"; War news	recordings		[illegible] sketch	Agreements"	cal Album"
9:00 Sunday Evening	Walter Winchell		[illegible]n Merry-Go-	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	Piano duet
9:15 Hour; Symphony	The Parker Family		[illegible]ound	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	Frank Kean, talk
9:30 Orch.; Lauren	Irene Rich, sketch		[illegible]an Album of	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	Variety Musicale
9:45 Tibbett, baritone	"Sports Review"		Familiar Music"	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	Variety Musicale
10:00 People's Platform:	News Service		[illegible]'s All-Girl	"Good Will Hour"	Bert Hirsch Presents
10:15 informal discussion	Charles Dorner's Orch.		Orchestra; guest	"Good Will Hour"	Bert Hirsch Presents
10:30 Sports; news	"Cheerio Musical Mo		Ace Kirk Art Quartet	News Service	News Service
10:45 Organ; weather	saics"		Ace Kirk Art Quartet	"Good Will Hour"	"Let's Dance"
11:00 Paul Sullivan	News; talk; weather		Service	Howard McCreery's Or.	New England Fellow-
11:15 M. Ayres' Orch.	"Music You Want"		Service	"Lazy Rhapsody" with	ship Program
11:30 George Hall's Orch.	"Music You Want"		Craig's Sunday	Sophisticated Ladies	"Day's End"
11:45 George Hall's Orch.	"Music You Want"		Serenade	Glen Gray's Orchestra	News Service

Monday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	900kc-WBZ-333m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
11:00 Short, Short Story	Mildred Carlson		"David Harum"; sketch	Ruth Moss, Interviews	Network speaker
11:15 "Life Begins"	Dramatic sketch		"Road of Life"; sketch	"Highlights, Halftones"	Song recital
11:30 "Big Sister"; play	Jack Berch Ro		"Against the Storm"	"Buckeye Four"	"Lost and Found"
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Weather; con		"The Guiding Light"	"Buckeye Four"	News Service
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	News; 'Noon		"Musical Roundup"	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 "Girl Married"	"Checkerboard		"The O'Neills"; sketch	Agricultural talk	Studio speaker
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National		"Singin' Sam"; songs	Italian string music	"Musicalogues"
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home		"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian string music	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	Blaufuss		Song leaders	News Service	Women's Club News	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Life Beautiful"	"Ellen		graph"; sk	"Listen to the Band"	"Carters of Elm Street"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 Right to Happiness	"Notebook		recordings	Marjorie Mills Hour	Bill Lewis, songs; orch.	Harry Rodgers, organist
1:45 "Road of Life"	"Harve		and Dell"; sk	Marjorie Mills Hour	Willie Hartzell Orch.	Speech School
2:00 Lanny Ross, songs	"Adve		es in Read-	"Hymns of All Churches"	News Service	Dramatization
2:15 "Joyce Jordan"	ing"		gramalization	"Grimm's Daughter"	"Road to Romance"	"Tune Tabloids"
2:30 "Your Family"	U.		Navy Band	"Valiant Lady"; sketch	"Hawaiian Villagers"	"Tune Tabloids"
2:45 "My Son and I"	U.		Navy Band	"Light of the World"	"Musical Album"	News Service
3:00 "Society Girl"	"Or		ans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"	Interviews	"Lone Cowboy"
3:15 Listen to the Band	"R		aymoon Hill"; sk	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Radio Garden Club	"Melody Mart"
3:30 News Service	Va		y program	"Pepper Young's Family"	McFarland Twins' Orch.	"Melody Mart"
3:45 WEEI Food Fair	M		weather	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Network program	Organ Concert
4:00 WEEI Food Fair			Matinee; variety	"Backstage Wife"	"Hits and Encores"	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 Community Bulletin			Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"; drama	The Manhatters; music	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 Matinee Promenade			Matinee; variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; sk.	Jack Arthur; orchestra	Consolairs
4:45 Matinee Promenade			Matinee; news	"Young Widder Brown"	"Book a Week"	Musicale
5:00 By Kathleen Norris			"; sketch	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15 "Billy and Betty"			Wicker; sketch	"Midstream"; sketch	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "In Hollywood			and Glenn"	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines			m Mix"; sketch	"The O'Neills"; sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	News Service
6:00 News; Edwin C.			News; sport comment	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Review
6:15 Hedda Hopper			Talk; music; weather	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Italian Review
6:30 Sports; Rendezv			talk; music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	String Orchestra
6:45 The World Tod			Jack Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	"Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' And			Wife and Your Neighbor	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Frank Simone's Orch.
7:15 Lum and Abner			South in the Tolls"	"I Love a Mystery"	News commentator	News Service
7:30 "Blondie";			Sammy Kaye's Orches-	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45 social drama			tra; Vass Family	Popular music	dramatic sketch	Traveling Gordons'; sk.
8:00 "Tune-up			Time;	"Little Of Hollywood"	Tommy Riggs and Betty	"Play Broadcast"; quiz	"Harper's Varieties"
8:15 vocalists			interviews	Lou; songs; orchestra	program	Camera Club of the Air
8:30 Tom Howard			"True or False"	Richard Crooks, tenor;	Lang Thompson's Orch.	Studio program
8:45 Sheldon Wa			"True or False"	symphony orchestra	Lang Thompson's Orch.	Piano duet
9:00 Theater			"The Green Hornet"	"Doctor I. Q."; quiz	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15 Bre			mystery drama	program	Ozzie Nelson's Orchestra	cal Album"
9:30 ele			Rochester Civic Orch.	Alec Templeton Time;	Morton Gould's Orches-	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45			J. F. Harrison, cond.	piano; chorus; orch.	tra; vocalist	cal Album"
10:00			Paul Martin's Music	"Lullaby Lady"; Conti-	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15			Paul Martin's Music	nentals Quartet; orch.	News Service	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:30			National Forum; Col.	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Harold Stokes Orches-	Mario Chandler's Orch.
10:45			Arthur Feather	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	tra; soloists	Esteban Grajeda's Orch.
11:00			News; talk; weather	News Service	Network sports	"Sportoscope"
11:15			"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Network sports	Frank Simone's Orch.
11:30			"The Music You Want"	Eddie Le Baron's Orch.	Network sports	Frank Simone's Orch.
11:45			"The Music You Want"	Eddie Le Baron's Orch.	Network sports	News Service

Personnel Cut Of NYA Nears End

Seasonal reduction in the project personnel of the National Youth Administration is nearing a conclusion, John L. Donovan, NYA Administrator in Massachusetts announces.

"This personnel reduction is a normal procedure in Government agencies providing work assistance," Mr. Donovan said, in response to many inquiries regarding the seasonal reduction. "It is the practice to put on the largest number of young men and women during the hard winter months which is gradually reduced to quota in the spring.

"In all there have been released 2,000 of approximately 23,000 who were on our NYA in school and out of school program during the months of December, January, and February.

"As vacancies occur replacements will be made from eligibles who show the greatest relative need. Boards of review in each district are now functioning," Mr. Donovan pointed out.

Brewster Strikes At Welles Mission

PORTLAND, Maine, March 16 (AP)—United States Representative Ralph O. Brewster (R) of Maine said in a speech here that "it would not seem possible" that Sumner Welles, on his fact-finding mission in Europe, could "enjoy the same degree of confidence established by our regularly accredited diplomats."

"If Ambassador Kennedy, in London, and Ambassador Bullitt, in Paris, were not able to see more, and hear more, and know more," than Mr. Welles in his visit, "then it is high time they were brought home," Mr. Brewster said in an address before a churchmen's meeting here.

"On the other hand," he added, "if the Welles' visit means something more than fact-finding it may prove to be another Pandora's box from which comes trouble without end."

Divorces in Maine Less in 2-Year Period

AUGUSTA, Maine, March 16 (AP)—Maine divorces, the State Division of Vital Statistics reports, have "decreased steadily" during the past two years, dropping from 1,552 in 1937 to 1,449 last year.

The Division said information obtained from court records revealed that in 1938 there were 46 fewer divorces than in 1937, with 1939 showing a drop of 57 from the number granted in 1938.

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U. S. Service Is Expanded By Dutch Line

Log of the Port of Boston

Rapid changes in the trans-Atlantic steamship trade, due to the European war, literally revamps the shipping picture over night, and the latest shift is the decision of the Holland America Line to expand their Rotterdam-Boston-Philadelphia trade by making regular calls at Antwerp to load cargo for North Atlantic ports of the United States. The new schedule is already in operation, and the first arrival at Boston from both Rotterdam and Antwerp, was recorded recently. Now en route or due to sail shortly from Europe are the steamers Edam, Leerdam and Breedijk.

Ah, He's Back

After six weeks in Florida, Frederick F. Dimick, is coming back to his duties as secretary of the Boston Fish Bureau Monday. Ever since 1883 Mr. Dimick has been found at his post day in and day out, with only one vacation and that was for one week 48 years ago when he was married. He is widely known along the Atlantic seaboard and abroad, in fishing circles afloat and asnore, and is the third secretary the Fish Bureau ever had, an organization that was founded in 1875 and claims to be the oldest commercial fish organization in this country.

Going, Going—Gone!

Hooked rugs, woolen bedspreads, buffalo fur rugs, empty trunks, a used bed spring, jewelry, 36 single shoes, perfume, books, canned tomatoes and many other items of unclaimed goods remaining in the public stores, will be sold to the highest bidder at an auction March 19 at the Appraisers' Stores, Atlantic Avenue, by order of Joseph McGrath, Collector of Customs. Also on the auction block will be many items seized for violation of customs laws or attemped smuggling, including a platinum and diamond brooch appraised at a value of $960 and seized recently aboard a passenger liner arriving from the Mediterranean.

More Time on Wharf

Correction of certain practices of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts regarding wharfage charges, which was ordered by the United States Maritime Commission, to be effective Feb. 29, and then extended for 30 days, is likely to be delayed again. The Department of Public Works, and the Boston Port Authority, have petitioned the Maritime Commission to grant another extension of time this one to be 60 days. Request for further time is due to incomplete negotiation for revision and corrections in wharfage practices and charges.

Wool Toll Delayed

Proposed increases of 25 cents a hundredweight, in the intercoastal, eastbound, ocean freight rates on wool and mohair, effective March 16, has been suspended by the Federal Maritime Commission, until July 16, 1940, to allow public hearings.

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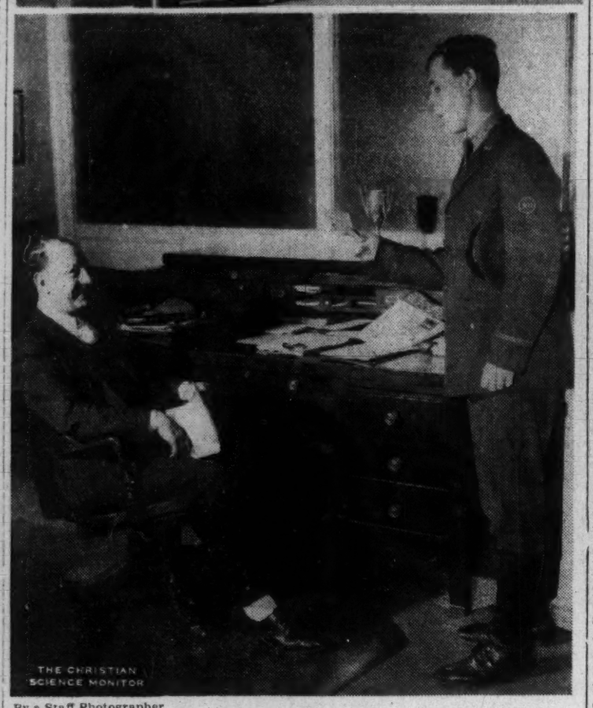
Saying It to Music



By a Staff Photographer

Greetings Winged With Music, Solo, Duet Or—
Top: Miss Mary Gaynor of Cambridge and Miss Anne Marie MacTavish of Revere sing a duet-telegram over the telephone.
Lower: Messenger James Fitzgerald of South Boston sings a happy birthday telegram to a Boston businessman.

Singing Telegrams Swing Into Popularity in Boston

"No, madame, this is not your Cousin Mary. It is a Western Union singing telegram. No, madame, it was not an electrical transcription. It has been sung to you by the operator."

It is hard convincing people sometimes, laughed Miss Lavinia Anthony, supervisor of the singing-telegram girls at the Western Union Telegraph Company, that it isn't a joke—the singing telegram. But if it is, it's a good one and keeps 25 girls tuned up ready to burst into a "happy birthday" solo at any moment.

"At first," Miss Anthony confessed, "we used to get off in a corner somewhere when we had a singing telegram to deliver so no one would hear us or make us laugh. Now, we all take it for granted."

Candidate for Opera

And well they might with hundreds of such messages pouring in every week from all parts of the country. Yes, a telegraph operator practically has to qualify for opera these days. And she thinks nothing of it when the recipient of a singing telegram says, "Thank you, Kirsten Flagstad."

In fact, it was none other than former Gov. James M. Curley himself who told the young woman who sang a happy birthday greeting to him that she should be in opera.

Mrs. Leverett Saltonstall, Mrs. Maurice Tobin, and Miss Eleanora Sears are among prominent Boston women who have answered the telephone to hear the musical voice of a Western Union operator.

Walter Huston, when he was playing at a Boston theater, received a singing telegram on his birthday. "It was very nice," he said.

Alvin T. Fuller, Jr., thought the operator should call him every day and repeat the message. A belated birthday greeting was sung to ex-Mayor John J. Fitzgerald, who thanked the girl and said it sounded very sweet, to which she quickly replied that she was sure it hadn't sounded half as nice as "Sweet Adeline" when he sang it over the radio the night before. "Did it really go over well?" he asked.

Nearly everyone likes to get them—these say-it-to-music telegrams. Of course, one-year-olds don't quite seem to comprehend the idea. And if they do happen to gurgle, it's probably because they've just grabbed a nice handful of mama's permanent wave, and not because of any musical notes that may trickle out of the receiver.

Parents Like It Most

However, parents are pleased. It seems to be the parents anyway—the mothers and grandmothers—who are most touched by the thought, especially if the song-message comes from a son or daughter. The young people themselves are inclined to take the matter more lightly. As a matter of fact, the idea is said to have originated among college boys, more or less as a joke.

Whatever the origin or motive, the singing-telegram has provided enjoyment and employment to thousands. On special holidays, for instance, the Telegraph Company more than triples its force to take care of the messages to be sung. Take Valentine's day—over 75 girls were singing all day up until midnight, said Miss Anthony.

And one operator even had to take her work home. It was all because the young man insisted that his Valentine telegram be sung to his own musical composition. The girl sang it over after him several times until she got it, and since she was the only one who knew the tune she had to take it home and sing it from there because he had specified that the message be delivered in the evening.

Specify the Time

The time of delivery is specified, as a matter of fact, on the great majority of messages. It may be five o'clock in the morning. It may be midnight.

"Only this morning," confided Miss Anthony, "we had six telegrams to sing at just 7:30." One party in California sent a happy birthday greeting to a friend in Boston to be sung each hour for four consecutive hours. Orders are received for messages to be sung at a time and date, weeks, and even as far as a month, ahead.

Occasionally a particular customer wants a Rudy Vallee instead of a Lily Pons to deliver his message. Then it is necessary to call a protesting male from some other department. No, confesses Miss Anthony, they aren't as nonchalant about it as the girls. They insist on hiding off somewhere by themselves and getting it over with as quickly as possible.

Some people prefer a duet, or even a quartet. And this can be arranged, too. Then, if a party wants to dip his hand a little deeper into the pocket, he can have his singing telegram delivered in person—by a telegraph boy. On one such occasion the messenger boy was ushered by the butler right into the dining room where a formal party was in progress. "We made sure the boy was all spic and span for that one," said Miss Anthony with a laugh.

One Recorded His

One party even sent his own song—on a record. Sent it by air mail from a Western State. It was an old song that he and his friend in Boston had sung long ago. So a phonograph was set up and at the specified time and date the record was played. The man knew immediately the one responsible. "It brought back old memories," he said and was delighted at this original message from his boyhood chum.

Many times people ask that the message be sung again. And one man even returned the favor by singing the message back to the operator.

It was in the spring of 1938 that the Boston Office of the Western Union Telegraph Company received instructions from the New York office to open the singing telegraph service. It got off to a telegraph service.

Concerts in Ancient Style Please Boston Audiences

Interest in music of the sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth centuries and in the instruments for which the music was written—awakened in Boston more than 30 years ago by Arnold Dolmetsch—has continued to increase. Today there are many lovers of old music in Boston and the numbers here who play the early instruments, such as the harpsichord, the clavichord, viola da gamba, the recorder, the lute, etc., can doubtless be counted in the hundreds.

Along with this development there have come occasional private concerts, such as those given locally by the Society for Early Music, and the more ambitious undertaking of the Museum of Fine Arts during the past two years.

The Museum's decision to present such a series of concerts was conditioned largely by its desire to correlate various aspects of contemporary civilization with the works of art in the Museum. Music of the same period as works of art seemed a legitimate part of a museum program and a means for throwing a further light on the culture and civilization of earlier times.

Concerts in Mediaeval Style

The Museum this year is presenting 14 concerts of early music out of a total of 22. Included are programs of mediaeval music, songs fro mthe twelfth to eighteenth centuries, choral music of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, and programs of early compositions written especially for the viola da gamba, virginals, lute, clavichord, harpsichord, early piano, and modern strings.

This would meet with the approval of Mr. Dolmetsch. He regarded as perhaps his greatest achievement his success in widening the horizons of musical knowledge, especially with regard to the music of the Middle Ages.

Fitting, too, is the program at the Museum tomorrow at 2:30, to be presented by Claude Jean Chiasson, of Cambridge, who has been a frequent contributor to the series. Mr. Chiasson has proved himself a versatile and sincere musician, finding himself agreeably at home with the harpsichord alone, or with it as an accompanying instrument for strings or voice; not to mention his skill as a choral conductor which he showed in his program of Christmas music presented by the Cambridge Madrigal Society. His program Sunday will include the English Suite in A minor by Bach, and compositions by Orlando Gibbons, William Byrd, and Henry Purcell, and a suite by Couperin, a distinguished French harpsichordist to Louis XIV.

Builds Ancient Instruments

Mr. Chiasson is not only a musician, but he has built his own harpsichord and a number of others which are owned in Boston and Cambridge. The construction is complicated and the detail work requires meticulous care, but his harpsichords have already won favor among musicians for the depth, beauty, and clarity of the tone, and for the well-balanced range in the two registers.

"To those who knew Mr. Dolmetsch personally, and loved his work, he was a kindly help in every way," said William Lyman Johnson of 133 Dakota Street, Dorchester, for whom the artist made a virginal and a spinnet during their relationship covering a period of six years.

"He was a man inherently lovable but could be exacting when the interpretation of a composition was under consideration.

"In his tastes he was extremely artistic—in music and in art—and an epicurean in his discrimination of good things to eat. Several times a week we would have luncheon in different types of restaurants—Italian, Portuguese, and in a Spanish boarding house.

"At his home—about 1908 he built a home in Cambridge in a street that had been part of the James Russell Lowell estate—the English type house had a very large music room capable of holding 50 people. Still loving the gardens of France and England, his very large garden was built after the types that are wall gardens, and against the cement walls he trained his peach and pear trees.

"The walks were of white quartz pebbles, kept in place by boards along the sides, and there in certain parts he grew all the herbs and plants for making salads, which every visitor who was invited to dinner enjoyed.

Liked to Go Barefoot

"Usually I'd find him, on occasions when I went there to dinner and arrived about four o'clock in the afternoon, in a pair of old crash trousers, shirt open at the neck and barefooted, and he would immediately hail me with the words, 'Take off your collar and necktie, and your shoes and stockings if you want to, and know the feeling of good Mother Earth.'

"Then we would tie up the escarole, the romaine and the lettuce so they would be properly bleached and when the time came Mrs. Dolmetsch called from the screened veranda where they had their summer dining room for us to gather material for the salad.

"Instead of spinach, which he did not like, he grew French enserene which grew to a height of over six feet and required a step-ladder to break off the tender top branches.

"Mrs. Dolmetsch's call for dinner was always welcome. The soups were of the French type; the salads were a mixture of the various greens. The meats were all cooked on a turning spit. At the table there would be talk of music, art, literature, and experiences. Then Mr. Dolmetsch and I would go into the music room while Mrs. Dolmetsch put the young members of the family to bed.

"I knew this was the time he usually practiced for his concerts, so I found my usual easy chair and after perhaps 10 minutes of meditation he would rise almost automatically and in an inspired, dreamy state go to either the harpsichord or to the clavichord, whichever fitted the mood he was in.

"He was then, and has remained, the greatest clavichord player the world has known since Bach. And to hear him play that instrument with its gentle tones, in which the performer can sublimate to the most poetic degree the beauties of the great masters who wrote for it!

"If he felt the desire to play the harpsichord there would come from it the magnificent compositions of Couperin, Rameau, Scarlatti, Purcell, and others whose names are equally famous."

He Plays Ancestor of Piano

Claude Jean Chiasson
Harpsichordist who plays at Museum of Fine Arts on harpsichord built by him.

Leventhal Gets Time Extension

Harold A. Leventhal of Newton, former Assistant District Attorney, has been given an extension until April 15 to pay taxes, penalties and interest on his income for 1934, 1935, and 1936 which he was found guilty of evading when tried in the Federal District Court last December.

He was fined $7,500 when tried before Judge George C. Sweeney last December and a penitentiary sentence of one year and a day was suspended, conditional upon full settlement by March 15, 1940.

Request for extension of the time until April 15 was made by Henry M. Leen, Assistant United States Attorney, on the ground that pressure of other investigations in the Internal Revenue Department made more time necessary to permit Federal Investigators to ascertain the amount he owes the Government.

Mr. Leventhal was charged with paying only $95.85 over three years when his total income for the period, according to the Government, amounted to $256,809.

G. O. P. Women's Club To Be Host to Gainard

Capt. J. A. Gainard, Master of the City of Flint, will be guest and chief speaker at a dinner to be given Monday evening by the Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts at its Beacon Street clubhouse.

Captain Gainard, who has recently been recommended for the Distinguished Service Medal for his heroic part in the City of Flint incident, will describe the capture of his vessel by the Germans, and its eventual safe return to the United Sates. The Captain has also won honors for the rescue of some 200 survivors of the Athenia, sunk in the early days of the war.

Saltonstall Lauds Adult Education

"Longer education, not higher," Governor Saltonstall believes should be the aim of educational institutions. The Governor's statement appears in a new history of the Boston Center for Adult Education and he underlined it again as he accepted a presentation copy from Robert H. Loomis, President of the Center, and Miss Dorothy Hewitt, Direcor and Founder.

"Education today is more important than ever before," Governor Saltonstall says in the booklet, adding, "Its development affects the future welfare and even the safety of the Nation. Our people, men and women of all ages, must continually improve their knowledge so that they may have a better understanding of problems and the issues which we are facing in a democracy." The Boston Center, according to the Governor, is offering men and women an opportunity for continuing their development.

Miss Hewitt, who is co-author with Dr. Kirtley Mather, of "Adult Education, A Study in Dynamics," said an indication of the influence of the Boston Center, not only in Boston, but in the world at large could be gauged by the increasing number of letters which the Center is getting from all parts of the United States and Europe.

"Daily, letters come into my office from such scattered points as Worcester, Mass., Seattle, Wash., New Britain, Conn.; and the other day we received a letter from a group in Birmingham, England, asking for information and advice. They said that since the black-outs had begun, there was great need for activities which could be carried on by groups. People were needing the comfort that comes from great literature and art, investigated by group study," Miss Hewitt said.

Miss Hewitt feels that 50 years from now the work that is being done at the Boston Center will serve as a guide for countless similar centers not yet formed. "In the Center we are not only offering an opportunity for study by adults of subjects that they missed in school but we are giving thousands of individuals a new understanding of communal democratic living," Miss Hewitt emphasized.

A dinner for the leaders of both the Boston and Cambridge Centers is being held at 79 Mount Vernon Street, Boston, March 19, at which plans will be discussed to make the adult education movement a more vital influence in New England.

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29-Inch Tray Case	Usually $20.00	$14.98
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20-Inch Hat and Shoe Box	Usually $21.50	$15.98
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Southern California Basketball Team Preparing for the Coming N. C. A. A. Tourney

Trojans Hardly Recovered From Easy Beaver Victory

Pacific Coast Sidelines

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Trojan basketeers of the University of Southern California, still incredulously rubbing their eyes over their easy win from Oregon State College for the Pacific Coast Conference championship, are now in training for the N. C. A. A. title won last year by the University of Oregon, 1939 Coast champion.

The fast-breaking Trojans are trying to keep their hatbands in proper shape by refusing to believe that the quality of play exhibited by the outclassed Beavers is typical of the Pacific Northwest at its best, such as in winning the N. C. A. A. title last year.

Bruins Better

Nothing seemed easier to the Trojans than winning the series that did not even go to the third game; Troy won 54-41, and 63-26, with All-America Ralph Vaughn out during the second half of the second game. Fans agreed that the Bruins of U. C. L. A., usualy regarded as the doormat of the Conference, put up more fight this year, even though failing for the eighth-straight year to win a Trojan game.

In the N. C. A. A. play-off, Troy competes in the four-team elimination at Kansas City, Mo., on March 22, and 23, and if the Trojans play as well as they did against Oregon State, they will sweep to victory on March 30 at Kansas City against the eastern winner of a similar four-game elimination at Philadelphia.

Barry Earns Credit

No small credit for the Trojans' showing is due to their coach, Justin M. (Sam) Barry, now in his 18th year of major-league coaching; in bringing to a close his 11th season as head mentor of basketball here, he can look back with pride to see that he has won, in Conference play, 101 games, and lost 43. His seasonal record: 1928 Conference champs, 1929 third in southern divisions, 1930 Conference champs, 1931 second in division, 1932 second in division, 1933 first in division, 1934 first in division, 1935 conference champs, 1936 second in division, 1937 second in division, 1938 third in division, 1939 tied for first in division but lost in play-off to Cal, and 1940 Conference champs.

This season, after winning all seven games in one of the most brilliant barnstorming tours in basketball history, the Trojans went on to the Coast title by blanking the Bruins again and losing a game each to Cal and Stanford only after they had the title practically sewed up.

Barry-coached teams have lost only six series, never have been blanked in series, but have administered an even dozen blanks (eight to the Bruins).

Vaughn Is Choice

Forward Vaughn is getting unanimous choice for All-American, but the difference is almost non-existent between him and his stellar mates: Center Dale Sears, Forward Jack Morrison (or even Keith Lambert), and Guards Tom McGarvin and Jack Lippert. Almost any one is fit to join the ranks of Troy's past casaba All-Americas: Forward Jerry Nemer and Jack Hupp, Center Lee Guttero, and Guard Eddie Oram.

Jerry Nemer is now a Conference referee, doing an excellent job with an impartial but fast eye in the two-game play-off here at the Shrine Auditorium. Your correspondent (who has always yelled against Jerry when the latter was a star at Los Angeles High School and U. S. C. because he was in a rival study body) was glad in the play-off to send up impartial cheers for a difficult job well done.

* * *

Basketball champion of the Southern Pacific A. A. U. district is the Twentieth-Century Fox basketball team, which is now entered in the forthcoming A. A. U. finals at Denver. On the team that nosed out Lockheed Aircraft for the local title are: Frank Lubin, member of the 1936 Olympic championship five, and former Bruin star—he's six feet six and a half inches, 240 pounds of guard or center; Art Mollner, also a member of the Olympic team that had played here under Universal Studio colors; Troy's All-America Jack Hupp, who as an M-G-M player last year was picked as an all-A. A. U. star in the finals; Clem Ruh, last year a Trojan guard; Roy Lovitt, forward from Colorado, and John Caroll of Missouri.

The Southern Pacific A. A. U. team is to be 19 strong, inasmuch as there is enough money to warrant such a well-rounded team. Among those on the other nine local teams who may be incorporated into a first-string for the national battle is Art Stoefen, of Lockheed, who played at Stanford with the great Hank Luisetti.

Robert K. Shellaby

What Goes Up Must Come Down—Through

U. S. C.

University of Southern California basketball team, 1940 Pacific Coast Conference champions, with Coach "Sam" Barry (center). Left to right: Ralph Vaughn, forward; Jack Lippert, guard; Dale Sears, center; Tom McGarvin, guard, and Jack Morrison, forward.

In the Dugout

By Rumill

Seeds From Grapefruit League

SARASOTA, Fla., March 16—While the touring scribes down this way are picking the Cardinals to win the National League pennant, Ray Blades is trying to put an infield together . . . Johnny Mize, at first base, is the only Cardinal infielder who knows where he will start the season . . . The first night game at St. Louis will be played on May 24, bringing together the Browns and Cleveland Indians . . . The Bees planned to go to Anaheim, Calif., to train this spring, but Bob Quinn changed his mind when the town fathers out there wanted to know how much the club would pay for the use of the grounds . . . Then the gentlemen in charge of operations turned around and gave the Athletics a fat check for going there.

Hank Greenberg, who is currently trying to play the outfield, wishes the boys would refrain from hitting those high flys when the wind is blowing . . . Even the writers will pay to watch that all-star game for Finnish Relief at Tampa March 17 . . . Washington expects Jim Pofahl to play second base this year . . . He was purchased from Minneapolis, where he batted .302 and had 63 extra-base hits — including 19 homers . . . Heinie Manush is working out with the Red Sox . . . He is unemployed at the moment and would like to manage a minor league club . . . Heinie still hits that ball hard and probably would be a playing pilot if he could get located.

* * *

Johnny Barrett, who three or four summers ago was a semi-pro star on the sandlots of Boston, will play center field for the San Francisco club this year, in place of Dominic Di Maggio . . . Hughie Duffy had John on his Kennedy's club, which played most of its games at Fens Stadium . . . Barrett bats left-handed and is very fast . . . He may be in the big leagues by 1941, particularly if he listens to Lefty O'Doul, his manager . . . Incidentally, the scribes following the Red Sox are a little annoyed because Dominic Di Mag is such a quiet fellow . . . He sits alone in the lobby for hours, taking everything in, but saying nothing . . . The Athletics will return to Anaheim next spring.

The Red Sox have a left-hander named Mickey Harris who will be quite a pitcher in a year or two . . . The Cincinnati Reds are looking over a young pitcher from Miami named Bob Franks . . . Bill McKechnie may place him in the minors . . . The Athletics and Pittsburgh Pirates will play an exhibition game at Hermosillo, Mexico, on March 31 . . . It will be the first all major league exhibition in that country . . . Remember the ninth inning of that last World Series game, when Charley Keller came to the plate and seemed to knock Ernie Lombardi over? . . . Well, Charley claims he didn't come into contact with the Cincinnati catcher.

* * *

Ford Frick, President of the National League, has been inspecting training camps on the Pacific Coast while taking a short vacation . . . The Dodgers sent Scout Ted McGrew to Puerto Rico to look over a few players . . . Roberto Ortiz, who did some pitching for Washington last season, will play the outfield for Charlotte this year . . . Clark Griffith thinks the Cuban has possibilities as a hitter . . . The Chamber of Commerce at Bradenton will not let the Bees practice on Sunday, but they can play exhibition games on that day . . . Eddie Rommei will umpire for the Red Sox this spring . . . Casey Stengel is satisfied that Phil Masi will be his first string catcher when Al Lopez runs down.

Black Hawks Beat Wings; Meet Again

By the Associated Press

If anyone is sufficiently interested in hockey to care about the doings between the time the regular-season standing of the National Hockey League is settled and the play-off games start, the Chicago Black Hawks beat the Detroit Red Wings 4-3 last night.

Likewise these two meet again at Chicago tomorrow to wind up their campaign. The New York Americans and Toronto Maple Leafs play a home-and-home series tonight and tomorrow and the league-champion Boston Bruins entertain the last-place Montreal Canadiens tomorrow night.

Since they won't even be pairing up that way in the playoffs, there's little cause for excitement and chances are the teams won't do much more than go through the motions. The best prospect for action is between Boston's Bobby Bauer and Woody Dumart, for runner-up honors in the scoring competition.

The play-offs begin on three fronts Tuesday night.

Boston and the New York Rangers meet in a best-of-seven series, the winner to go directly into the Stanley Cup finals. It's Toronto against Chicago and Detroit against the New York Americans in best-of-three preliminary rounds. The winners then will meet in another short semifinal series.

Here's the preliminary play-off schedule:

Series "A"—At New York March 19, Boston March 21 and 24, New York March 26, Boston March 28, New York March 30 and Boston March 31.
Series "B"—At Toronto March 19, Chicago March 21, Toronto March 23.
Series "C"—At Detroit March 19, New York March 22, Detroit March 24.

Dates for the semifinals and finals will be set after the preliminaries are decided.

Sport Siftings

The N. Y. Yankees, owned by Col. Jacob Ruppert heirs, have been "hawked" in Wall Street for some time with a $4,000,000 price tag, well-informed financial circles told the Associated Press . . . Gus Broberg of Dartmouth and Paul Kartluke of Syracuse are rated best among Eastern college basketball players in a poll of 20 coaches conducted by the Daily Orange, Syracuse University student newspaper . . . The New York office of the American Olympic Committee still has on hand deposits representing some $40,000 worth of tickets for the 1940 Olympics.

* * *

R. R. Watson will talk on "The Future of Six-Man Football," and Robert Y. Taylor will discuss "Factors in the Change From 11-Man to Six-Man Football," at the Iowa State clinic, March 30 . . . The six-man sport has grown rapidly in the last three years . . . Last fall 64 teams took part in it, and the year before there were 33 teams . . . Few will be surprised if 90 or 100 teams take part in the six-man game next fall.

* * *

When the Michigan A. A. U. Relays are held in Yost Field House March 23, U. of Michigan will be acting in a dual capacity—as host and as the institution which produced many of the most famous entrants . . . As part of its contribution to the drive for Finnish relief, the Michigan Education Board voted to give the A. A. U. use of the huge Field House.

* * *

New York Military Academy at Cornwall-on-Hudson, New York, again has been selected as the site of the football training camp of the Eastern College All-Stars . . . De-Ormond (Tuss) McLaughry of Brown University, who will coach the 1940 All-Star team, will marshal his forces on Aug. 18 for two and a half weeks of training for the fifth annual game in the series sponsored by the N. Y. Tribune Fresh Air Fund . . . The All-Stars' opponent, as usual, will be the New York Giants, eastern division champions of the National Football League . . . The date of the game will be in Labor Day week.

D. G. D.

Here and There

Gathered From Associated Press Reports

Basketball Trophy Goes West

The taming of the West wasn't easy when America was young, and, from a basketball standpoint, it hasn't grown much easier with the years. That's why the Metropolitan Invitational Basketball Trophy is going out of the East for the first time, to Colorado University's trophy-laden field house.

The Golden Buffs were the best team last night in New York defeating by 51-40 the Iron Dukes of Duquesne, a team with all the poise in the world—but lacking reserve power.

Some 12,000 acclaimed the Buffs—and their newest athletic luminary, quiet spoken, gangling Bob Doll, who walked off with the tourney's "Most Valuable Player" award.

Duquesne came up to the final with victories over St. John's of Brooklyn and Oklahoma Aggies, while Colorado, with a first round bye won its semifinal game from De Paul of Chicago. The Aggies last night nosed out De Paul 23-22, to take third place before flying home to play Kansas University in Oklahoma City for the right to enter the N. C. A. A. western play-offs.

* * *

Dan Ferris, the country's No. 1 authority on track and field, said he would recommend to the rules committee of the Amateur Athletic Union it list records set on the Dartmouth College track separately from those established in indoor competition elsewhere.

"The Dartmouth track, with its six and two-thirds laps to the mile, is not a standard competitive running surface," said the secretary-treasurer of the A. A. U. "Because the runners have to make fewer turns, it is only natural that they can run their races in better time than on the 11-lap and 12-lap tracks at Madison Square Garden, the Boston Garden, Philadelphia, Chicago and Kansas City."

Harry Hillman, Dartmouth track coach, takes the view that "regardless of the running surface, regardless of whether the track is indoor or outdoor, a record is a record.

"The track has been recognized for indoor and outdoor records," said Hillman. "Everything was according to A. A. U. standards and there is no reason in the world why records set here should not be recognized."

* * *

Taisto Maki, Finland's great distance runner, is satisfied that he'll be ready for his "race of the century" March 30 at New York with little Gregory Rice, the former Notre Dame star.

He and Paavo Nurmi, who are making a series of appearances for the Finnish Relief Fund, headed today for Kansas City, content with the three mile time of 14:01.9 made last night in Chicago on a dirt track against Tommy Deckard, former Indiana star.

Maki is scheduled to run at Kansas City Monday night, Cleveland on March 29 and New York the following night. Later he will appear in Buffalo, Philadelphia and Los Angeles.

* * *

Three unknown teams and one favorite went into the semifinals of the National amateur-professional best ball golf tournament today at St. Augustine, Fla. Horton Smith, Oak Park, Ill., professional, and Marvin H. "Bud" Ward of Spokane, Wash., National amateur champion, comprise the only pair of headliners able to survive the first three upset-studded rounds.

* * *

Al Vande Weghe, of Princeton, set a new pool record of 1:35.3 last night in winning the 150-yard backstroke title for the second straight year in the Eastern Intercollegiate individual swimming championships at the University of Pennsylvania.

Princeton's medley relay team of Vande Weghe, Ned Parke and Charles Boozan established a second pool record of 2:56.8 in winning the 300-yard relay. The previous pool record of 3:03.8 was made by Harvard two years ago.

Vande Weghe outstepped his field to win by 15 feet over Jim O'Mara of Dartmouth, to shatter his own pool mark of 1:37. His time was slower than his intercollegiate record of 1:34.2, however.

* * *

Joe Chamaco of Mexico City, took undisputed possession of first place in the world 3-cushion billiards championship tournament at Chicago yesterday by defeating Arthur Rubin of New York, 50 to 38, in 59 innings for his third straight victory. Chamaco had a high run of eight. The defeat shoved Rubin into a four-way last place tie with Otto Reiselt, Arthur Thurnblad, and Tiff Denton, each with one victory in four starts.

* * *

A prediction that more men would play golf and get lower scores in 1940 was made last night by Thomas Walsh, of Chicago, President of the Professional Golfers' Association of America. While telling 300 golf course maintenance men, meeting at the Massachusetts State College Recreation conference, to prepare for more players, Walsh said "the war in Europe isn't worrying business so much at present. The business man can leave his desk with freer spirit and get out and play more."

* * *

Henry Prusoff of Seattle and Gardnar Mulloy of Miami yesterday won the Bermuda men's doubles tennis title with a thrilling four-set victory over the favored team of Don McNeill of Oklahoma City and Elwood Cooke of Portland, Ore. The scores were 6—2, 3—6, 10—8, 10—8.

Sarah Palfrey Fabyan of Brookline, Mass., and Pauline Betz of Los Angeles, the top-ranked women's team, had little difficulty turning back Gracyn Wheeler of Santa Monica, Calif., and Helen Pedersen of Stamford, Conn., 6—3, 6—2, in the final round.

* * *

Assignment changes — one of which sent Capt. Joe Gardella from right half to fullback—highlighted the opening of Harvard's spring football practice yesterday as 58 candidates reported to Coach Dick Harlow at the Briggs Baseball Cage.

There was a bit of optimism in Harlow's manner, but there's a tough schedule ahead and he stressed the importance of the spring session, which will end about May 1.

* * *

Bassick High School of Bridgeport, Conn., and Pawtucket, R. I., High advanced last night into the finals of the 16th annual New England interscholastic basketball tournament. The Bridgeport team, which scored a 42-26 victory over Cathedral High of Burlington, Vt., and the Rhode Island champions, who edged Cheverus Classical of Portland 27-25 in semifinal games, will clash for the sectional championship.

Bassick, which ruled the favorite from the start, copped the title last year but forefited it when one of its players was adjudged ineligible.

Exhibition Baseball

By the Associated Press

Results March 15

At Lakeland, Fla.—Detroit (A) 5, St. Louis (N) 2.
At Clearwater, Fla.—Boston (A) 7, Brooklyn (N) 5.
At St. Petersburg, Fla.—New York (N) 3, New York (A) 2 (10 innings).
At Fort Myers, Fla.—Cleveland (A) 2, Washington (A) 0.
At Los Angeles—Chicago (A) 11, Chicago (N) 10 (10 innings).
At Anaheim, Calif.—Pittsburgh (N) 6, Philadelphia (A) 5.

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Results March 15

National

Chicago 4, Detroit 3.

American Association

Omaha 5, Wichita 2.

Chess—*By Frederick R. Chevalier*

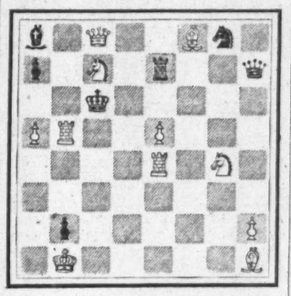
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

March 16, 1940

Problem No. 2227

By Reginald B. Cooke, Portland, Maine

Black 7 Pieces



White 11 Pieces

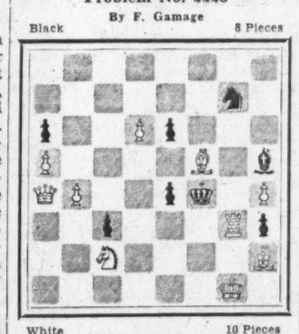
White to play and mate in two

(Boston Evening Transcript, 1937. Quoted in "40 Two-Movers," recently issued by the composer. An interesting problem.)

Problem No. 2228

By F. Gamage

Black 8 Pieces



White 10 Pieces

(First prize, Lasker's Chess Magazine International Tourney, 1907-08.)

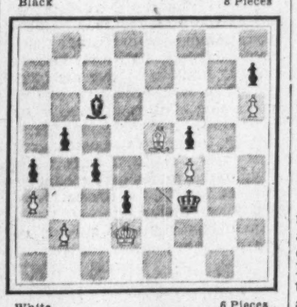
Solutions to Problems

No. 2225. Q-R5
No. 2226. 1. P-Q7 threatens
2. Q-K
1. ..... K-B4
2. Q-QB6ch
1. ..... B-B7
2. Q-K3ch
1. ..... B-K6
2. QxQKtPch
1. ..... Kt-Q3
2. Kt-B5ch
1. ..... P-B4
2. Q-K5ch

End-Game No. 502 White wins: 1 RxKtP PxR; 2 Q-R7ch Kt-Q2; 3 BxKt, Q-Kt; 4 R-Kt7ch KxR: 5 B-B8ch, KxB; 6 QxQch and wins If 3 ..... QxB; 4 QxQch, KxQ; 5 RxR, RxP; 6 P-B4 and White would have an easy win

End-Game No. 503

Black 8 Pieces



White 6 Pieces

Black to play, what result?

(Conclusion to an off-hand game won by Mannheimer, Frankfort on Main, 1903.)

Women's Championship

In conjunction with the National Championship Tournament, the preliminaries of which will begin April 14, the women's championship will also be held. The preliminaries will start earlier so that the contestants will have to play only two or three games a week. Mrs. Frank J. Marshall will be in charge and details may be secured from her at 23 West 10th Street, New York City.

The seeded players in the women's championship are Miss N. May Karff, Boston, defending champion, Mrs. Mary Bain, Mrs. Adele Rivero, Mrs. Rafael McCready, Miss Edith L. Weart, Dr. Helen Weissenstein, and Mrs. Grisela K. Gresser, all of New York. Special consideration will be shown would-be participants for points not within commuting distance from New York.

Marshall Chess Club Championship

Reuben Fine, who is a little ahead of schedule in the Marshall Chess Club championship tournament so that he could visit Mexico on a short exhibition tour, still leads the field by a point and a half. His nearest competitors are H. Hanauer, with 10½-2½; Frank Marshall, with 10-3, and Edward Lasker, with 9½-2½.

Manhattan Chess Club Championship

A. S. Pincus is leading the Manhattan Chess Club championship with a score of 9-3. Other leading scores are Denker, 8½-1½; Moscowitz, 8-3; Avram, 7½-4½, and Simonson, 6-3.

New York Serious Chess

New York leads the country ooth in the strength of its best players and in the number of chess clubs. At the present time those who like to witness match chess have many opportunities, especially on week ends, for the team tournament games are played Satuday evenings, and the club championship games are usually played Sundays.

More Keres-Euwe Games

Eleventh Game

Queen's Gambit Declined

Euwe	Keres	Euwe	Keres
White	Black	White	Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	17 P-K4	Q-B3
2 P-QB4	P-QB3	18 KR-Q	R-Q
3 Kt-QB3	Kt-B3	19 R-Q3	B-R3
4 PxP	PxP	20 R-B3	R-Q2
5 Kt-B3	Kt-B3	21 Kt-R5	P-B3
6 B-B4	Q-R4	22 R-Kt3	K-R
7 P-K3	Kt-K5	23 KtxKtP	QxKP
8 Q-Kt3	P-K3	24 Kt-R5	Q-B4
9 B-Q3	B-Kt5	25 KtxP	R-KB2
10 BxKt	PxB	26 B-K5	Kt-B3
11 Kt-Q2	Castles	27 Q-Q6	KtxB
12 CastlesKR	Q-KB4	28 PxKt	QR-KB
13 KKtxP	BxKt	29 P-KR3	B-B5
14 Kt-Kt3	Q-Q4	30 R-Q	BxP
15 PxB	Kt-R4	31 Q-Q8	Resigns
16 Q-Kt4	P-QKt3		

A perplexing game with a questionable opening in which Keres gives up a P on his 12th move. The opening resembles the Cambridge Springs defense, but the difference in White's QB being at KB4 instead of KKt5 makes the variation seem definitely bad for Black. Euwe's sacrifice on his 23rd is not clearcut, although if 23 ..... RxKt; 24 Q-R6, R-Kt; 25 Q-Kt7ch, K-Kt; 26 QxBP gives White several pawns for his piece. Perhaps Keres figured the variation he adopted was satisfactory, but he must have overlooked 25 KtxP.

Twelfth Game

Reti Opening

Keres	Euwe	Keres	Euwe
White	Black	White	Black
1 Kt-KB3	P-Q4	13 P-Q4	P-K3
2 P-B4	PxP	14 PxP	BxP
3 P-K3	P-QB4	15 Kt-Q4	BxKKt
4 BxP	Kt-KB3	16 QxB	Q-Kt2
5 Castles	P-QR3	17 Q-QKt4	Kt-Q4
6 P-QKt3	P-QKt4	18 Q-Q6	Kt-K2
7 B-Kt2	B-Kt2	19 R-B	P-Kt5
8 B-Kt2	QKt-Q2	20 Kt-B4	Kt-KB4
9 P-QR4	Q-Kt3	21 Q-B4	BxP
10 PxP	PxP	22 Kt-Q6ch	KtxKt
11 RxR	BxR	23 QxKt	Resigns
12 Kt-R3	B-B3		

Another short game Euwe embarks upon a questionable Q side P advance and as a result is on the defensive before his opening development is completed. Euwe questions his 6th, 9th, and 16th moves. Instead of the 6th, he favors Kt-QB3; of his 9th, P-Kt5; of his 16th, QxQ. Euwe resigns because he has no defense to 24 B-Kt3 or R-B7.

Red Sox 7, Brooklyn 5

CLEARWATER, Fla., March 16 (AP)—It was the fifth inning, score tied, bases loaded, two out and—Pete Coscarart, Brooklyn's star second baseman, let an easy bouncing grounder hop between his legs and into the outfield.

That error provided the Boston Red Sox with the margin of a 7-to-5 victory over the Dodgers and kept the Sox' spring record spotless.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston (A)	0	0	2	0	2	0	2	1	0	7	9	2
Brooklyn (N)	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	5	14	1

Hash, Harris (4), Butland (7) and Lacy; Wyatt, Nahem (4), Ferrell (7), Fitzsimmons (9), and Mancuso, Harige (7).

Amherst Baseball

AMHERST, Mass. (AP)—An 18-game schedule has been arranged for the Amherst baseball team, including 13 home contests. Among the newcomers on the Lord Jeffs' list are Yale, Boston College and William and Mary. The schedule:

April 17, Clark; 18, Vermont; 20, Brown; 24, Bowdoin; 26 Bates; 27, Springfield; May 1, Massachusetts State; 4, Wesleyan at Middletown Conn; 8, William and Mary; 11, American International; 15, Holy Cross at Worcester; 18, Trinity at Hartford, Conn.; 20, Yale at New Haven, Conn.; 22, Williams; 25, Boston College; 30, Williams at Williamstown; June 8, Massachusetts State; 15, Wesleyan.

Colgate Tennis

HAMILTON, N. Y. (AP)—Seventeen matches will be played by the Colgate tennis team whose schedule includes a southern trip on which four colleges will be met, Everett D. Barnes, acting director of athletics, announced.

The schedule:

April 3, Davidson, there; 4, Richmond University, there; 5, V. M. I., there; 6, American University, there; April 27, R. P. I., here; 29, Hamilton, there; May 1, Hobart, here; 3, Niagara, here; 4, Cortland Teachers, there; 7, Cornell, there; 9, Rochester, here; 11, Syracuse, there; 13, St. Lawrence, there; 14, Vermont, there; 15 Middlebury, there; 16, Hamilton, here; 18, Syracuse, here.

Sports Around the Hub

Three hockey trophies will be presented at the Canadiens-Boston Bruin game at the Garden tomorrow night, the final contest of the regular season. The Prince of Wales Cup, emblematic of the National Hockey League title, will be presented to the Bruins; the Dufresne Trophy, for best Boston player in home games, will go to Dit Clapper; and the Eddie Shore Trophy, to scholastic hockey aspirants, is to be awarded on the vote of schoolboy hockey writers.

Sons and daughters of ticket holders will be admitted tomorrow night upon payment of the Federal Government tax.

Canadiens will present three men new to their line up so far as Boston appearances are concerned. Goron Poirier, Tony Demers and Smiley Meronek are the new players and the first two appeared here on local ice as amateurs with St. Hyacinthe and Valleyfield, respectively. Meronek left the Quebec group to perform with Canadiens.

Since the game means nothing to either team regarding playoffs or position, the players probably will play rather loosely and try to add to their individual scoring marks, pointing toward contracts for next year. Toe Blake, winner of the league scoring title last year, has 35 points, six behind Bauer and Dumart, but he is not likely to overhaul either in this game.

After tomorrow night's game the Bruins make way for the important series with Rangers. The team will leave Monday afternoon in the 2 o'clock train for New York, put up at the Commodore, and while away the time until the face-off Tuesday night. Capacity houses for the Ranger-Bruin series are assured in both Boston and New York.

Last year the Bruins defeated the Rangers in the initial four-out-of-seven series, but not until the seven games were played and overtime was necessary in four of the seven. The Bruins took that series by score of 2-1, 3-2, 4-1, 1-2, 1-2, 1-3, and 2-1.

It will not be long now before Harvard's varsity baseball team packs up its trunks and heads for the South. Coach Floyd Stahl is due to unveil his 1940 nine at North Carolina April 1. Harvard will open its Eastern Intercollegiate League schedule April 6 at Columbia, and will be seeking to defend the title it shared last year with the Big Red of Cornell.

* * *

College hockey for this season is a thing of the past, and only the Olympics are left to carry the banner for the amateurs. It is not definite just how much longer the O's will play, but it is certain that the end of March will still find them on the Garden ice. Usually the Olympics finish their series of exhibition games the week end following the last Bruins play-off game.

* * *

The March meeting of the New England A. A. A. U. Board of Managers is due to be held at the Hotel Lenox next Monday evening.

* * *

Next week will be the last in which ice will cover the floor of the Boston Arena. On March 23, according to present plans, the sheet will be removed, an operation which usually requires a full day. The last public skating session will be on Sunday, one week from tomorrow.

St. Anslem's Elects

MANCHESTER, N. H. (AP)—Edward McGunnigle, of Manchester, formerly of Brockton, Mass., has been elected captain of the St. Anselm's college basketball team for next season. He has been a varsity forward for two years.

National Intercollegiate Basketball Tourney

By the Associated Press

(Results March 15 at Kansas City)

San Diego, Calif. State 30, Delta State, Cleveland, Miss. 28.

Tarkio, Mo., College 48, Hamline University, St. Paul 34.

Eastern Amateur Hockey

By the Associated Press

Results March 15

At Atlantic City, N. J., Atlantic City 4, New York 3.
At Washington, D. C.: Washington 10, River Vale 1.

Metropolitan Invitation College Basketball

By the Associated Press

Result March 15

At New York—Colorado 51, Duquesne 40.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Three Years Ago

Dizzy Dean took first steps to obtain voluntary retirement for 1937 by communicating with Commissioner Landis; insisted he wouldn't pitch for less than $50,000 salary.

15 Million Bowlers in U. S.

The 1940 estimate of the number of bowlers in the United States is 15 million. Of that number, at least 4,500,000 are women. The figures are those of the American Bowling Congress, parent body of the sport. In the April issue of Cosmopolitan Magazine, Gerold Frank discusses the egreat American pastime and quotes Mrs. Floretta D. McCutcheon who ranks as the world's greatest woman bowler.

According to Mrs. McCutcheon, the great popularity of the sport among women is due to the fact that any one can bowl. It doesn't need special equipment, training or strength; it seldom costs more than 25 cents a game. Many women who originally took it up as a fad discovered that they had too much fun to drop it.

At the Fortieth Annual Tourney of the A. B. C., being held in Detroit from March 7 through May 6 nearly 28,000 bowlers will be entered. The annual tourney of the Women's International Bowling Congress will assemble more than 5,000 women in Syracuse, N. Y., in April.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst.	Pts
Boston	30	12	5	163	96	65
Rangers	27	11	10	136	77	64
Toronto	24	16	6	124	99	54
Chicago	22	19	6	109	119	50
Detroit	16	25	6	89	123	38
Americans	14	28	4	95	130	32
Canadiens	10	32	5	88	160	25

Result March 15

Chicago 4, Detroit 3.

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Business and Industry

Exports Up 57 P. C. Above Last Year—Britain Leading Buyer

Commerce and Finance

General Foods Reports Sales Record in '39

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — General Foods Corporation employment has about doubled since 1929, and 1939 dollar sales and tonnage reached record levels, together with an improved earnings trend, according to the company's annual letter just released.

The report shows 1939 net sales of $145,615,242. This was $10,393,941, or 8 per cent, higher than in 1938. Case sales gained 8.3 per cent over 1938.

Net Profits Up

Both larger domestic and foreign sales contributed to General Foods' higher 1939 net profits, which were $15,118,063, or $2.75 a common share, against $13,577,075, or $2.50, a common share in 1938.

The companies' export business, while not substantial in comparison with our total business, is increasing, the report said. It showed more than the normal rate of growth in 1939. Case sales abroad in 1939 were more than double those of 1929. Because of lowered prices, however, dollar sales were only 60 per cent higher than in 1929.

Average price of the company's products in 1939 was 35 per cent lower than in 1929—although the price of all foods declined about 25 per cent. Meanwhile, the company's sales in dollars rose 23.3 per cent.

Employment Doubled

Expanding sales volume nearly doubled the number of G. F. employees from 1929 to 1939, a decade marked by gains in technology. There were 11,103 employees on the pay roll in 1939. Annual tonnage of products sold by the company almost doubled. Stockholders increased from 17,727 in 1929 to 65,620 in 1939.

Since 1929, the corporation invested approximately $34,710,000 in plant construction and modernization, and provided a reserve of $21,180,000 for depreciation.

At the close of 1939 there were 5,798 retail stores selling these quick-frozen foods, compared with 4,059 a year ago, 2,800 two years ago, and 20 in the spring of 1930. Now distribution has reached a point where a limited amount of national advertising is practicable.

Continued Slow Upturn in Auto Output Expected

DETROIT (AP)—Noting a "considerable degree of optimism" concerning sales prospects for the current month, Ward's Automotive Reports in its current issue predicts a continued slow but steady advance in the motorcar industry's production volume.

It said, however, that the assemblies probably would not get above a level of 110,000 units per week during the month.

A "minor rise" is indicated this week over last week's 103,560 cars and trucks, said the survey, which added:

"The upswing in deliveries which manifested itself strongly during the final 3rd of February is regarded as a harbinger of spring business.

"Dealer orders, reflecting the hoped-for field demand, have begun to move strongly to the factories. This has been particularly true during the most recent 10 days or so."

Ward's commented on advices of "a substantial increase in used car turnover during February accompanying new car business," and added: "Some factories are reporting their dealer stocks of second-hand cars actually declined last months."

The Automobile Manufacturers' Association estimated that factory sales of passenger cars and trucks in February totaled 421,690 units, a gain of 32.8 per cent over the same month a year ago.

The association estimated factory sales for the first two months of 1940 at 871,004 cars and trucks, exceeding the same period of 1939 by 19 per cent.

Large Corn Crop Seen for Argentina

CHICAGO (AP)—A report from Argentina to Broomhall, British grain authority, said that a large corn crop was assured and that the surplus for export might be as large as 395,000,000 bushels in 1940-41, an all-time record.

The previous record was in 1934-35, when the harvest totaled 452,000,000 bushels and the surplus was 377,000,000.

Insurance Head Presented PennsylvaniaAlumniAward

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Thomas I. Parkinson, president of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, has been presented with an Alumni Award of Merit by the General Alumni Society of the University of Pennsylvania, it was announced.

The award was made to Mr. Parkinson, class of 1902, "for his inspiring leadership as president of one of the world's greatest insurance companies and director of important operations, for significant contributions to education in his alma mater and other institutions, and because of productive activity in alumni affairs."

Jones Still Sees Good Business Year

By the Associated Press

Washington

Two and a half months of 1940 have not changed Jesse Jones's opinion that it will be a "fairly good year" from a business standpoint.

He told reporters that by "fairly good year" he meant "something better than last year."

Commodity Prices Decline 0.1 P. C. In March 9 Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Weakening prices for farm products and foods accounted in large measure for the further decline in the Bureau of Labor Statistics index of wholesale commodity prices during the week ended March 9, the Department of Commerce reported. The all-commodity index receded to 78.3 per cent of the 1926 average, the 1940 low point reached during the week ended February 17.

Six of the ten commodity groups declined. Foods dropped 0.9 per cent, farm products, hides and leather products, textile products, and chemicals and drugs, 0.4 per cent; and miscellaneous commodities, 0.1 per cent. The only increase, 0.1 per cent, was recorded for housefurnishing goods. The fuel and lighting materials, metals and metal products, and building materials groups remained unchanged at the level for the preceding week.

Average wholesale prices of raw materials fell to the lowest level reached since early in December reflecting the weakening of prices for agricultural commodities, hides, skins, and copra. The index for the semimanufactured commodities group decreased slightly and the index for finished products remained steady at 81.4.

Average prices for nonagricultural and industrial commodities were fractionally lower. The indexes for these groups, "all commodities other than farm products" and "all commodities other than farm products and foods," each declined 0.1 per cent.

(1926 equals 100)

Commodity groups	P. C. Incr. from Mar. 9 1940	Mar. 2 1940	Mar. 11 1939 to Mar. 9 1940
All commodities	78.3	78.4	1.7
Farm products	68.5	68.8	.7
Foods	69.9	70.5	†2.1
Hides & leath prods	102.4	102.8	10.7
Textile products	73.3	73.6	11.1
Fuel & lighting mtls	72.8	72.8	1.1
Metals & metal products	95.5	95.5	1.1
Building materials	93.3	93.3	3.4
Chemicals & drugs	77.5	77.8	1.6
Housefurnishing goods	89.6	89.5	3.5
Miscellaneous	76.8	76.9	4.6
Raw materials	72.2	72.4	1.4
Semimfd articles	79.7	79.8	7.0
Finished products	81.4	81.4	1.1
All cmds other than farm products	80.4	80.5	1.8
All cmdts other than farm prds and foods	83.1	83.2	3.1

†Decrease

Transamerica Corp. Earnings Increase

NEW YORK (AP)—Transamerica Corp. reported net profit for 1939 of $7,443,672, including $615,464 reserve for doubtful notes receivable and after including $1,985,890 as Transamerica's proportion of net profit of nonconsolidated subsidiaries in excess of dividends received. The 1939 net is equal to 69 cents a share. The earning compares with the 1938 net on the same basis of $7,039,681, or about 66 cents a share.

The portfolio report shows that the parent company and consolidated subsidiaries reduced their holdings of Bank of America shares by 288,046 to 1,017,825 on December 31 and holdings of the National City Bank of New York by 46,181 shares to 494,720. Transamerica Corp. and consolidated subsidiaries also disposed of all of 10,688 shares of General Foods Corp., 2,700 shares of Frisco Railway, and 34,696 shares of Union Oil of California. Nonconsolidated subsidiaries disposed of 5,000 shares of General Foods, 260 shares of Frisco, and 13,400 shares of Union Oil.

Excess Reserves Reach New High

WASHINGTON (AP)—Lendable excess reserves of banks increased $50,000,000 to a new record high of $6,780,000,000 in the week ended March 15.

Federal Reserve said the increase in execess reserves, which have been climbing to successive peaks in recent weeks, increased last week because of Treasury gold purchases and because of the decrease in money in circulation.

Over 17 P. C. More Rubber Consumed in February

NEW YORK (AP)—Rubber manufacturers in the United States consumed 49,832 long tons of crude rubber in February, a decrease of 9.4 per cent from the 54,978 tons used in January, but 17.6 per cent more than the same month a year ago, when 42,365 tons were consumed, the Rubber Manufacturers Association reported.

Total domestic stocks at the end of February were estimated at 148,776 long tons, or approximately three months' supply at the present rate of consumption. Stocks were 5.1 per cent less than the 156,830 tons on hand at the end of January and 31.6 per cent smaller than stocks of 217,534 tons a year ago.

At the close of the month, however, plentiful supplies were on their way to United States ports, stocks afloat amounting to 112,257 tons compared with 90,285 tons a month earlier and 55,814 tons at the same time last year.

U. S. February Exports Well Above 1939

WASHINGTON, March 16 (AP)—The Commerce Department said today that United States merchandise exports, which had been rising rapidly since the war started, receded somewhat in February, but still stood 57 per cent higher than a year ago.

The February total was figured in a preliminary estimate at $339,000,000, compared with $368,550,000 in January. The course of exports after the $250,484,000 total of August, the last peace month, was $288,379,000 in September, $332,151,000 in October, $292,536,000 in November, and $367,819,000 in December.

The February decline was attributed partly to the smaller number of business days in that month, and partly to decreased purchases of certain commodities like cotton.

After running so low in early 1939 that they worried officials and farm leaders, cotton exports spurted at the end of the year. This was attributed to the fact that some countries had allowed normal stocks of cotton to run down before the war.

Cotton shipments reached a peak of about $60,000,000 in January, but slumped to $43,408,000 in February. Japan, always a large cotton buyer, was one of the curtailing nations, and this was a major factor in cutting Japan's purchases here from $28,230,000 in January to $14,990,000 in February. Japan also bought less oil, metals and machinery.

Despite $2,500,000 of airplane purchases in February, Great Britain's purchases here dropped from $66,217,000 in January to $57,914,000 in February, continuing, however, as the leading buyer of United States products. This drop also was partly due to smaller cotton buying, but also was due to smaller drops on airplanes, tobacco and aluminum.

Russia, which had been making unusually large purchases in recent months, cut down from $11,307,000 in January to $6,700,000 in February.

Besides cotton, exports also were reduced for copper, metalworking machinery, lubricants, coal, chemicals, meat products and canned vegetables.

Increases were recorded, however, for iron and steel manufactures, certain types of power-generating and construction machinery, tractors, motor trucks, corn and canned fruits.

Latin American purchases, also up rapidly since the war, declined slightly in February, but by a smaller margin than other orders.

Morgan Gives Up N. Y. Exchange Seat

NEW YORK (AP)—J. P. Morgan, senior partner of J. P. Morgan & Co., has made arrangements to give up his membership in the New York Stock Exchange—a membership he has held for 45 years without ever setting foot on the exchange floor to transact business.

He is transferring the seat to H. Gates Lloyd, patrner of Drexel & Co., Morgan Philadelphia affiliate, "as an accommodation," it was said.

On April 1, J. P. Morgan & Co. ceases to be a patrnership and becomes an incorporated bank with trust powers.

Also on April 1, Drexel & Co. will enter the securities business, and will need an exchange membership. So Morgan is transferring his seat to Lloyd.

At the beginning of next month the Morgan firm and Drexel & Co. will be completely divorced. Morgan & Co. will do a commercial banking and trust business at the old stand at 23 Wall Street and Drexel & Co. will open new offices in New York.

The house of Morgan will still hold a membership in the exchange after the transfer of the senior Morgan's, for his son, Junius S. Morgan, is also an exchange member.

Security Issues Below 1939 Week

NEW YORK (AP)—The capital market stalled this week as new security issues during the week ended March 14 fell off to $10,206,417, the smallest total in four months.

More than 80 per cent of the total represented a demand for new money rather than refinancing of previous debts, but nearly 90 per cent were municipal issues.

Comparisons follow:

	This week.	Year ago
Municipal	$8,739,000	$13,485,200
Public utility		1,200,000
Railroad		
Industrial		
Miscellaneous	795,000	250,000
Stock	672,417	650,000
Totals	10,206,417	15,585,200

Refined Copper Stocks In First Rise Since May

NEW YORK (AP)—Domestic stocks of refined copper held by American producers at the end of February were 145,393 tons, compared with 135,441 at the end of January, the first monthly increase since May, 1939, the Copper Institute announced.

Stocks of blister copper, however, dropped 6,567 tons last month. As a result, combined supplies of refined and blistered recorded a net gain of 3,385 tons.

Consumption of copper in the United tSates, as measured by deliveries, fell off 28,213 tons during February to 63,215 tons. Exports of U. S. origin also were lower, totaling 9,594 tons against a revised figure of 13,117 tons for January.

New Deal Aim Is Seen Shifting Economic Power to Officialdom

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

When the Securities and Exchange Commission recently asked two big utility holding companies to kick in with some real integration (disintegration) plans, under Section 11 of the Utility Act, certain people in Wall Street pointed out that the execution of the Section 11 death sentence on the electric holding companies had by now become useless even from the New Deal point of view. It could be nothing more than punitive, since the utilites are so hedged about with regulation of every sort that they can no more abuse what remains of their power than can the long-regulated railroads. Their books are being re-written, their inter-company dealings are meticulously controlled, their financing is under minute regulation, they no longer can make upstream loans, are even suspect in making some down-stream loans. The bad boy of the industry, Associated Gas, whose telegrams precipitated the passage of the Utility Act of 1935, is in trusteeship with one of the trustees the very man who uncovered the telegram scandal, and in general the utility holding companies are about as dangerous as a Republican at a New Deal lawn party. Tearing them down now is like listening to Cato the Elder and sowing Carthage with salt, or imposing a political Versailles Treaty on them—both of which precedents proved to be mistakes—if history means anything.

There is widespread feeling in the street varying from a mild suspicion to a burning conviction, that Washington's fundamental motives in administering legislation that affects "the interests," including particularly the utilities and "Wall Street," are primarily punitive of private power, not protective of public interest.

The purported motive behind the laws administered by the Securities and Exchange Commission is the protection of the public, to be sure. "In the public interest" is the predominant phrase in the Securities Act of 1933, the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, the Maloney Act of 1938, the Barkley-Cole Trust Indenture Act of 1939, and the Utility Act of 1935. In fact it is also in the Banking Act of 1933 and the Banking Act of 1935, and all other laws of recent years affecting financial operations. Some of them start off with regular Ph. D. dissertations on the public interest.

Real Motive Power

The real motive, they say here, is a power motive. Everything powerful outside of Washington is to be broken down; everything weak in Washington is to be built up.

And the alleged technique is simple. First, dramatize the abuses. Second, impose full disclosure. Third, divide and rule, Fourth, impose meticulous and minute official scrutiny, involving tremendous accounting and legal burdens on the regulated. Fifth, transfer all possible discretion from private to public officials. Sixth, continue to impose heavy responsibility. Lastly, and most important of all, apply these teachings solely to business, never to government.

Taking these one by one. Dramatization of abuses has been continuous from the Pecora investigation down to the TNEC hearings. The ore has been running excessively thin in recent years, despite use of the flotation process by which a regulatory commission is allowed all the time it wants to go over old mine tailings. The concentrates are passed on to a Congressional committee for refining into pure abuses. But as the grade runs too low for real political recovery, the argument has been developed, particularly by the SEC, that even though there aren't any important abuses, there might be, so regulation is needed.

The "divide and rule" principle is used in the divorce of commercial from investment banking; the so-far incomplete divorce of the broker and dealer function in security handling; the arm's-length bargaining rule and pressure for competitive bidding in the investment banking field; Section 310-3b in the Barkley-Cole Trust Indenture Act which will presumably lead to the same kind of rule for the choice of trustees; the remainder of the "conflict of interest" sections in the above act; the death sentence on utility holding companies.

Means "Re-Integration"

SEC people object to the term "death sentence," saying it means "re-integration," but everybody knows that while holding company systems can be broken down by law they can't be built up; the dis-integration's the thing. Then of course there are the anti-trust acts, the divorce of motorcar builders from finance companies, the ban on trade agreements except those sponsored by the Federal Trade Commission, efforts to divorce oil pipe lines and tanker fleets, manufacturers from retailers, and so on. The attitude is something like that of the old Czarist government during the War in refusing the assistance of the old bourgeois zemstvos or chambers of commerce in the "rationalizing" of Russian industry and transport.

No one will ever be able to total up the size of the accounting and legal burdens imposed on the regulated. It has been estimated to this correspondent that they cost Wall Street $25,000,000 a year. The estimate doesn't seem high. The SEC budget now runs over $5,000,000, and certainly for every dollar spent by the Commission five dollars has to be spent in the Street in conforming to margin regulations, answering questionnaires, preparing registration statements and prospectuses, keeping up with the pound-a-day of new SEC rulings and decisions, attending Washington hearings, keeping accountants and lawyers' staffs working day and night on new issues, etc. As a simple example, the charges for corporate trusteeship have been tripled, without the addition of much work to the SEC's schedule.

The transfer of discretion from private to public officials is most conspicuous in the administration of the Utility Act of 1935. The SEC simply says, "We don't think it wise to take advantage of this bond market; your debt ratio's too high," and that's that. Or they say, "We want you to give this preferred stock the voting power after four successive dividend omissions," and the management says, "But that would give a little equity, power over a big one," and the SEC says, "well, do it that way just the same." But the clearest example is in the death sentence. The law is written so that it can mean anything. The SEC keeps saying, "Make up your minds; give us a plan." Then they disapprove the plans, and say they are losing patience.

On the other hand, in the administration of the Securities Act of 1934 they are continually sending up proposals to Wall Street for further regulation of the brokerage business which are absurdly academic. The Street rejects them and then the SEC puts them in effect anyway, as, viz., the recent proxy rules.

Not Applied to Washington

These principles—dramatization of abuses, full disclosure, etc.,—are not applied to Washington. The Smith NLRB investigation was the first real dramatization of abuses. Full disclosure is a joke. The Treasury's statements are detailed but the Administration has so juggled around the affiliate corporations and the distinction between temporary and permanent outlays, that the budget has come to be meaningless. The TVA and Northwest Power Authority are exempt from the accounting requirements of the Utility Act of 1935. The Stabilization Fund is immune from publicity.

Divide and rule is applied in the reverse. Bureaus are stood before and sit on the same bench at the same time. Confidential information of the Treasury or the Bureau of Mines or other government departments is available to other departments. The "government," is one group. As for the meticulous and minute official scrutiny—the NLRB officials recently complained of the burden on their time and staff of the Smith investigation—a truly amusing complaint to the Street.

This seems to mean that economic fundamentals aren't being changed but merely that economic power is being shifted. The situation is well illustrated in banking. The last important banking legislation, that of 1935 was chiefly preoccupied with transferring control of the Federal Reserve System from Wall Street (Liberty Street, to be exact) to Washington. Wall Street and Liberty Street were bankrupt, so far as knowing how to set up a credit system which would run without moods. Washington hasn't done any better.

So the principal effect is that one power has been replaced by another. The new type of power is different. It is fundamentally coercive; the old was fundamentally competive; in short, the new is irrevocable, the old was revocable.

SEC to Hear Dayton Power Case

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Securities Commission, an official said, will hear oral arguments April 5 on the question of "arm's length bargaining" in the underwriting of $25,000,000 of 3 per cent first mortgage bonds, due in 1970, issued by Dayton Power & Light Co.

A decision in the Dayton Power case would be the first under SEC rules governing the relationship between underwriters and security issuers.

Morgan Stanley & Co., of New York, was the chief underwriter. Its fees have been impounded pending a decision as to whether it stood in such relationship to the utility as to have made liable an absence of free competition in arranging sale of the bonds.

Cities Service Power Dividends $2,500,000

NEW YORK (AP)—Cities Service Power & Light Company declared dividends totaling nearly $2,500,000, covering two years of arrears and regular quarterly dividends on its three classes of preferred stock.

The dividends, which are payable April 1 to stock of record March 22, will be distributed on the following:

1. A quarterly of $1.25 and two years' arrears amounting to $10 a share on the $5 preferred.

2. A quarterly of $1.50 and two years' arrears of $12 a share on the $6 preferred.

3. A quarterly of $1.75 and two years' arrears of $14 a share on the $7 preferred.

On Dec. 27, 1939, the company also paid two years of accumulated dividends on these issues.

After giving effect to the current declaration, arrears on the $5 preferred will be $17.50 a share, on the $6 preferred $21, and on the $7 preferred $24.50.

Electric Cost Less Than 'Gas' In Farm Trial

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSON, Mich.—A detailed check made at the Jackson County electrical demonstration farm, on the cost of electrical energy, discloses that $147.65 was saved in 1939 with the use of electricity in place of gasoline power.

The demonstration conducted at the Orville Crapser farm near Jackson. Records were kept of the cost of both electrical and gasoline energy used in various appliances.

Costs Listed

During the course of the year, 1939, the following pieces of equipment were separately metered and checked for total consumption of electric energy and total cost of operation:

Range, 40-gallon water heater, lights, six-foot refrigerator, electric iron, sweeper, washer, radio, water pressure system, brooder, poultry house lights, poultry water heater, milking machine, feed or grain grinder, corn sheller, portable motor and hay hoist.

The total number of kwh used for all these appliances was 5,854. The total cost for the 12 months' period was $99.85. The average cost per kwh was 1.706 cents.

A contrast in figures for operating the various pieces of equipment before and after the high line service was installed is brought out by the following figures, which were taken from the farm account books for the year prior to hooking up with the high line service.

The following items of expense were incurred: Gasoline and repairs for doing washings, milkings, and pumping water was $134.35; fuel for the light-producing plant, $16.50; extra wood for operating wood range, $25; batteries for radio, $15; ice from June 1 to Sept. 1, $9; oil for brooder stove, $12; $19 was paid out to feed grinding company for grinding grain; other dry cell batteries which were used for various means on the farm, $16; making a total cost of $247.35 for the 12-month period.

Comparison of the total item of $247.35 gasoline, etc., energy for 12 months, with $99.85 the total electric energy expense for 12 months, shows a saving of $147.65 for the 12-month period.

There are a few items that should be given special attention. Note that the ice from June 1 to Sept. 1 cost $9 for the three-month period, while figures given show that the electric refrigerator operated for 12 months at a cost of $5.22.

Small Cost Per Cow

The total cost of operating the milking machine for the year was $16.65. This was a cost of 92 cents per cow. The total cost for elevating with a hay hoist was only 10 cents for 48 loads.

Another item of particular interest is the cost of grinding feed; 212 kwh were used at a total cost of $3.62. This investment ground 13 tons of grain at a cost of 28 cents per ton. The saving here would pay for a grinding apparatus in a very short time considering the commercial rate charge for having feed ground, as well as the farmer's time taken to deliver the feed to the mill.

One of the finest additions to the household equipment was the 40-gallon water heater. During the year 5,240 gallons of water were heated at a total cost of $25.99. The advantage of having the water heater on the farm is that the electric energy used in excess of 200 kwh is charged for at the rate of one cent per kwh rather than at the rate of 1.5 per kwh as is the case where no water heater is installed. The cost of operating the heater on this farm was nearly paid for by the one-half-cent per kwh savings.

Another advantage since the installation of electricity on the farm is the water pressure system from which lawns and gardens, which formerly had no water, are now being sprayed. The livestock has also had more water than in previous years, and more water has been heated and used on the farm since electric energy has been used.

40 P. C. Home Financing In N. E. for New Building

New home construction continues to lead by a wide margin among the purposes of mortgage financing, both in Massachusetts and in New England as a whole, E. Harrison Merrill, President of New England Federal Savings League, reported.

"Forty per cent of loans made by Federal savings and loan associations throughout New England during February were for new home building, against 32 per cent for purchase of homes already built, 20 per cent for refinancing of mortgages previously held elsewhere, 3.5 per cent for home repairs and 4.5 per cent for all other purposes," Mr. Merrill said.

"Home mortgage financing continues its substantial gains over a year ago. In total New England, federal savings and loans associations gained 60 per cent over February, 1939, while new savings increased 29 per cent. Predominance of new home construction seems likely to continue throughout the spring and early summer building months."

Savage Arms Corp.

NEW YORK (AP)—Savage Arms Corp. reported consolidated net income for 1939 of $349,307, or $2.08 a common share, compared with $60,434, or 36 cents a share, in 1938. The company manufactures arms and household appliances at Utica, N. Y., and Chicopee Falls, Mass.

Reports Progress

Chidnoff

T. Rieber

Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Texas Corporation.

Texas Corp. Net Up Sharply; Output At All-Time High

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Consolidated net profit of the Texas Corporation in 1939 totaled $32,886,807, after all charges, including interest, depreciation, depletion and provision for Federal income and excess-profits taxes, according to the annual report for the year made public by T. Rieber, Chairman of the Board, and W. S. S. Rodgers, President. This is equivalent to $3.02 per share on the capital stock outstanding, and compares with $23,139,030, or $2.13 a share in 1938. Gross operating income for 1939 amounted to $365,312,019, against $348,922,047 the year before.

Production of the corporation last year was the largest on record, the report stated. An aggregate of 74,953,771 barrels of crude oil was produced in 1939, as against 58,519,827 barrels in 1938, net production for these years being 63,428,472 barrels and 48,159,992 barrels, respectively. The increase in production was, to a great degree, due to operations in Illinois, according to the report.

Net working capital at the end of 1939 stood at $136,423,045, compared with $113,780,180 a year previously, the gain being largely the result of an increase in cash to $65,475,023 from $29,553,114 reported at the end of 1938. Current assets on Dec. 31, 1939, were $188,658,771, and current liabilities $52,235,726, compared with $160,639,726 and $46,859,546, respectively, at the end of the year before.

Allis-Chalmers Net $2.09 Share in 1939

MILWAUKEE (AP)—The Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Co. reported that net earnings for 1939 amounted to $3,719,000, compared with $2,553,000 for the preceding year.

The net was equal to $2.09 a share on common stock, against $1.44 in 1938.

The increase was attributed in part to greater uniformity of operations, notwithstanding strikes at the main plant in suburban West Allis and in the Pittsburgh factory last spring. Sales billed in 1939 totaled $74,339,000, while those in 1938 aggregated $77,543,000.

The ration of current assets to current liabilities at the end of last year was 5.27 to 1.

Company officials said that predictions for 1940 were difficult because of the European war and "our own domestic affairs." Generally, the outlook was described as favorable, a factor being unfilled orders at the close of 1939. These amounted to $19,730,000, compared with $10,411,000 a year ago.

Alaska Juneau Gold Mining Co.

NEW YORK (AP)—Alaska Juneau Gold Mining Co. reported net profit for 1939 of $916,359, or 62 cents a share, compared with $1,572,197, or $1.05 a share, in 1938.

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The Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of 1¾% (87½ cents per share) on the Preferred Capital Stock, and a dividend of One Dollar ($1.00) per share on the Common Capital Stock, both payable on April 15, 1940, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 25, 1940.

GEORGE MIXTER, *Treasurer.*

March 14, 1940.

Help for Idle Seen by AFL In Wage Boost

The American Federation of Labor suggested concerted action by business, labor and consumer groups today to boost the national income $10,000,000,000 in 1940 by expanding industrial production and creating 2,700,000 jobs for idle workers.

In its monthly survey of business, the Federation said that such an expansion might be brought about by an agreement of the three groups on a course of action.

Wage Rise But No Price Rise

"Such an agreement," the survey added, "would have to safeguard against price increases and establish measures to assure compliance."

No definite plan was suggested for bringing the groups together on a program of industrial expansion.

The Federation made clear, however, that it believed the program should be aimed chiefly at increasing the production and consumption of consumers goods.

It declared that 93 per cent of all families and single persons have a yearly income of less than $3,000, yet buy 73 per cent of all the consumer goods sold on the American market.

"Clearly, then, any effort to increase the national income must lay first emphasis on raising workers' buying power if it is to restore business health," it said.

The AFL said that a $10,000,000,000 increase in national income would require a 6 per cent wage increase. Such a wage increase would mean an average annual income of $1,382, the Federation said.

Higher National Income

In 1939, the Federation said, the national income amounted to $70,000,000,000 with 10,000,000 workers idle and industry turning out only 5 per cent of the goods and services it was capable of producing.

An industrial expansion in 1940, which would boost the national income to $80,000,000,000, the Federation declared, would mean an increase of 10 per cent in food sales; 12 per cent in housing, furniture and utilities; 15 per cent in clothing; 20 per cent in automobiles, and 20 per cent in other consumer lines.

"There would be no difficulty in selling the products," the survey added, "provided that rising production created sufficient jobs, and also that workers actually received the wage increases that rising production wolud make possible."

Cottonseed Crushed Increases Slightly

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Census Bureau reported that cottonseed crushed in the 7-month period, Aug. 1 to Feb. 29, totaled 3,485,047 tons, compared with 3,451,543 tons in the corresponding period a year ago.

Cottonseed on hand at mills Feb. 29 totaled 521,790 tons, compared with 789,357 tons a year ago.

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Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Union Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Apr. 10
East Boston Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Apr. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Mar. 20
Medford Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Brookline Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Apr. 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Apr. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Apr. 15

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Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 450,000
Previous day's sales 882,130
1940 volume to date 37,626,751
1939 volume to date 49,904,717

Stock Prices Decline 2 Or More Points

NEW YORK, March 16 (AP)—Aircrafts and steels led another backslide in today's stock market with losses running to 2 or more points.

Continuance of Wall Street rumors that a general European peace was brewing, brokers said, again provided the principal selling inspiration.

While the ticker tape was never pressed, dealings were about the liveliest for any Saturday this year.

New 1934 lows were posted for U. S. Steel, Sperry, Western Union, U. S. Rubber, N. Y. Central and Southern Pacific, among others.

While offerings tended to slacken at the start of the final hour, prominent retreaters included Bethlehem Steel, Douglas Aircraft, United Aircraft, Glenn Martin, Curtiss-Wright, U. S. Rubber, Montgomery Ward, Dow Chemical, Loft and American Tobacco "B."

Another batch of optimistic 1939 earnings reports was virtually ignored by traders who wished to lighten commitments on fears a halt to the overseas conflict would hit many industries now buoyed by war orders.

Bond Prices Lower

Mild selling breezes ruffled the bond market today and sent leaders back fractions to 2 points at the outside.

Most traders appeared a little puzzled by the declines, slow as they were in most cases. But rumors of peace moves in the big conflict abroad were enough to strangle attempts at aggressive support.

Some of the wider shifts downward occurred in the foreign sector. Denmark 4½s dropped nearly 2 points when the short session was well into the last hour and Queensland 6s about as much.

In the corporate list rails bore the brunt of selling, with industrials and utilities close behind. Among the most active at lower prices were Southern Pacific 4½s, Great Northern 4s of '46 "G," St. Paul 5s, Studebaker 6s, Youngstown Sheet & Tube 4s, and Montana Power 3¾s.

Trade in U. S. Government loans was comparatively brisk, but price trends were hazy. A run-up of 10/32d point in one issue contrasted with declines running to around 3/32d.

Small Wool Supply Relatively Favorable For 1940 U. S. Crop

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department reported that domestic supply conditions continue relatively favorable for the marketing of the 1940 American wool crop.

Although imports in February and early March were relatively large, the surplus in this country at the beginning of the new season April 1 was expected to be the smallest in recent years.

Tending, however, to offset to some extent the small carryover was an expectation that domestic mill consumption in 1940 might not be so large as in 1939, when consumption of apparel wool exceeded domestic production by about 190,000,000 pounds.

The department said it did not expect developments in foreign wool markets during the next few months to weaken the domestic situation. Prices have advanced sharply in South America and South Africa since the early part of January. Supplies of good quality wool in those countries were reported to be clearing rapidly.

The department said only small quantities of Australian wool were being released to neutral countries at prices fixed by the British Government.

In recent weeks, the department said, interest in the domestic market had shifted to the 1940 clip, but as yet there was little information concerning prices for the new crop.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.
12 noon, March 16

Sterling:	Today	Prev. Day	Parity
Europe			
Demand	$3.73¼	$3.70⅝	$4.8397
Cables	3.73½	3.70⅝	4.8397
France—franc	.0212	.0210	‡
Belgium—belga	.1698	.1700	.1695
Italy—lira	.0505	.0505	.0526
Germany—mark	††	††	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5311	.5311	*
Sweden—krona	.2383	.2383	.4537
Norway—krone	.2273	.2273	.4537
Denmark—krone	.1933	.1933	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0075	.0075	.0220
Finland—finm'k	.0175x	.0175x	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1765x	.1765x	.2961
Port'gal—escudo	.0350x	.0350x	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0055x	.0055x	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0235x	.0235x	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso††	.2355	.2360	.7187
Brazil—Milreis††	.0810	.0810	.2025
Chile—peso†	.0325	.0325	.3060
Peru—sol†	.1825	.1800	.4740
Uruguay—peso†	.3900	.3900	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2347	.2347	.8440
India—rupee	.3033	.3033	.6180
Java—florin	.5362	.5362	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2305	.2300	*
Shanghai—dol	.0637	.0673	*
Str Stlmnts—dol	.4375	.4381	.9813
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8125	.8200	1.0031
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.1675x	.1675x	‖

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Revaluation of gold reserve of Bank of France by French decree placed parity at approximately 0.0263 as of March 1. ‡Free market. ‖Parity changed; new value not yet determined. †Paper rate. ††Not quoted. x Nominal.

Hamilton Watch Co.

LANCASTER, Pa. (AP)—The Hamilton Watch Company reported net income of $826,564 for 1939, equal to $1.61 per common share, compared with $676,397, or $1.22 a share, in 1938.

Treasury Refunding

WASHINGTON (AP)—Final figures on last week's Treasury refunding showed that holders of $718,096,200 of the maturing $738,428,400 Treasury notes accepted the Treasury's offer of payment in new securities instead of cash.

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
70½	67¼	Abbott (1.60a)	2	68	67⅞	67⅞	— ⅝
48⅞	45	Acme Steel (3)	1	46¾	46¾	46¾	M'r 15
9	7⅛	Adams Ex (¼g)	3	7⅞	7⅛	7⅛	—
26⅜	21	Adam-Millis (1)	1	25	25	25	— ⅛
19⅛	17¾	Addressog (1.40)	1	17¾	17⅝	17¾	+ ⅛
58⅛	48⅛	Air Reduct (1a)	17	48½	48⅛	48½	+ ¼
¾	⅝	Air-Way El Ap	2	¾	¾	¾	
7	6	AlaskaJun(.15e)	7	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
1⅛	¾	Alleghany Corp	4	⅞	⅞	⅞	
12⅛	9½	Alleg pf xw	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	—1¼
14⅜	10¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	3	11⅝	11½	11½	— ¼
12	9	Alleg pf $40 ww	2	10	10	10	— ⅛
17	13⅜	Alleghany pr pf	3	16¾	15⅝	15⅝	M'r 15
23¼	18¼	Alleg-L Stl (¼e)	4	21⅜	21	21	— ⅜
11⅜	9⅛	Allen Indus (1g)	3	10½	10½	10½	
180	171	Al Ch & Dye (6)	5	178	177½	177½	— ½
14	12	Allied Kid (.80)	3	12	12	12	M'r 15
15	13½	Allied Mills(1g)	1	13½	13½	13½	
9⅜	7⅞	Allied Stores	6	7⅞	7¾	7¾	— ¼
68	63¾	Allied St pf (5)	2	67	67	67	
41⅞	35½	Allis-Ch M (¼e)	9	36¼	35⅜	36	— ¼
16	14⅜	Alpha Cem (¼e)	2	14½	14½	14	— ⅜
23⅛	15⅜	Amal Leather	3	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	M'r 9
16½	14¼	Amal Leath pf	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	M'r 15
56½	53½	Amerada Cp (2)	5	53½	53⅛	53⅛	M'r 15
21	18⅞	Am Ag Ch (.30e)	2	18⅝	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅛
55⅝	41¾	Am Airlines	11	53⅞	53	53⅞	— ⅜
11½	10	Am Bank Note	2	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅛
8⅛	5¼	Am Bosch	13	7¼	7⅛	7¼	
45¾	38⅜	Am Br Sh (1a)	5	38⅞	38¼	38¼	—2¾
116½	112	Am Can (4)	6	114	114	114	
176½	171	Am Can pf (7)	3	172½	172½	172½	M'r 11
32½	23¾	Am Car & Fdy.	6	24	23½	23⅞	— ⅛
51¾	40	Am Car pf	4	38⅞	38½	38⅞	—1⅛
23½	19½	Am Ch&C (.40e)	3	19½	19½	19½	— ⅜
109	106	Am Ch&C pf (5)	4	108¼	108¼	108¼	M'r 11
138	133	Am Chicle (4a)	1	137	137	137	M'r 15
9⅜	6	AmColtype(¼e)	4	8	8	8	M'r 15
8¼	6⅝	Am Com Alco	3	6¾	6¾	6¾	
14⅜	10½	Am Crystal Sug	1	13	13	13	— ⅜
3¼	2½	Am Encaus Til	2	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	+ ⅛
5½	5	Am European	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	Feb 29
2⅜	1½	Am & For Pow	2	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
24½	18	Am&F$6pf(.30k)	1	18¾	18½	18½	— ⅛
28¼	21⅜	Am&F$7pf(.35k)	2	22	22	22	
7¼	4¾	Am & F P 2 pf	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	M'r 5
35¾	28⅞	Am Haw SS (1)	4	30	29¾	29¾	— ⅛
6⅛	4½	Am Hide & Lea	7	4½	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
37	33⅜	Am H & L pf (3)	1	34	34	34	Feb 29
60¼	56¼	Am Home (2.40)	9	59¼	59¼	59¼	M'r 14
3¼	2⅜	Am Ice	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
30½	24¼	Am Ice pf (½e)	5	29¾	29⅜	29¾	M'r 12
6⅝	5¼	Am Internat'l	3	5½	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
42	40½	Am Inv Ill (2.40)	1	42	41¾	41¾	M'r 14
52½	50¾	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	52	52	52	M'r 15
22¾	18⅛	Am Locomotive	8	19½	19	19	— ½
60	51⅞	Am Locomot pf	1	54¼	54¼	54¼	
14⅞	13⅜	Am M & F (.80)	2	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ¼
3⅜	2⅝	Am M & Metal	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
24⅞	22⅜	Am Metal (¾e)	5	23⅜	23¼	23⅜	— ¼
120	119	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	119½	119½	119½	Feb 15
5¼	3¼	Am Power & Lt	25	3⅜	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
63¼	51¼	APL $6 pf (2¼k)	2	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛	— ½
54	43	APL $5 pf (1⅞k)	9	44½	44⅜	44½	
10⅜	8⅝	Am Rad & St S	35	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	
17½	14⅛	Am Roll Mill	20	14⅛	13⅞	14	— ⅛
70	64¼	Am R M pf (3k)	3	65⅜	65¼	65¼	M'r 15
12¾	11¼	Am Saf R (1.20)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	
11⅜	9⅛	Am Seat (½g)	3	10¼	10⅛	10¼	+ ⅛
52½	46	Am Sm&R (½e)	6	48⅛	47⅞	47⅞	— ½
146⅛	14	Am S & R pf (7)	1	143	143	143	M'r 11
70	67⅜	Am Snuff (3a)	3	68	67¾	68	M'r 15
33⅜	26¼	Am Steel F (½e)	2	26¾	26¾	26¾	— ¼
13½	12	Am Stores (¾e)	2	13	13	13	— ⅛
17¼	15	Am Stove (¼e)	4	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	M'r 14
233⅜	183⅜	Am Sugar Ref	3	20¼	20	20	M'r 15
93	81	Am Sugar pf (7)	2	87	87	87	—1
18	14¾	Am Sum Tob(1)	3	17⅛	17⅛	17½	M'r 15
175¼	167¾	Am T & T (9)	5	172½	172	172	— ⅛
89	85	Am Tobacco (5)	4	87½	86½	87	— ½
90¾	86¾	Am Tob B (5)	10	89	87½	87½	—2
150½	146½	Am Tob pf (6)	2	146½	146½	146½	M'r 15
5⅝	5	Am Type Fdrs	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
12⅜	9	Am Water Wks	26	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
99	95	Am W W pf (6)	1	96½	96½	96½	M'r 13
9⅞	7½	Am Woolen	5	7½	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
47¼	40¼	Am Wool pf(3k)	1	39¼	39	39	—1¼
7¾	5¾	Am Zinc L & S	4	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
43½	39	Am Z p pf(1¼k)	1	40	40	40	Feb 24
31⅛	26⅛	Anaconda (¼e)	24	27⅝	27½	27½	— ⅜
36½	35¼	Anacon W & C	1	35¾	35¾	35¾	M'r 12
22⅜	19	Anchor H (.70g)	4	22	22	22	
15	11	Andes Cop (¼e)	1	13	13	13	M'r 14
27⅛	23⅜	A P W Paper	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	Feb 7
35½	31½	Arch-D-M (.35e)	2	34¼	34	34¼	
110	106½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	109½	109½	109½	M'r 13
6¼	5⅛	Armour Ill	9	5⅝	5½	5½	— ¼
57	46¼	Armour Ill p pf	3	50½	50	50	—2
64¾	58½	Armour Ill pf	1	64¾	64¾	64¾	Feb 7
41	37	Arm Cork (¼e)	2	38¾	38¼	38¼	— ¾
10⅞	10	Arnold C (⅜e)	2	10	10	10	
9½	8⅛	Artloom Corp	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	— ½
9	7⅜	Assd Dry Goods	9	7⅞	7¼	7⅜	— ⅛
78	75	Assd DG 1 pf(6)	1	77	77	77	M'r 11
85	70	As DG 2pf(9¾k)	1	73	73	73	M'r 15
44	36⅝	Associates I (2)	1	43	43	43	M'r 14
25¼	22⅛	Atch T & S F	16	22	21⅜	21¾	— ⅜
54¾	50½	AT&SF pf(2½e)	9	53¾	53¼	53¼	M'r 15
23½	16½	Atl Coast Line	4	16½	16¼	16⅜	— ⅛
18	13¾	Atl G&W Indies	4	14	14	14	M'r 15
18¾	14¼	Atl G&W In pf	1	15	15	15	— ½
23⅜	20½	Atl Refining (1)	8	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
110	107⅜	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	108½	108½	108½	M'r 15
9⅝	8⅜	Atlas Corp (½g)	3	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	+ ⅛
51	47¾	Atlas Cp pf (3)	2	49	49	49	M'r 15
73	63	Atlas Pow (¾e)	1	72	72	72	M'r 13
8⅝	6	Atlas Tack	2	7⅝	7½	7¾	M'r 13
2⅝	1½	Auburn Auto	6	1½	1½	1½	
5½	1⅞	Austin Nichols	3	4½	4¼	4¼	M'r 15
7⅜	6	Aviation Corp	58	6¼	6	6⅛	— ⅛
B							
18	14⅝	Bald Loco ct	45	14¼	14	14⅛	— ⅜
6⅜	4⅞	Balt & Ohio	12	5	4⅞	4⅞	
8	5⅞	Balt & Ohio pf	11	6½	5⅞	5⅞	M'r 15
14⅞	11¼	Bangor & Ar	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	M'r 14
15¾	13¾	Barber As (¼e)	2	14¼	14	14	— ⅜
8⅜	7½	Barker Br (¼g)	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅜
13⅜	10¾	Barnsdall (.15e)	18	11⅛	11	11	
32	25¾	Bayuk Cig (¼e)	6	30	29¾	29¾	— ¾
29½	27	Beat Cream (1a)	3	26⅞	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅜
109⅝	109⅜	Beat pf ww (5)	1	109¾	109¾	109¾	M'r 8
127	122	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	124	124	124	—2
9½	9	Bel-Hem (.20e)	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
64	63¾	BelgNRpf(3.27g)	1	64	64	64	Feb 28
34⅜	26⅜	Bendix Av (½e)	46	31⅝	31¼	31⅝	— ¼
22½	21	Ben Ind (.45e)	1	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	+ ⅜
56¾	55	Ben IndLpf(2½)	1	55½	55½	55½	— ½
39	37	Best & Co(1.60a)	2	37¼	37	37	M'r 15
83¼	70⅛	Beth Steel (1e)	34	73⅜	72	72¾	— ½
121	115	Beth S 7% pf (7)	4	119	119	119	— ¼
34½	27	Bigelow-S 1e)	1	27	27	27	— ½
22⅜	19⅝	Black&Dk (¼e)	3	20¼	20¼	20¼	M'r 15
11⅜	9¾	Blaw-Knox	3	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
23¼	18	Bliss & L (¼e)	1	18	18	18	— ¾
25⅞	21⅜	Boeing Airplane	10	21	20⅜	20¾	— ⅞
27¾	21⅛	Bohn A&B (¼e)	6	25⅞	25	25⅛	— ¾
25	22	Bond Strs (1.60)	13	26	24¾	26	+1⅛
23⅜	21⅜	Borden Co (.30e)	4	22½	23¼	23½	+ ⅛
25⅞	22	Borg-War (¼e)	6	22⅛	22	22	— ⅛
2¾	2	Boston & Maine	1	2	2	2	
35¾	31½	Bower Roll B (3)	4	31½	31¼	31½	— ½
7	6	Brew Corp (.60)	13	6⅞	6½	6½	— ½
12¼	10¼	Bridgeport Br	2	10½	10½	10½	
22⅜	19⅛	Briggs Mfg (½e)	11	21¼	21	21⅛	— ⅛
39⅝	38⅛	Briggs&Stra (3)	1	38⅛	38⅜	38⅜	M'r 15
53	51	Bristol M (2.40)	2	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞	M'r 15
2⅝	1½	Bkly & Q Trans	18	2½	2⅛	2⅛	
18⅜	12¼	Bkly & Q T pf ct	7	18¼	18¼	18¼	+ ⅛
22¾	13½	Bkly-Man Tr	44	22⅜	21¾	22⅜	
93½	49	Bkly-Man Tr pf	2	86	86	86	M'r 15
60½	48	Bkly-Man pf ct	6	60	59⅜	59⅜	— ¼
25½	20	Bklyn Un G(¼e)	1	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	+ ⅜
35¾	35	Brown Sh(½e)	2	35	35	35	M'r 11
25⅞	21¼	Bruns-Bal (¼e)	3	23¼	23	23¼	— ¼
10⅛	8¾	Bucyrus-E (⅛g)	12	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
6¼	5	Budd Mfg	5	4⅞	4¾	4¾	— ¼
6¼	4¾	Budd Wheel	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
26	20	Bullard Co (¼e)	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	— ¾
33	28¾	Bulova Wat (2a)	1	32	32	32	— ⅛
21⅜	19	Burling Mill (1)	5	19⅜	19⅛	19¼	— ⅜
12½	11½	Burr Ad M(.20e)	5	11⅛	11⅜	11½	
4⅞	3¼	Bush Terminal	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	
7⅝	6¼	Butler Br (.15e)	3	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
22⅜	20¾	But Bros pf(1½)	3	22¾	22⅜	22⅜	M'r 15
4½	3½	Butte Cop&Zinc	14	3½	3¼	3¼	— ¼
13¾	11⅜	Byers (AM) Co	4	11½	11¼	11¼	— ⅜
15½	13⅜	Byron Jack (1)	3	14⅜	14¼	14¼	M'r 13
C							
26⅞	23½	Calif Packing	5	23⅝	23½	23⅝	+ ⅛
52½	51	Calif P pf (2½)	1	52½	52½	52½	M'r 13
17⅜	11⅞	CallahanZ-Lead	6	13⅜	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
8⅛	6⅛	Cal & Hec (⅛e)	8	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
16⅞	13¼	Camp Wy (.40e)	21	15½	14⅜	14⅜	M'r 15
22⅜	16½	Can Dry (⅛g)	10	20¼	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅜
6⅜	4¾	Canad Pacific	24	5⅜	5½	5⅜	— ⅛
40½	37⅜	Cannon M (½e)	1	38	38	38	— ⅜
57⅜	5	Capital Ad A	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
27	25	Carpent (½e)	2	25¾	25½	25¾	—1½
3½	2½	Car & Gen (.05e)	3	3	3	3	
75	66	Case (J I) Co	1	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛	—1
36½	47¼	Caterpil Tr (2)	1	49½	49½	49½	— ¼
31⅞	26⅜	Celanese (⅛a)	23	29	28⅝	29	— ⅛
12½	9⅞	Celotex Corp	3	10½	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
24⅜	12¼	Cent Aguir (1½)	1	23⅜	23½	23½	M'r 15
3⅜	2¾	Cent Foundry	1	2⅞	2¾	2¾	
5½	4¼	Cent RR NJ	1	4½	4½	4½	M'r 15
9	6¾	Cent Vlot S(¼g)	8	7¼	7¼	7¼	M'r 13
6	5½	Century Rib M	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	M'r 13
41½	37	Cerro de Pas(1e)	2	38½	38¼	38¼	
8⅝	6½	Cert-teed Prod	12	6½	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
20⅝	18¼	Chain Belt (¼e)	6	20	19⅜	20	M'r 8
26⅝	21½	Cham P&F(1.8e)	3	22¼	22	22	— ⅝
26½	15	Checker Cab	8	23	23	23	— ¾
42⅜	38¾	Ches&Ohio (2½)	9	39½	38⅞	39	— ¼

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
97½	93	Ches & O pf (4)	2	94	94	94	M'r 9
43¾	41¼	Ches Corp	3	41½	41½	41½	— ⅛
2½	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	4	1⅝	1½	1½	
¾	¼	Chi & N West	3	¾	¾	¾	M'r 15
1¼	¾	Chi & N West pf	3	¾	¾	¾	
21¼	13¾	Chi Great W pf	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅜
12½	9¾	Chi Mail Or	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	M'r 15
⅜	⅛	Chi M St P&P	7	⅛	⅛	⅛	
¾	⅛	Chi M S P&P pf	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	
14¾	11¾	Chi Pneu Tool	5	11¾	11	11¼	— ½
35⅞	33¾	Chi Pt cv pf (3)	3	35	35	35	M'r 15
50	46	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛	M'r 15
8	7	Chi Rock Is & P	2	¼	¼	¼	M'r 15
2¼	1¾	C R I & P 6% pf	2	½	½	½	M'r 14
½	½	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	+ ⅛
10¼	8½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	5	10¼	10¼	10¼	M'r 15
13½	11⅛	Chickasha (¼g)	5	11⅞	11¾	11¾	M'r 15
6	4⅝	Childs Co	7	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
91⅜	79½	Chrysler (1¼e)	43	84¾	83¾	84⅛	—1⅛
14¼	12⅜	City I & F (.30e)	8	13¾	13¼	13¼	M'r 15
¾	¾	City Stores	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
38⅜	28	Clark Equip(1a)	4	35	35	35	—1⅛
43½	35½	Clev Gr B (.40k)	6	40½	39¾	39¾	—1¼
39⅞	35⅛	Climax M (1.20)	6	38½	38¼	38¼	— ¼
45⅛	35⅞	Cluett P (½e)	8	42¼	41⅞	42	— ¾
123½	118	Coca-Cola (¾e)	1	118½	118½	118½	— ½
63	61	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	62¾	62¾	62¾	M'r 15
20	16⅝	Colgate P (⅛)	12	18⅜	18	18⅛	— ¼
106½	103⅛	Colgate-P pf (6)	5	103⅞	103⅛	103⅛	— ⅛
103¾	102⅞	Colgate pf cid(6)	1	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	M'r 5
35¼	30	Collins & A (2e)	5	30	29⅞	29⅞	— ⅜
193¼	173⅝	Col Fuel & Iron	2	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
26⅜	23	Col Br A (.45e)	8	25⅜	25	25	— ⅜
26¼	22⅜	Col Br B (.45e)	5	25⅜	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅜
7⅜	5⅝	Col Gas & El	16	5⅞	5½	5½	— ⅛
92½	87	Col G&E pf A(6)	1	87½	87½	87½	— ½
8½	6¾	Colum Pic vtc	3	8¼	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
23½	19½	Col P pf (2¾)	6	23	22¾	22¾	M'r 15
96½	87⅞	Col Carb (1e)	1	96	96	96	M'r 14
48	45¾	Comml Credit (4)	7	45½	45½	45½	— ¾
108½	104	Com Cr pf (4½)	1	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛	M'r 8
55¾	51¼	Coml Inv Tr (4)	9	55	54¾	55	
113	110½	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	4	111⅜	111¼	111⅜	M'r 15
15⅜	13	Coml Solvents	24	13¾	13½	13½	— ⅜
1⅜	1	Com'th & South	4	1⅛	1	1⅛	
73¼	62⅛	Com & Sou pf(3)	4	63⅛	63½	63½	
32⅝	30⅞	Con Edis (1.80)	14	32	32	32	
1	⅝	Conde Nast	1	5	5	5	— ½
24⅜	22¼	Congoleum (¼e)	4	23¼	23	23	— ½
13¼	8	Congress Cigar	1	11½	11½	11½	— ⅛
29⅞	25⅛	Cons Aircraft	14	27	25¾	26	—1
14¾	7⅝	Consol Cig (¾e)	7	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅜
9⅞	7¾	Cons Cop (.30g)	6	8⅜	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
32¼	30¼	Cons Edison (2)	19	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	— ⅛
109	107	Cons Ed pf (5)	7	109	109	109	M'r 15
1⅛	⅞	Con Film Ind	1	1	1	1	M'r 14
10	8½	Cons F pf (¼k)	11	10	9¾	9¾	M'r 15
4⅜	3¾	Cons Laundries	2	4	4	4	M'r 15
8	7	Consol Oil (.80)	42	7½	7¼	7½	— ⅛
2¼	1¾	Con RR Cuba pf	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	M'r 15
4⅜	3⅛	Consol'n Coal	8	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	M'r 15
18½	14½	Consol'n Coal pf	1	16	16	16	M'r 15
104	100¾	Con

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

British Banks' Interest Rate Is Criticized

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—An authoritative answer has now been given to those who maintain Britain's financial war effort would be increased if Government stiffened the control it exercises over banking.

Certain critics, notably the Daily Herald, Labor organ, has drawn attention to British banking action which, it says, has resulted in the Treasury's "wasting over a hundred thousand pounds a week by paying excessive interest rates to the banks on Treasury Bills."

This allegation has attracted the greater notice for the fact that it is in line with less specific whisperings long in circulation.

Lord Wardington, Chairman of Lloyds' Bank, Limited, replied to the entire case, in his annual address to his shareholders this year.

Made Big Profit

"I know," Lord Wardington said, "there are some people who . . . are obsessed by the fear lest banking profits should be increased in consequence of the war. They cite the last war as an example of what may happen."

Lord Wardington agreed frankly that Bank profits in the last war were large. "It is true," he said, "that from 1914 to 1919 the deposits of the 'Big Five' banks were trebled and their published profits were more than doubled." But he claimed this was no fault of the bankers.

"This increase in deposits," he said, "was due, primarily, not to any action of the banks themselves 'creating something out of nothing' and 'earning a coiner's profit.' It was due to the action of the Government and to the large sums they (the Government) borrowed from the public. . . . These sums for the most part came back to the banks in the form of deposits, and to a large extent were invested by them (the banks) in Government securities.

"It is, however, quite untrue to say that by this latter operation 'banks bought a security with money which did not previously exist, as if they (the banks) had printed notes and bought securities with them.' "

Mr. Douglas Jay, City Editor of the Daily Herald, disputed this, and recalls a pronouncement by the Government Committee under Lord Macmillan to the effect that "the banking system as a whole can create new deposits by the acquisition of additional assets."

The point has aroused considerable feeling under the monetary conditions resultant from what has become of late years in effect the "trustification" of Britain's banking business. This business is now in the hands of a limited number of private banks working in close co-operation with the Bank of England, which is itself a private concern, though increasingly controlled by the Government.

The chief Opposition parties in the House of Commons have long pressed for the nationalization of the Bank of England. A good many individual M. P.'s go further. Some of them would allow no private profit-making organization to lend money in excess of holdings in cash which were specifically earmarked for the purpose.

Loans Discussed

They claim that the privilege of making such loans ought to reside solely in the Government. Otherwise, they think that in time of war the Treasury will find itself paying interest to the banks for accommodation which in reality is to a large extent a mere paper transaction.

Their argument is that existing banking practice in this respect, whereby only partial cash cover is held against liabilities, confers upon private organizations ability to make enhanced profits at times when all ought to be stinting themselves to help the country.

In his last annual address to his shareholders, Mr. Rupert E. Beckett, chairman, the Westminster Bank, Limited, pointed to arguments on the bankers' side. "We have evidence in Germany," Mr. Beckett said, "of how complete Government control of financial machinery of the country provides a loophole for the diversion of funds into its own selected channels."

Mr. Beckett added in favor of the existing British system, "the crowning argument of all is that the deposits of the bank's customers remain their property, not liable to be swept into the state purse by the fiat of a dictator."

Dividend Meetings

Among the important companies which will hold dividend meetings this week as reported by Fitch Investors Service, are Bon Ami Co., Corn Products Refining Co., Detroit Edison Co., and National Bond & Share Corp. A list of the meetings of companies definitely scheduled is as follows:

Monday, March 18: Gotham Silk Hosiery Co., Inc. (7% Pfd.) (4 p. m.)

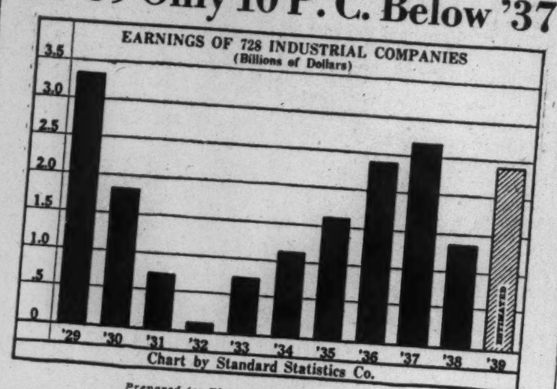
Tuesday, March 19: Detroit Edison Co. (Com.) (2 p. m.); Public Service Corp. of N. J. (6% Pfd.) (2:30 p. m.)

Wednesday, March 20: Green (H. L.) Co., Inc. (Com.) (2:30 p. m.); U. S. Hoffman Machinery Corp. (5½% Conv. Pfd.) (10:30 a. m.)

Thursday, March 21: Bon Ami Co. (Com. "A" and "B") (12 m.); MacAndrews & Forbes Co. (6% Pfd. & Com.) (11 a. m.); National Bond & Share Corp. (Com.) (3:15 p. m.); United Stockyards Corp. (Conv. Pfd.) (11 a. m.)

Friday, March 22: Corn Products Refining Co. (7% Pfd. & Com.) (2 p. m.)

Earnings of Industrial Firms In '39 Only 10 P. C. Below '37



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Earnings of industrial corporations last year approximated those of 1936 and were only some 10 per cent under those of 1937. With these two exceptions, the level was higher than in any year since 1929.

Retail Sales 6 to 12 P. C. Over '39 Week

NEW YORK (AP)—An estimated increase of 6 to 12 per cent in last week's total retail trade marked the broadest gain over 1939 since January, Dun & Bradstreet reported in their weekly review.

Buying of the "sane, steady variety" and a "leveling-off of the industrial recession" were noted by the merchantile agency.

"The spring rise in trade," said the report, "proceeded at a livelier pace this week. Tricky March weather prevented a uniform expansion, but gains were substantial enough on days of favorable shopping conditions to widen materially the lead over last year.

"Numerous requests for quick delivery received in wholesale markets indicated that distributors' stocks of seasonal and other merchandising were in need of replenishment.

"There were some reports of more extensive covering by retailers, but buying was said to be still of the sane, steady variety; even in industry there was a little ordering beyond three months' needs.

"Wholesale buying continued at a leisurely pace, despite the increase in fill-in orders accompanying the seasonal expansion at retail.

"In light consumers' goods industries, a moderate seasonal improvement was in evidence, although this was by no means general."

Hull Announces First Step Toward Inter-American Bank

WASHINGTON (AP)—Secretary Cordell Hull said the United States Government was prepared to sign, on April 14, a proposed convention for the establishment of an inter-American bank, capitalized at $100,000,000.

His announcement took the form of a letter to the chairman of the Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee at the Pan American Union.

Mr. Hull wrote: "I take pleasure in informing you that the Government of the United States, having studied the project in question and not finding any fundamental objection, is prepared to sign the proposed convention on April 14, 1940, believing that the establishment of an inter-American bank would be a step of major importance in the development of inter-American financial and economic co-operation."

The date chosen for the signing, April 14, is known as Pan American Day.

New Life Insurance Sales Drop 1.6 P. C.

NEW YORK (AP)—New life insurance of all classes written in February by 40 leading companies totaled $561,638,000, a decrease of 1.6 per cent under the $570,491,000 for February last year, the Association of Life Insurance Presidents announced.

New business written in the first two 1940 months totaled $1,214,794,000, a decline of 6.6 per cent under the $1,300,428,000 for the like 1939 period.

American Locomotive 1939 Loss $950, 376

NEW YORK (AP)—The American Locomotive Co. reported 1939 net loss of $950,376, compared with $1,302,194 in 1938.

"While at present there is a temporary slackening in business," W. C. Dickerman, President, said, "there are many possibilities indicating that 1940 may be a more active and profitable year for this company than the one just closed."

There are indications that export business, both for locomotives and other products, may increase, Mr. Dickerman's statement said. He also noted the company was filling substantial orders from various departments of the U. S. Government in support of its preparedness campaign.

Unfilled orders at the close of last year were $12,800,000 compared with $6,700,000 a year previous.

The 1939 earnings reflected a new system of calculating depreciation and amortization which increased by approximately $250,000 charges for this purpose as compared with the previous policy.

Profit-Sharing On U. S. Loan Wheat Studied

CHICAGO, March 16 (AP) — A Government policy of sharing with wheat growers any profits that might accrue in handling grain pooled as a result of default on loans today knitted brows in the wheat trade as dealers tried to determine its possible market effect.

The profit-sharing feature of the loan program has not attracted trade attention before, principally because wheat prices have not been as much above loan levels at approach of maturity time as they are now.

See Loans Called

The Government is expected to call loans on all wheat except about 22,900,000 bushels stored on farms in 10 northern states by April 30. If any grain is acquired it will be held for sale as market conditions warrant and if any net proceeds remain after deducting of all loans, carrying charges and other costs these profits will be distributed among producers on a per bushel basis.

There is no assurance that any wheat will be turned over to the Government. Market prices range up to 20 cents a bushel or more above loan rates, giving producers a profit after deducting all interest and carrying charges. However, liquidation of loan wheat has been rather slow and it is estimated approximately 100,000,000 bushels remain to be redeemed within the next six weeks. At the end of February approximately 133,000,000 bushels of 1939 wheat were under loan, including that which can be resealed, in addition to about 2,-700,000 bushels of 1938 grain. Peak holdings of 1939 grain were 167,-000,000 bushels.

Study Profit-Sharing Plan

Last year the Government took over about 30,000,000 bushels of the 85,000,000 bushels of 1938 wheat that had been stored under loan, farmers having redeemed the balance during a spring price bulge which lifted the market temporarily above the loan rate. Inasmuch as no rebates to producers have been announced and the Commodity Credit Corporation has disposed of this grain, traders assumed there was no profit. Most of it was disposed of through domestic relief distribution and subsidized export.

The profit sharing plan corresponds to that involved in the insurance program under which a grower, by taking payment any time within 90 days, may profit on any market rise. The Canadian profit sharing system differs slightly in that producers are guaranteed a fixed price but share in any excess price obtained through co-operative selling.

Wheat prices fluctuated widely the past week, due partly to peace talk from Europe, the uncertainty of the loan situation and unfavorable crop reports, although good moisture was received early in the week. Before the opening today wheat was 1⅝-2 cents lower than a week ago, corn ½-¾ down, oats ½-1⅜ off, soy beans 3⅜-¾ lower and rye 2⅞-3⅛ down.

Heard in Wall Street

Background of the Shields' Committee report to the Stock Exchange on incorporation of member firms is somewhat as follows:

In the Securities & Exchange Act of 1934 Congress dodged the issue of broker-dealer segregation, told the SEC to look into it. The SEC made a long report in June, 1936 which again dodged the issue and boiled down to an attack on the floor-trader. The supporting argument for segregation is ideal; the objection is practical. The SEC didn't give up its ideal; and in October, 1938 the Commission and the Exchange made a treaty in which the Exchange agreed to look into it further.

Someone in the Exchange thought up the idea of having brokers incorporate their underwriting business separately, and the Russell Committee explored the subject. Most of the Street was indifferent to permissive incorporation and hostile to compulsory incorporation, and in the end the thing was eclipsed by another development, the Douglas-Frank broker-bank proposal.

The Exchange bought off the SEC's insistence on this impractical project by appointing the so-called Magill Committee or Public Examining Board of three respectable figures, Magill, Burgess, and Cummings, to investigate the whole field of customer protection. Of the PEB's final recommendations, Number 8 said should either (1) incorporate their brokerage business and leave the rest as a partnership owning the brokerage corporation; or (2) incorporate the underwriting and dealer business as an affiliate of the broker partnership; or (3) get out of the margin and underwriting business.

The Stock Exchange appointed the Shields Committee to look into these things and the Committee has just reported.

The report says of (a) incorporation of the brokerage business, that it is novel, but would hardly work unless the Exchange revised the rules to permit either incorporation of members or splitting of commissions. Anyway this idea is very unlikely to take.

Of (b) the committee reported that incorporation of underwriting affiliates is feasible and some corporations actually do underwriting. It made the very interesting recommendation that "firms undertaking this experiment should not in our opinion be hampered by entangling rules and regulations . . ."

But it said that compulsory separation of underwriting capital would be disastrous. There isn't enough capital in the present broker-dealer-underwriters set-up to stand the divorce and separate establishments.

As for the PEB's third choice, that a brokerage house give up margin accounts and underwriting, the committee in effect just said that "this proposal denies to the Stock Exchange member the most important element in our present economic system . . . credit. . . ."

The SEC is interested in the whole thing primarily because it thinks some proposal can be found along these lines to protect customers still further, because most of the few brokerage house insolvencies have followed underwriting trouble.

Those brokers who favor permissive incorporation of underwriting affiliates do so because (1) they see in it some of the same things J. P. Morgan & Company recently saw in incorporation—the chance to get in new capital, the chance to give the business more permanency, and the chance to keep the profits of the good years in the business without heavy tax penalties. They feel that permissive incorporation would make possible the "modernization" of the brokerage business, or "take the telephone down from the wall." They also feel that if they don't go along at least part way with the SEC, right or wrong, they'll get in trouble.

Those brokers who oppose permissive incorporation do so in part because they feel it is of advantage chiefly to the large firms for tax purposes, a charge with which some of the large firms don't agree.

H. F.

Iron and Steel Scrap

NEW YORK (AP)—Domestic consumption of iron and steel scrap declined 19 per cent in February to 3,084,000 gross tons, the Institute of Scrap Iron & Steel Inc., said. This compared with 3,775,000 tons melted in January and 2,313,000 tons in February, 1939. Exports continued to decline, the January total of 187,487 being the smallest since September, 1938. The current ratio of domestic consumption to exports is about 16 to 1.

Callaway, Fish Firm Joins G. M-P Murphy

NEW YORK (AP)—The stock exchange firm of Callaway, Fish & Co., will be dissolved this week and two of its present partners, Trowbridge Callaway and Willard Simpkins, will be admitted as general partners of the stock exchange firm of G. M-P Murphy & Co., it was reported.

Mr. Callaway is a former president of the Investment Bankers Association and was prominent among those who had a leading part in reorganizing the stock exchange management several years ago.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Extra Rate	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Air Reduct	25c	Apr. 15	Mar. 30
Amer Trust Co	$1	Mar. 30	Mar. 30
Merch Bk NY	25c	Mar. 30	Mar. 20
Accumulated			
Concord Gas 7% pf	50c	May 15	Apr. 30
Cary&Co(Theo)1pf	15c	Mar. 23	Mar. 7
S Bk&Trg W 7% pf	$1.75	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Un Buf M 7% 1st pf	$1	Apr. 1	Mar. 28
Initial			
Rep Invest (new)	10c	Apr. 1	Mar. 16
Interim			
McQuay Mor Mfg	50c	Apr. 1	Mar. 22
NY&Hond R Min	75c	Mar. 30	Mar. 20
Irregular			
Coronation Royal	1½c	Mar. 35	Mar. 20
Driver Harris	60c	Mar. 25	Mar. 18
Frontier Royal	1c	Mar. 30	Mar. 20
O Fireproof	25c	Apr. 1	Mar. 25
Mahon Coal RR	$7.50	Apr. 1	Mar. 25
Natl Sti Corp	50c	Mar. 30	Mar. 23
Tb Ont Pow	33c	Apr. 30	Mar. 30
Pacific Can	25c	Mar. 30	Mar. 22
Resumed			
Kinsel Drug	5c	Mar. 28	Mar. 18
Increased			
Merch Bk NY	$1.50 Q	Mar. 30	Mar. 20
Regular			
Aero Securities	10c	Apr. 16	Apr. 5
Air Reduct	25c Q	Apr. 15	Mar. 30
Allen El & Eq	2½c Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Am Dist Tel NJ	$1.25 Q	Mar. 20	Mar. 20
Do pf	$1.75 Q	Mar. 23	Mar. 15
Am Locker A	$1.75 Q	Apr. 15	Mar. 15
Am Screw	25c	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Am Trust Co (Charlotte, N. C.)	20c	Apr. 1	Mar. 19
Am ZincLd&Sm pf	$1.25	Mar. 30	Mar. 30
Art Metal Const	25c	May 1	Apr. 15
B-G Foods 7% pf	1.75	Apr. 1	Mar. 23
Bk of Am NT&SA	60c	Mar. 30	Mar. 15
Do	60c	June 29	June 15
Bellows & Co Class A	25c	Mar. 19	Mar. 13
Bickfords	30c	Apr. 1	Mar. 22
Boston Ins	40c Q	Apr. 15	Mar. 20
Br Am Oil	25c Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Bueyrus Erie pf	$1.75 Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 18
Calo P&L $7 pf	$1.75 Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Do $6 pf	$1.50 Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Carpel Corp	50c Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 16
Case (J I) 7% pf	$1.75 Q	Mar. 30	Mar. 16
Chic T & R	$1.50 Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 12
Colgate P Pt pf	$1.50 Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 13
Colonial Tr Co (Waterbury)	$1 Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Driver Harris pf	$1.75 Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 21
Easy Wash Mach A&B	12½c	Mar. 30	Mar. 21
Elis & Trenton RR	$1	Apr. 1	Mar. 30
Do	$1.25	Apr. 1	Mar. 30
Elizabethtown Gas Co	$2.50 Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 25
Emerson Elec pf	$1.75 Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
First & Merch Bk (Richmond, Va)	60c Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Do	60c Q	July 1	June 20
First Nat Bk (Tampa)	$1.75 Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Gen Fireproof pf	$1.75 Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Gilbert (A C) pf	87½c Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 22
Gt Lakes Eng Wks	15c Q	May 1	Apr. 15
Halsted Exch Nat (Chicago)	$1.50 Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 28
Hartford Fire Ins Co (Hartford,Conn)	50c Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Hawaiian Sumara pf	$1	Mar. 25	Mar. 18
Hoover B B	25c	Mar. 25	Mar. 18
Island Ck Coal	30c	Apr. 1	Mar. 22
Do pf	50c	Apr. 1	Mar. 21
Lynn Gas&Elec	$1.50 Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 21
Morrell & Co (J)	$1.25 Q	Mar. 30	Mar. 15
Newbery Rlty pf	50c	Apr. 25	Mar. 30
Plomb Tool 6% pf	$1.50 S	June 1	May 15
Pond Ck Poc	15c Q	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Procter&Gam pf	25c	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Prov Wash Ins	2½ Q	Apr. 15	Mar. 25
P S Col 7% pf	25c	Mar. 28	Mar. 14
Do 6% pf	$8 1-3c M	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Do 5% pf	50c M	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Reece B Hole(new)	41 2-3c M	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Royal Ca Oils	10c	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Sangamo Co Ltd	25c Q	Mar. 25	Mar. 15
Shaffer Stores Co	10c	Mar. 27	Mar. 27
Do 5% pf	50c	Feb. 20	Feb. 15
Std Fire In of N J	$1.25 Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Superheater	75c Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 30
Superheater	12½c Q	Apr. 15	Apr. 15
Texas El Serv pf	$1.50 Q	Apr. 15	Apr. 5
Tip-Top Tirs, Ltd	15c Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Do 7% pf	$1.75 Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Tompkins County Tr Co (Ithaca, N Y)	60c Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 12
Union S Yds Omaha	$1	Mar. 31	Mar. 31
United Shoe Mch	62½c Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Do pf	37½c Q	Apr. 5	Mar. 19
Wheatley Mayon	12½c Q	Mar. 30	Mar. 15
Wolverine Tube	10c	Apr. 1	Mar. 23
aqua. Pa.)	$1 Q	Mar. 22	Mar. 12
Garlock Pack	50c	Mar. 30	Mar. 23

American Brake Shoe Dividend

NEW YORK (AP)—Directors of American Brake Shoe & Foundry Co. declared a dividend of 50 cents a share on common stock, payable March 30 to holders of record March 25. Company paid 25 cents a share in previous quarters, plus an extra of 25 cents in December, 1939. Company has plants throughout the country.

B & O Note Issue Authorized

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission authorized the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad to sell at 103.0391 per cent of par $4,750,000 of 3½ per cent equipment trust certificates in connection with procurement of new equipment.

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

New York Bonds

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000		High	Low	11:50
2	3¼s '45-43	109.27	109.27	109.27
50	3½s '49-46	112.4	112.4	112.4
5	2½s '48	108.31	108.31	108.31
10	2¼s '53-51	104.13	104.13	104.13
3	2¾s '60-55	109.3	108.31	109.3
3	2¾s '59-56	107.27	107.27	107.27
15	2¾s '65-60	107.17	107.17	107.17
3	3s '52-44	108.0	108	108.4

Home Owners Loan

3	3s '52-45	108.4	108	108.4

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	11:50
3	Adams Exp 4½s '46	107¾	107¾	107¾
1	Alb PW 6s '48 ww	61	61	61
6	Alleghany cv 5s '44	79½	79	79
3	Alleghany cv 5s '49	69¼	69¼	69¼
1	Allegh Val 4s '42	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
2	Allis Ch cv 4s '52	110¼	110¼	110⅛
3	Am & F P 5s 2030	62¾	62¾	62¾
1	Am IG Ch 5½s '49	104⅞	104⅞	104¾
5	Am T&T 3¼s '66	109½	109¼	109¼
1	Am T&T 3¼s '61	110	109½	110
5	Anaconda C 4½s '50	107¼	107¼	107¼
2	AT&SF 4½s '48	103½	103½	103½
2	Atl&Cha AL 5s '44	94½	94½	94½
2	ACLine 1st 4s '52	72	72	72
6	ACLine 4½s '64	54	54	54
1	B&O 1st Mtg '48 st	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞
1	B&O '95 C St	28½	28½	28½
1	B&O 2000 D St	25	25	25
7	B&O '96 F St	25¼	25⅛	25⅛
1	B&O cv 4½s '60	13¾	13¾	13¾
1	B&O cv 4½s '60 ct	13¼	13¼	13¼
1	B&O 1st 4s '48	67⅝	67⅝	67⅝
9	B&O SW '50 st	48	47¾	47¾
5	Beth Stl 4¼s '60	106 3-32	106 3-32	106 3-32
16	Beth Stl 3½s '52	108¼	107¾	107¾
2	Beth Stl 3¼s '59	102½	102½	102½
56	Boston & Me 5s '67	46⅝	46	46
1	Bost&Me 4¼s '61	46	46	46
1	Boston&Me 5s '55	46½	46⅛	46⅛
1	Bklyn Edi 3½s '66	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
50	Bklyn Man Tr4½s'66 ct	88	88¾	88¾
8	Bklyn U Gas 5s '50	96½	96½	96½
1	Bush Term 5s '55	41½	41½	41½
10	Can Nat Ry 5s '70	101¾	101¾	101¾
10	Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	102½	102½	102½
10	Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	98	97⅝	98
5	Can Pac 4s perp	98	97⅝	98
2	Can Pac 5s '60	67¼	67	67¼
1	Cen RR NJ 5s '87	47¾	47	47
4	C&O 4½s '92	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
11	C&O rfg 3½s '96E	123¼	123¼	123¼
2	Chi&Alton 3s '49	99	99	99
1	CB&Q rfg 5s '71A	14	14	14
3	CB&Q 4½s '77	87¼	87¼	87¼
1	Chi&E Ill 5s '51	80½	80½	80½
11	Chi Gt West 4s '59	16	16	16
1	Chi I&L 6s '66	27¼	27	27
16	Chi I&L 5s '66	60	60	60
1	Bush Term 5s '55	9½	9½	9½
1	Can Nat Ry 5s '70	41½	41½	41½
10	Can Nat 5c '69 Oct	101¾	101¾	101¾
10	Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	102½	102½	102½
5	Can Pac 4s perp	98	97⅝	98
4	Chi I&L 4s '47	17½	17½	17½
6	CMSP&Pac 5s '75	6¾	6¾	6¾
6	CMSP&P aj5s 2000	1¾	1¾	1¾
3	Chi&NW 6½s'36	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
2	Chi&NW gm 5s'87	17	17	17
3	Chi&NW cv4¾s'49	17	17	17
2	CRI&P 4½s'52a	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
3	CRI&P rfg 4s '34	7	7	7
1	ChUnSta 3½s '63	6¼	6¼	6¼
5	Ch&W Ind 4½s '62	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
1	CCC&StL4½s'77	93½	93½	93½
12	ClevUnTerm 5s'73	50	50	50
1	Col&Sou4½s'80	76⅛	76¼	76¼
10	Comwlth Ed 3½s'68	28¾	28¾	28¾
20	Com Ed cv 3½s'58	110½	110½	110½
10	ConEdis 3¼s'48	126¾	126¾	126¾
1	Con Edis 3½s'58	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
1	Con Oil cv 3½s'51	108½	108½	108½
1	Consum Pw 3½s'70	105	105	105
10	Cont'l Oil 2¾s'48	109½	109½	109½
9	Del&Hud rfg 4s '43	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
2	D&RG 4s '36	58	58	58
1	Det Ed 4½s'61	9	9	9
5	Dul Missab&I 3½s '62	108¾	108¾	108¾
2	Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	108	108	108
1	Erie rfg 5s '67	107⅛	107⅛	107¼
1	Erie 1st 4s '96	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
3	Erie cv 4s '53 A	55	55	55
1	Fed L&T 1st 6s '42	19½	19½	19½
2	Fed Lt&T 6s '54 B	104	104	104
47	Fla E Cst 5s '74	103½	103½	103½
4	Fla E Cst 4½s '59	7	7	7
1	Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	49¾	49¾	49¾
1	Ga Car&Nor 6s '34	67½	67½	67¼
4	Goodrich 4½s '56	20	20	20
3	Gt Nor 5s '73	105½	105¼	105½
8	Gt Nor 4s '46 G	89½	89½	89½
		100	99¾	99¾

Dow-Jones Averages

	30 Ind	20 Rails	15 Util
Today's close*	145.80	29.78	24.04
Net change	—.73	—.26	—.06
Previous close	146.53	30.01	24.10
1940 high	152.80	32.67	26.43
1940 low	144.65	30.15	24.11

*Preliminary.

Sales in $1000		High	Low	11:50
18	Gt Nor 4s '46 H	90	90	90
2	Gt Nor 2¾s '67	71¾	71¾	71¾
5	Hudson Coal 5s '62 A	47½	47½	47½
19	Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	33	33	33
1	Hud&Man inc 5s '57	47½	47½	47¼
5	Ill Bell Tel 3½s '70 B	15¼	15¼	13½
1	Ill Cen 4¾s '66	111½	111½	111½
7	IC&CSL&NO 5s '63 A	43¾	43¾	43¾
1	IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	48¼	48¼	48¼
1	Indus Rayon 4½s'48	105	105	105
21	Inland Stl 3¼s '70	106¾	106¾	106¾
3	Interb R Tr 7s '32 ct	73½	72½	73½
10	Interlake Iron 6s '32	34¾	34¾	34¾
1	Interlake Iron cv 4s '47	85½	85½	85½
1	Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	69½	69½	69½
2	Int Mer Mar 6s '41	67⅝	67⅝	67⅝
1	Int Paper 6s '55	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
1	Int T&T 4½s '39	43	43	43
3	Jones&LaughSt4¼s'61	93¾	93¾	93¾
10	KCFtS & Mem 4s '36	35½	35½	35½
1	K C Sou 5s '50	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛
8	K C Sou 3s '50	65½	65	65½
2	K C Term 4s '60	108¾	108¼	108¼
2	Leh C&N 4½s'54 A	83½	83½	83½
2	Leh C&N 4½s'54 C	53	53	53
1	LehValNY 4½s'40 asd	53	53	53
3	Leh Val 4½s 2003	41¾	41¾	41¾
2	Leh Val 4s 2003	14¾	14¾	14¾
1	Leh Val 4s 2003 asd	15	15	15
2	Louis & N 3¾s 2003	80	80	80
1	Maine Cen 4½s '60	52	52	52
10	Manat Sug 4s '57	42½	42½	42½
18	Mkt St Ry 7s '40 rct	70	70	70
5	McCrory Strs 5s '51	106¼	106¼	106¼
1	Mich Con Gas 4s '63	104¾	104¾	104¾
7	MilandRRNJ 5s '40	27½	28½	28½
2	MSP&SSM/Ma 6s '46	2	2	2
1	MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	2	2	2
14	M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	5¾	5¾	5¾
2	M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	5¼	5¼	5¼
2	M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	26	26	26
1	Mo Pac 5s '65 A	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
6	Mo Pac 5s '77 F	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜
1	Mo Pac 5s '78 G	18¾	18¾	18¾
5	Mo Pac 5s '80 H	18⅜	18⅜	18⅛
34	Mo Pac 5s '81 I	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜
28	Mo Pac 4s '75	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜
10	Mob & Oh 5s 38	3	2¾	2¾
8	Mob & O 4½s '77	38½	38½	38½
11	Mont Pow 3¾s'66	32¼	32	32
1	Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	99¾	99¾	99¾
11	Nassau El 4s '51 ct	42½	42½	42½
3	Nat Dairy 3¼s '51ww	52¾	52¾	52¾
1	Natl Steel 3s '65	106¾	106½	106¾
1	NO Pu Sv 5s '52a	102¼	102¼	102½
1	NO Pub Sv 5s '55b	104	104	104
1	NOTex&Mex 5s '35a	105	105	105
2	NY&Greenwd Ls'46	31½	31½	31½
13	NYC rfg 5s 2013	12¾	12¾	12¾
1	NYC4½s 2013a	57¾	57	57
1	NYC&HR3½s'97	52¼	51¾	51¾
4	NYC cv 3½s '52	77½	77½	77½
1	NYC&HR3½s'97	56¼	56¼	56¼
4	NYC&StL 6s '41	75¾	75¾	75¾
1	NYC&StL 5½s'74a	81	81	81
13	NYC&StL 4½s'78	63¼	62½	62½
7	NY Edis 5½s'44	53½	53¼	53½
1	NYNH&Hclt 6s '40	109	109	109
6	NYS&W gen 5s '40	29¾	29¾	29¾
20	NY S&W rfg 5s'37	12¼	10¾	10¾
1	NY W&Bos 4½s '46	27½	25	25
1	Norf&W gen 6s '96	53¾	53¾	53¾
10	Nor Pac 6s 2047	123⅛	123⅛	123⅛
4	Nor Pac 4½s '2047	54½	54	54
8	Nor Pac 4s '97	43	42¾	42¾
1	Nor Sta Pow 3½s '67	64½	64¼

Italy Urges Negotiated Peace to U. S.

By Saville R. Davis
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, March 16—As Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles completed his European tour here today, definite signs pointed to serious efforts to persuade him that America should favor a "negotiated peace."

The Italian thesis is that America should moderate its "zeal" for the Allied cause. And the Italian effort is thus taking every advantage of the military factors which can be made to point to a stalemate, rather than to a clean-cut Allied victory.

President Roosevelt's "listener-at-large" is regarded here as a diplomatist of the "realistic" school. The Italians feel that if he has weighed the military factors dispassionately he may have returned to Rome with little to reinforce the American hope for a prompt Allied success.

Futility of War Stressed

The view is therefore nourished in Rome that if Mr. Welles can be adequately impressed with the futility of an Allied effort to overthrow the German Government, there might be a chance for a peace on something less than the war aim under which the Allies are committed to the full defeat of the present German regime.

And Mr. Welles' place in this scheme of things would be to stimulate the United States to influence Britain to alter the Allied position.

The discussions which are expected to follow this line in the offices of Il Duce and his Foreign Minister are not regarded here as the sort of "peace offensive" which might be launched by Germany.

Realistic Basis Taken

For the Government here has not desired to be wholly committed to a premature effort of this kind. But it would undoubtedly assist in anything that could be considered an investment which would ultimately react to Italian benefit.

Mr. Welles will probably not be approached upon an idealistic basis. For it is recognized that the United States is strongly grounded in its own idealism which is similar to that of Britain.

The effort will be, rather, to convince Mr. Welles that "one-sided idealism" is no longer practical under the new balance of power which exists in Europe today.

It is clear that Mr. Welles has been informed both here and in Berlin that expectations of an internal revolt in Germany have proved vain.

Arms Solution "Problematical"

The point has been stressed to him that six months of economic blockade have left Germany as strong as before the war.

Thus the Italian newspapers, which apparently echo at least the trend of official conversations, have not followed the line taken in the belligerent press which forecasts decisive action in the spring.

On the contrary, the tone of the Italian newspapers has been apparently set by Il Telegrafo, which speaks for Foreign Minister Count Galleazzo Ciano. Il Telegrafo's diplomatic correspondent today refers to "a conflict whose solution at arms appears rather problematical."

And Premier Mussolini's Popolo d'Italia contains a leading article purporting to show that the American people are coming to feel that the Allies have started more than they can finish and hopefully stating that the Americans should be more disposed now to a "benevolent" peace.

An Outline of Strategy

The pattern which is now visible in the receptions accorded to Mr. Welles both here and in Berlin sheds an important light on the strategy pursued in these two Capitals. It may be pieced together from commentaries and the reports of spokesmen in both nations.

It is clear that on his arrival both in Berlin and Rome, these two Capitals found it to their advantage to convince Mr. Welles of three things:

1. That Germany is both determined and able to resist all efforts to break its newly enlarged position of power.
2. That it is, therefore, the wisest course for the United States to cease thinking in terms of an Allied victory.
3. That the United States should become less unfriendly to Italian and German policies of expansion and imperialism.

No Hint of Compromise

With this in view both Italy and Germany have been mixing plain talk and more pliant generalities in what is regarded as their proper diplomatic proportions.

Thus it is probable that Mr. Welles heard the German case in its full belligerency and uncompromising vigor. For Berlin would hardly have considered it good policy to talk with Mr. Welles in terms of compromise before he went on to Paris and London.

But now as Mr. Welles is rounding out his tour and appraising his information, Italy is in a position to speak softly.

It is therefore being said that Mr. Welles has been given a milder set of German peace terms as possible alternatives to those he heard from Reichsführer Hitler during their grim interview.

The story is that these terms were brought to Rome by the German Foreign Minister, Joachim von Ribbentrop, on his dramatic visit earlier this week.

Situation Put "Logically"

How far it is possible to accept the viewpoint of this moderation is difficul to assess. But the general idea fits with what the Germans and Italians call the "logic of the situation."

It would be to the advantage both of Germany and Italy to be able to say in substance:

"You see both belligerents are determined and capable. Now, if the Allies could only be brought to relax their aims, we are sure that Germany could be brought to listen to reason."

With some such language as this it is presumed that Italy will seek to carry out its function of a conciliator. But it is a form of conciliation which would seek to alter the Allied stand—a stand which has pledged Britain and France to eliminate the doctrine of diplomacy by force which has meant the overrunning of so much of Continental Europe.

'Pick and Shovel' Corps Builds New Army Tradition in Britain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — In special training camps, "Somewhere-in-England," a new army is silently building up a vast strength of personnel, armed—not with guns—but with picks and shovels.

It is an army unlike any other army, with special recruits, special equipment, special methods, special training. It has its own badge, its own motto, its own particular job.

Its duties are to make level airports out of hilly fields, to build roads out of paths and tracks, to build railways where there were none, to dig trenches, to prepare rear defenses.

This is the Auxiliary Military Pioneer Corps, formed last October, the least-known, but by no means least important of Britain's military forces. It is recruited from men between the ages of 30 and 50, mostly general laborers, the sort of men whose hole-digging activities in town streets are a perpetual source of interest to citizens in peacetime, but whose war activities have not attracted much attention.

30,000 In France

This is surprising for already more than 30,000 men of this army are in France. Many have been extending and strengthening the Maginot Line in the British sector.

Although the Pick-and-Shovel Army is officially reckoned part of Britain's military strength, it can scarcely be truly called part of the armed forces, for the pick and the shovel are the main—in fact almost the only "arms" the Pioneers handle.They are given a rudimentary grasp of fighting weapons, but that is only "just in case."

Their arms, then, are those of the laborer and, to show that there is dignity as well as military value in this kind of work, the pick and the shovel have been raised to the level of more traditional weapons, appearing as the official badge of the unit above the motto, "Labor Omnia Vincit."

Press representatives were able to get a picture of this unfamiliar and unconventional army, its personnel and methods, when a visit was arranged to a training camp on the East Coast. Perhaps happily, the notice handed round that "press representatives will be treated exactly as recruits arriving at the center" was not literally accurate as forecast. For the work the recruits were doing was much more strenuous, physically speaking, than that to which most of the journalists present were accustomed.

The men receive only a short, though intensive, period of training,—less than a month—since being mostly laborers they are generally accustomed to the sort of work which will be required of them. But the work is arduous and the men must be fit to undertake it and must learn to use their own initiative as much as possible once orders have been given. They do little army drill, but a lot of exercise and plenty of training in the routine of digging to victory.

What the press notice really referred to, one imagines, was the way the men are received and handled. This army has ways of its own, as a memorandum from the commanding officer to his officers suggests. The memorandum is unlike any other army memo. It begins by exhorting the officers not to judge by appearances, urging them to look beneath the possibly rugged exterior of a recruit "and decide whether his heart is in the right place."

"Remember . . ." it continues, "that every man is a hero to somebody and has his own family circle and friends. The most bedraggled individual has someone who is taking an interest in him—who is wondering what he will look like in uniform, how he will be treated, whether he will get promotion.

"Whatever you do," the memorandum declares, "do not treat the men as a mass, treat them as individuals. . . ."

Taught to Shoot

In line with this policy, officers sometimes join the men at meal times, taking their turn to have tin plates filled. For their part recruits are urged to shout as loud as any sergeant major, and if possible, louder. At Pioneers training camps there is, indeed, a special course in shouting, or, more euphemistically, "voice development." The men are taught to develop their voices so they can shout messages, relaying orders, over distances of 50 yards or more.

The shouting also is recommended because it is said to develop self-confidence, which is an illuminating comment on the way the Pioneer Army is run.

It is an army which is impressing on the country, and its personnel, that there is nothing mean about digging ditches, nothing unsoldierly about manual labor, and that the humble arms of the laborer—the pick and shovel—are just as noble a badge to serve under as any piece of heraldry of more obscure design.

100 Years of Clydeside Liners

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GREENOCK, Scotland—"Clydesiders" who watched with pride the finishing of the Queen Elizabeth on the Clyde River are remembering that this year is also the centenary of the launching of the Britannia, the first Cunarder, at the port of Greenock.

Many of the descendants of the pioneers who were associated with this enterprise which resulted in the founding of the Cunard Line are still notable figures in the West of Scotland. One of the Clyde Trustees, Mr. H. M. Napier, who retired from the shipbuilding arena some years ago, is a grandson of the famous Robert Napier, under whose supervision the Britannia was built by Robert Duncan & Co. of Greenock.

Mr. Napier was at that time one of the most famous engineers in the marine world and it was he who persuaded Cunard to order four vessels of about 1,200 tons gross and with engines developing some 440 horsepower. The Britannia was the first of these. In direct succession are the now famous Clyde liners, the Queen Mary and the Queen Elizabeth.

Children Educated and Homes Bought With Cash From Farm Women's Sales

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Virginia farm women sold $103,429.85 worth of their products on the 11 home demonstration markets in the State in 1939, and their success meant as much in terms of morale as of money.

The women gained self-confidence through meeting the public, raised the quality of the products used at home as well as offered for sale, and brought in income needed to raise the standard of living of their families. Some sent sons and daughters to college with the money.

Miss Janet Camerob, food and nutrition specialist for the extension service, said, in summarizing the market activities, that the products sold, in order of popularity, ranked about the same throughout the State: poultry, baked products, including cakes, pies, rolls, breads, then vegetables, fruits, flowers, and meat.

Marketers do not hesitate to tell what they have achieved with their market earnings, for they are proud that most of it has gone for supplies and working equipment needed in the home.

In Rockbridge County, three girls were sent to college; two women improved their kitchens, and four clothed their children with market proceeds.

In Rockingham, one woman realized that she could not have the comfortable home she wanted unless she went to work. In November, 1936, she became a saleswoman on the Harrisonburg market to earn money to apply on the home. She has realized nearly all of this from market sales, which, over the last three years, aggregated over $900, $1,100 and $1,200, respectively. Much of the cost of the home has been paid with market earnings.

Six Augusta County women reported that market earnings wired their homes and outbuildings and bought all the light fixtures; five used the money to educate their children; three paid all the farm taxes last year; one bought a $1,000 tractor; six paid farm hands; six had their homes painted, and five had their homes remodeled. Nine electric washing machines were bought. Running water was installed in 12 kitchens.

One vendor on the Nansemond County market, a widow, was enabled to keep up her home and run a small farm on her sales, which last year accounted for $785.

Unasked Chinese Art Fills Western Home

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 16 (AP)—Housekeeping is becoming increasingly difficult in the home of City Comptroller William H. Wendt—what with 10 crates of Chinese art pieces piled around and another 28 crates on the way.

It all began three weeks ago when Mr. Wendt received four crates containing what a Milwaukee expert described as valuable museum pieces. They came from China and were addressed to a "Miss E. Leppich" in care of Mr. Wendt. Wednesday six more crates came. Yesterday Mr. Wendt was informed there were eight more at the customs office and 20 more en route to Milwaukee.

The city official never heard of Miss Leppich but believes she may be a friend of his son, Lieut. William R. Wendt of the United States Marine Corps who is stationed at Peiping, China, and that she is sending the objects here to avoid having them fall into Japanese hands. Mr. Wendt is paying the duty and hoping to hear from his son.

War Spending Puts Big Load On the Allies

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

If every British citizen took the equivalent of 40 cents out of each dollar earned daily, the total would just barely pay for what the war is costing Britain daily.

This sum, estimated to be £6,500,000 a day by Chancellor of the Exchequer Sir John Simon, raises Britain's war spending rate up to about $9,600,000,000 a year.

War expenses were itemized by Sir John as follows: Army, Navy, and Air Force, about $16,000,000 a day. Air Raid Precautions, shipping, and food, $4,000,000 a day. Other Government expenses, $6,000,000 a day.

The war already has cost Britain $1,200,000,000 out of $2,000,000,000 appropriated last September, and Sir John asked for an additional $2,800,000,000 in a lump appropriation.

Beats U. S. Spending

The total British war expenditure, on a population basis, is equivalent to budgetary expenditures for the United States of over $27,000,000,000 a year—more than double that of any of the high-spending depression years.

And in spite of these sky-rocketing costs, the London Economist estimates that if the war continues, it will probably cost about $12,800,000,000 the second year, and if it runs into a third year, the cost might reach as high as $16,000,000,000. This would be 80 per cent of the nation's entire national income.

In comparison with the last World War, British expenditures for the final year of the war at inflated prices were about $10,700,000,000, or about 50 per cent of the national income at that time.

French war costs were disclosed when the Chamber of Deputies recently approved a proposed Government expenditure of about $1,027,000,000 for the second three months of 1940.

French Civil Budget Included

More than 40 per cent of the French national income would be needed to meet the 1940 budget estimates of about $7,400,000,000. This figure includes the civil budget, however.

Australia has jumped its defense budget nearly six times that of 1938-39, providing $200,000,000 for present war commitments.

New Zealand expects to boost its defense costs about five times as much as last year, fixing a figure of about $30,000,000.

Italy's expenditures this year, voted recently by the Fascist Chamber for Army and Navy budgets, will total $379,000,000.

Germany's war costs are hidden behind the secrecy of official silence. The London Economist recently estimated that a total of 60 per cent of Germany's national income was being spent by the State, with about three quarters of the State's expenditures being derived from taxes, contributions, and profits of State enterprises.

U. S. War Costs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 16—The United States spent an estimated 4.3 per cent of its 1939 national income meeting the cost of past wars and preparing for any eventuality in the future, according to a compilation of figures here today.

With a 1939 national income estimated at $68,500,000,000 by the Department of Commerce the United States had a total war expenditure during the 1939-1940 year of $2,968,408,413. Of this amount $1,639,975,308 went for direct national defense, $39,068,000 for veterans' administration, penrect national defense, $539,068,000 for interest and retirements on debt charges.

Although the President's 1940-41 budget requests are larger than those of last year, it is felt here that the currently indicated rise in national income may help to keep the percentage near last year's figure.

Press Criticisms Of Courts Upheld

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 16 (AP)—Assistant Attorney General O. John Rogge, suggesting yesterday that courts, judges and prosecutors should have no more immunity from criticism than other public agencies and officials, said a free discussion of them is the only safeguard of honest government.

Mr. Rogge, whose conduct of the probe into Louisiana's political scandals recently was criticized in Congress by Senator Claude Pepper (D) of Florida, also asserted that law administration sometimes requires certain limitations on press freedom.

The tall prosecutor, addressing the Southwest Journalism Congress here, said that revealing grand jury investigations would make public every accusation without waiting for preliminary proof of guilt. The refusal of some news reporters to testify as to the sources of their information, he suggested, "might be resolved by granting a conditional privilege to them such as that which is accorded government informers."

Utah Citizen Aspirants To Get 'Trial' Tests

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—More than 200 foreign-born residents of Salt Lake County have availed themselves of the WPA sponsored Americanism night schools during the past year. Now, it is announced, they are to be given an opportunity to determine first hand the extent of their learning.

Aid of Americans Asked By De Valera on Union

DUBLIN, March 16 (AP)—Prime Minister Eamon de Valera appealed to Americans today for "active moral support" of efforts "to end the dismemberment of Ireland" and to extend the freedom enjoyed by Ireland (Eire) "to the whole of the national territory."

The American-born Premier referred to the long campaign of his Government of Southern Ireland to incorporate the six counties of Northern Ireland (Ulster), which remains part of the United Kingdom.

Mr. de Valera declared that "in five sixths of our island we are as free as any people upon earth."

In his statement, addressed to "our friends in the United States," Mr. de Valera said that "the political task that remains for us . . . is securing an extension of that freedom to the whole of the national territory.

"I am confident that this task will be completed as others, equally difficult, have been. We only need that its urgency should be generally understood and that the assistance of good friends whose aid made possible what has already been accomplished should continue undiminished."

Good Will Needed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN — The vexed question of the partition of Ireland could be settled by good will and negotiation if the Irish Republican Army group would refrain from their methods of terrorism, declared Premier Eamon de Valera in a recent address at Cavan.

There is no good to be gained from thinking that partition could be ended when the people of Eire themselves are not united, Mr. de Valera said, replying to a motion that the Government be requested to release all political prisoners in Eire.

He reminded his audience how the return into Irish hands of the Irish ports which had long been controlled by Britain had been achieved by negotiation. He had been proceeding to deal with the partition issue on the same lines, he said, when the I. R. A. had "butted in," thus endangering the people of Eire.

Mr. de Valera said he could not promise that he would solve the partition problem, but neither, he claimed, could "these other people." He added: "We sympathize with their motives, but we cannot allow them to blind us to the consequences of their deeds."

Another Appeal at Galway

Another strong appeal for unity was made at a Fianna Fail party meeting at Galway by Mr. Thomas Derrie, Minister for Lands. Whatever Irish feelings might be about partition and English misrule in the past, he said, it should be made clear that there was no backing for bomb outrages in responsible Eire opinion.

But however decided may be the condemnation in public of the I. R. A. bomb activities, a visitor to Eire lately could be in no doubt either of the deep resentment of the people over the British refusal to stay the execution of the two Irishmen convicted of causing fatalities in a bomb explosion at Coventry, England.

The British Government's decision to allow justice to take its course has stirred impulses and prejudices which many thought to have been finally put to rest by friendlier Anglo-Irish relations of the past two years.

The patent fact of Eire's achievement of independence, reflected in its neutral status in the war—the growing recognition of British governmental good will, of which Sir John Maffey's appointment last year as "representative" of the United Kingdom was the symbol, and the private judgment of a substantial percentage of educated Irishmen—all these were submerged in a wave of popular agitation of surprising intensity.

Clemency Widely Supported

Despite the clear condemnation of the methods of violence employed by the I. R. A. fanatics which was set forth in the Encyclical Letter this year of the Roman Catholic hierarchy, almost every local council in the country registered its appeal for mitigation of the supreme sentence for the Coventry crime decreed by the court at Birmingham; the Protestant Archbishop of Dublin, the Most Rev. Arthur William Barton, and a number of the old Anglo-Irish Unionist families, the Conservative Irish Times, and even the local British Legion branches, made the same appeal for mercy, compelling Mr. de Valera's Government, whatever might have been the Prime Minister's private opinion, to endorse officially the clamor for clemency.

The invocation to London was made, it should be noted, on the score of political wisdom and expediency, without reference to the justice of the verdict, hotly debated though that has been among the more extreme Irish Nationalists.

Refusal of clemency by Sir John Anderson, British Home Secretary, is believed here to have been influenced to some extent by a desire not to risk discontent in the police force in England, which is admitted to have been engaged in a very distasteful and thankless task in rounding up I. R. A. extremists.

Cautious Policy Followed

In the circumstances, Mr. de Valera has to walk warily in meeting the demand of party opponents like Mr. W. T. Cosgrave who stands for outright repudiation of the I. R. A.'s criminal behavior. The Prime Minister and his fellow Ministers have, however, braced themselves to speak out against the quasihysterical agitation which had developed. It is clear that their one desire now is to damp down the flames.

Mr. Oscar Traynor, Minister for Defense, in a party gathering at Jury's Hotel, Dublin, condemned the actions of irresponsible people who had actually taken it upon themselves to declare war on one of the belligerents in the present European struggle, and affirmed that it was for the elected representatives of the people, in the Dail assembled, and for them alone, to conduct Irish policy.

Mr. de Valera himself, has dotted the i's and crossed the t's of his lieutenant's remarks, by explaining once again that whatever sentiment the I. R. A. wished to express by their actions could be freely voiced in the national Parliament. Meanwhile, it was the Government's duty to maintain order and conduct policy, he said.

Mr. de Valera did not condemn the employment of violence in itself, however, declaring rather that the sporadic employment of force by irresponsibles could not possibly be effective, and that the Government alone was entitled to use force, should constitutional methods prove unavailing. Such doctrine is inevitable in a nation with Ireland's history, but the fact of its public enunciation by the Prime Minister is eloquent indication of the gulf still existing between British and Irish thought.

War Boosts Costs in France

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, March 16—One overhead cost of the war to France is the approximately 25 per cent increase in the cost of living since February of last year.

An investigation carried out by a reliable private economic research organization, based on 24 items, shows that, taking 100 as the living cost basis in 1930, the cost in February, 1940, was 151.5. The corresponding figure in February, 1939, was 122.3.

This rise in the cost of living has been uneven, some food products rising much more than 25 per cent, while some fixed charges and rates for public services remained fairly stable.

This rapid price rise is contrary to the Government's economic policy and shows that the effects of such things as the decline in agricultural production and the production of peacetime manufactured goods outweighed the reduction in purchasing power through severe extra taxation.

The recent more drastic restrictions in the consumption of many food products, which will culminate in the near future in the introduction of a regular rationing system, is largely motivated by this rise in prices which the Government, fearing inflation, desires to check by any means at its disposal.

Tacoma Blows Smoke Away

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Tacoma, Wash.

How shall a city escape the smoke of its own industry? Or how shall a scenic city striving toward industrialism "have its cake" and also eat it? Tacoma, with the help of winds that blow up Puget Sound has found the answer.

This City is emphatically industrial. The Chamber of Commerce claims, in terms of the percentage of those gainfully employed in industry, that it is the most industrial City on the Coast. This is the first impression one gets upon entering the City—a surprising one to strangers.

Smokestacks are zoned and grouped below the City on made land where tide flats have been reclaimed from residue brought down by the Puyallup River before soil erosion was known as soil erosion.

The business and residential section is above and aloof from the industry that makes its pay rolls. The handy winds blow the smoke away and the Tacoma smelter solves the problem with a smoke stack high above the tallest business block. This tall tower is a landmark for miles up the Sound and, seeing it, sailors on boats or children on far-off beaches exclaim, "Look, Tacoma!"

Cheap Power

Cheap power has had much to do with this industrialization. At least two plants have come because of it and others have grown prosperous through its use. Now that the City power is about to be tied to Bonneville there is prospect of still greater industrial expansion.

The industrial section spreads out like a pageant with the City above like a grandstand. It has the clean, ordered beauty of woodworking plants, and of oil company tanks, of docks and tracks, of ocean liners, tugs and tramp steamers. Bright orange or red trucks add color and above it all is the up movement of white steam and blue smoke.

Wood for Nation

Logs from the forests can be seen coming in by train or in great booms. Somewhere in the picture they will be manufactured into doors, plywood, veneer, pulp, paper, poles, furniture, specialties, or boards, joints, and beams for homes of the Nation.

Prominent in the panorama is the shipyard where recently the keel was laid for the first of eight big freighters being built for the United States Maritime Commission. The event was marked with big "doings" with a governor and mayors present to celebrate the resumption of shipbuilding on Puget Sound.

In the enormous smelter 216,000,000 pounds of copper are refined in a year besides gold, silver, and chemical by-products. Ore comes from Chile, Peru, Australia, Japan, South Africa, Sweden, and Montana. Yes, indeed, Tacoma is more than a residential area spread out beneath spectacular Mt. Rainier; Tacoma's a progressive, busy "all-American" city.

Kate Archibald

Another College Asked for Utah's Eastern Section

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—A request for another new junior college in Utah was presented to a special fact-finding commission that has been engaged for some time in making a survey of the State's higher educational system.

The new college is sought for the Uintah Basin comprising Uintah and Duchesne Counties where sponsors declared there would be an initial enrollment of at least 300 students, most of whom cannot attend outside schools.

Only two years ago eastern Utah received its first junior college when one was established at Price, Carbon County. The proposed new college would be the second one in that region.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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WANTED — Permanent representative for Hoover Uniforms — waitresses, dentists, nurses. Black Ensembles, Aprons Frocks. Smartest styles. Finest quality. Exceptional commissions. Line FREE. Hoover, 251 W. 19th St., Dept. CK-13C, New York City.

WOMEN—Make good commissions, full or spare time; take orders Janalene "Dated" Dresses, Lingerie, Hosiery, Children's wear; chance to get own clothes without cost; no canvassing; experience unnecessary; outfit furnished. JANALENE, Dept. 827 G, Indianapolis, Ind.

SAVINGS

4% INSURED INVESTMENTS
Accounts insured up to $5000 for each account. Current dividend rate 4% per annum. Write: L. W. Fuller, Treasurer, for Information and Statement.
FIRST FEDERAL SAVINGS and LOAN ASSOCIATION of ORLANDO
38 E. Pine St., Orlando, Florida

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

YOUNG man seeks position with aviation factory, concern or airport; solo permit; references. Write Box R-4, Suite 2900, 333 N. Michigan Avenue, Chicago.

THUMB INDEXING

BIBLES, WORKS on CHRISTIAN SCIENCE Blue, Black, Brown Thumb Indexed with the ORIGINAL RAPID PAGE FINDER SYSTEM now used by Publishers' Agent. Address orders for new or used books to
RAPID PAGE FINDER CO., Inc.
168A HUNTINGTON AVENUE, BOSTON, MASS.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

The Beacon Hill House
1 and 3-room apts. fireplace, full tiled baths. Fully automatic elevators, 122 Bowdoin Street, opp. State House.
Apply Supt. on premises, or
Paul M. Dove
209 Washington Street
Boston CAP. 6560

Fritz-Carlton Hotel
1133 Boylston St., Boston
1-2 and 3 Room Suites
Reasonable Rates
Excellent Cuisine
5 Minutes from The Mother Church

BALTIMORE, MD.—First floor, 2 bedrooms, bath, living room with open fireplace, dining room, kitchen, garage; beautiful grounds. Write MRS. GOLDER, 2436 Pickwick Road.

BELMONT, MASS. — Lower apartment, 6 rooms, steam heat, screened porch; good garden space; garage. 71 Drew Road. Tel. 2883-J.

BOSTON, FENWAY 2-3 ROOMS
FREE REFRIGERATION; LARGE RECEPTION HALL; ELEVATOR; $60-$80.
MRS. BAILEY, KEN. 6319, OR GILES, KIR. 2345

CAMBRIDGE, MASS. 1 ALCOVE 2-3-4 ROOMS
FIREPLACE; FREE REFRIGERATION; PLEASANTLY SITUATED; RESTRICTED TENANCY; $40 to $70. GILES, KIR. 2345.

JAMAICA PLAIN, MASS., Pond Section—4-rm. apt.; American adults only. Sunday and Evening, Arn. 4359, day Hig. 1781.

5-ROOM apt. in 2-family house, business or agreeable couple pref.; heat, gas, elec., garage; conv. to buses; reasonable. 67 Garden St., W. Englewood, N. J. Tea. 7-5997-R.

3 ROOMS, oil heated; gas, electric refrigerator, garage, porch and garden in restricted district of Melrose, Mass. Tel. 1005.

The Linda Vista
929 SOUTH SEBRANO AVE., LOS ANGELES
Mrs. Ida G. Chamberlin, Mgr.
A strictly Class-A Apartment in Wilshire District. Distinguished for its luxurious appointments and character of its service. Daily maid service. 24-hr swboard. Ground floor Garage.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Most attractively furnished apartment, 4 large outside rooms; open porch; janitor service. Asp. 5129.

JUST OPENED NEWLY FURNISHED and decorated studios, private baths, kitchenettes, telephone. 252 West 105th (Broadway), N. Y. C. RIverside 9-9651.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

ASTORIA, L. I., N. Y.—3 rooms, all improvements, refrigeration; quiet house; business people; $35.00, 28-43 46th St. JOHNSON.

APARTMENTS TO SUBLET

BOSTON, 48 Clearway St.—Sublet before April 1st, 4-room apt. nicely and completely furnished. Commonwealth 3742.

BROOKLINE, MASS. — Attractively furn. 2-room apt., most exclusive apt. hotel, Apr. 1-Sept. 15, longer if desired. Longwood 3200, Apt. C-106.

HOUSES FOR SALE

SAVE MONEY
BY BUYING ONE OF THESE HOMES THIS MONTH

172 Marlboro Street, Boston
3-Story brick house of 12 rooms, in excellent condition, quartered oak floors, 3 tiled baths, one tiled shower. This house would make a very inexpensive family home, or could readily be remodeled for two families.

349 Comm. Avenue, Boston
On the sunny side, near Massachusetts Ave. 4-Story house, tapestry brick, of 12 rooms, 5 fireplaces, 3 modern baths with tiled floors. An ideal location for professional people.

396 Marlboro Street, Boston
4-Story house with 14 rooms, 3 baths. This entire house has recently been refinished and redecorated with beautiful quartered oak floors and stairway throughout. A large daylight kitchen on the lower floor. This house is well adapted for professional and business people. We have a few other fine houses in Back Bay.

N. A. Alger 108 Mass. Ave. Ken. 2867
John C. Kiley 15 Bosworth St. Hub. 1465
BOSTON

WEST HARTFORD, CONN. — Seven-room brick house, two baths and lavatory; hot water heat, oil burner; two-car detached brick garage; short walk from all schools and business center but in excellent residential district; reasonable price. R. W. W., 31 Ellsworth Road.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

MATTRESSES

MATTRESSES REMADE HIG 2122
Colonial Mattress Co., 606 Dudley Street, Boston
FURNITURE UPHOLSTERED AND REPAIRED

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass.
Telephone TALbot 2400

National Movers of Boston
Wanted: Full or part loads, local or long distance. Unusually low prices. Insured, reliable, courteous. Modern equipment. MID. 2403. Call any time.
129 WAVERLEY AVENUE, WATERTOWN

PAINTING AND DECORATING

PAUL PHILIPOFF — Painting, inside and out; paperhanging; decorating. 103 Charles St., Boston: LAF. 4308.

PIANO TUNING

SIDNEY B. DURRELL Graduate of Perkins Institution. 12 Royal Street, Watertown, Mass. Tel. Mid. 6766 or Centre Newton 3074.

REAL ESTATE

HOMES
For Sale or Rent
in Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Selected properties in the better neighborhoods.
HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.
Realtors, 273 Harvard St., Brookline Asp. 1504

ROOMS AND BOARD

BOSTON, 26 and 32 Fenway—Attractive rooms, overlooking park; rates, including meals, $11, $12, $15 and $16 weekly. Mr. Alphin, KEN. 1574.

ROOMS TO LET

BALTIMORE, MD.—Small, bright room, adjacent to bath; private home; near church. Phone Belmont 6497.

BOSTON, 362 Commonwealth Ave., Suite 3. Jones—Nice room for two business people, or will rent this room single with board, $15; quiet home. Cir 6810.

BOSTON, 447 Park Drive—Front room, 2 windows, plenty of heat and hot water; small family. COM. 6052.

BROOKLINE, MASS. — Freshly decorated, large, furn. room for a woman; use of kitchen, laundry; parking; convenient location. 41 Clark Road. Lon. 8691.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Very desirable rooms (one exceptionally large, for 2 persons) with comforts and privileges of refined home. 25 Hurlbut Street. Tro. 3035.

N. Y. C., 2647 Broadway (100th), Apt. 6-W—Elevator, quiet, near bath; $5.00; convenient transportation and churches. AC. 4-2384 (MITCHELL).

N. Y. C., 96th Street—Clean, cozy room; close transportation; nice neighborhood, near church; elevator; reasonable. RIverside 9-9459.

N. Y. C. (2025 Broadway-70th), 4-B—Redecorated; outside; running water; singles; piano; transients; elevator. ENdicott 2-3718.

N. Y. C.—Beautifully furnished rooms, reasonable, convenient location. 254 W. 75th Street. EN. 2-8346.

SALESMEN WANTED

SALESMAN with car, house-to-house experience; helpful; first-class food product; commission; good opportunity. THOMAS DAVIE, Grafton Ave., Islington, Mass. Dedham 1233-M.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

LADIES for full or part time to take orders for Real Silk hosiery and lingerie; big annual sale; samples and training furnished free. Apply MR. BENSON, 459 Park Square Building, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

EXPERIENCED chauffeur, gardener, houseman; familiar Atlantic coast states, west coast, Canada; best references. Arnold 4709, Boston.

28 YEARS' experienced gardener, able to grow and plant, greenhouse, outside. Box M-48, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED-WOMEN

GRADUATE N. Y. State Teachers' College; qualified teach French, social studies; drives car; free to travel; typing, piano, sales experience; will do anything; references. K. E. ADAMS, 388 Main St., Oswego, N. Y.

LADY of culture and refinement wishes position as companion to child or grownup; an unencumbered, expert beautician. Miss Jane Smith, c/o Pearl Trotter Beauty Shoppe, Troy, Ala.

PRACTICAL attendant desires position; middle age; permanent or special duty. Box M-100, Ingraham Building, Miami, Florida.

SECRETARY-Stenographer, expert, offers efficient service to busy executive. Write Box J-3, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SLIP COVERS

SLIP COVERS, Custom Made, Moderate Prices. E. RAMSAY, 34 West 94th St., N. Y. C.
Tel. RIverside 9-2275

SUMMER HOMES

OAK BLUFFS, MASS.—Cottage, 31 Nashawena Park, 7 rooms, bath, 2 toilets, veranda on 3 sides, garage, electric stove and refrigerator, hot and cold water; near beach, tennis courts, golf links, sailing. JOHN L. CASEY, 56 Washington St., Providence, R. I.

WANTED

PIPE ORGAN to practice on in or near Concord, New Hampshire. Box N-22, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WANTED TO BUY

BEST PRICES PAID
Furniture, Rugs, Silver, Bric-a-Brac, Books, etc.
LAWNERS, 81 University Pl. GR 5-1618, N. Y. C.

WANTED—UNFURNISHED

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Wanted, small suburban home or apartment near electric train. Write J. F. Farr, 65 Merbrook Bend, Merion, Pa.

SEE NEXT PAGE

Alabama

BIRMINGHAM

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-6661 8 to 9 a. m.—6-7 p. m. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

McCormack Bros.

PACKARDS
PHONE 3-6238
531 South 21st Street

JACKS
COAL & TRANSFER CO.
All Good Grades of
COKE and COAL
PHONE 3-0209

Specialists in the Etiquette of
FLOWERS
MARTIN FLOWERS Inc.
Phone 7-3103 1919 Eleventh Ave. S.

ZAC SMITH STATIONERY CO.
PRINTING—ENGRAVING
OFFICE FURNITURE
2014 FIRST AVENUE

Kaufman's, INC.
Women's and Misses' Ready-to-Wear and Furs
of the better kind at prices no higher
SECOND FLOOR, WATTS BLDG.

MOBILE

Serve a delicious meal with
Libby's Canned Meats
GREER'S GOT IT
All Over Town

MILK and CREAM
Grade A Raw
Phone BELMONT 349
Weston's Dairy Farm
R. F. D. 1, Box 15 Theodore, Ala.

JULIUS GOLDSTEIN & SON, INC.
JEWELERS
•SILVERSMITHS
•SINCE 1879

White Swan Laundry & Dry Cleaning Co.
CERTIFIED COLD STORAGE
PHONE DEX. 1377

DAMRICH
SHOE STORE
105 Dauphin Street
Shoes—Hosiery—Bags

MONTGOMERY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Walnut 1037-J. Hours: 9 a. m. to 12 m. and 3 to 6 p. m. except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Lane-Mathews
in Capitol Clothing Store
Ladies' Shoes and Hose
Men's Shoes
11 COURT SQUARE C-417

ALABAMA'S LARGEST
HILL'S
FOOD DISTRIBUTORS

Visit **Sears** *New*
Dexter Avenue Store
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
115 Dexter Ave. Through to Monroe

PICKWICK *Cafe*
Famous for Good Food
Year Round Air Conditioned
25 COMMERCE ST. C-385

"Results, Not Excuses"
ACME ROOFING CO.
Cedar 3877 5 Lower Wetumpka Rd.

When You
Purchase Goods
Advertised in
The Christian Science Monitor
or answer a
Monitor advertisement—
please mention
The Christian Science Monitor

FLORIDA

BRADENTON

BRADENTON LAUNDRY & DRY CLEANERS
Best equipped dyeing plant on the West Coast
Let experts do your dyeing
No job too large or too small

BRADENTON HARDWARE CO.
Kyanize Paints and Varnishes
12th St. and Seaboard Tracks

MONTGOMERY-ROBERTS
Dresses—Hats—Coats
Shoes Hose
Milady's every need

Taste th Difference in
OLEANDER ICE CREAM
Retail Stores in
SARASOTA FORT MYERS
ST. PETERSBURG
6th Ave. and 12th Street, BRADENTON

DOOLITTLE HARDWARE CO.
General Hardware and Sporting Goods
435-437 Twelfth Street

CORAL GABLES

DODGE and PLYMOUTH
Specializing in
Service
at Moderate Prices
TUTAN MOTORS
216 MINORCA AVE., CORAL GABLES, FLA.
PHONE 4-7641

CORAL GABLES GROCERY CO., Inc.
3021 Ponce de Leon Blvd.
Vegetables—Groceries
Meats
and Bakery Goods

ATLANTIC GASOLINE
AND
MOTOR OILS
GEORGE RAWLINS
2135 PONCE DE LEON BLVD. PH. 4-5770
TIRES—TUBES—ACCESSORIES

BEAUTE SALON
Harper Method
142 Alhambra Circle
Coral Gables, Fla.
Phone 4-2820
Anna Barlow

DAYTONA BEACH

PHONE 329
Daytona Sheet Metal Works
ROOFING—HEATING
OIL BURNERS
PAINTS and VARNISHES
NORGE REFRIGERATORS
116 SO. SEGRAVE, DAYTONA BEACH

FORT LAUDERDALE

Modern Shoe Rebuilders
QUALITY SERVICE
322 South Andrews Avenue

MRS. WHITING'S WAFFLE SHOP
BREAKFAST AND LUNCH
7:30 till 2:00 P. M.
DINNERS 5:30 till 7:30 P. M.
612 East Las Olas Boulevard

Barlitt's Market
815 E. Las Olas Blvd.
Complete Line of FOODS
PHONE 44

The Harper Method
Beauty Salon
711 E. Las Olas Blvd.
KAREN STEEN
Phone 1714

Contract Plumbing
and Repairs
H. R. STUART
Show Room Display
121 S. W. 1st Ave. Phone 511

JACKSONVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 5-0762 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily. Saturday 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

EAT AT
Southern Cafeteria
Air Conditioned Economical
216-18 W. Adams Street

LOVETT'S
Super Food Stores
and Piggly Wiggly
—8 STORES—
There is One Near You

Sears
Will Save You Money
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

Boulevard Plee-Zing
Food Store
Fancy Groceries and Meats
Daily Deliveries—Ortega, Lake Shore, Fishweir and St. Johns Park
Hershell and Melrose Tel. 6-1133, 1134

JACKSONVILLE (Continued)

MARIE'S BEAUTY SHOPPE
210 GRAHAM BUILDING
MARIE BLANCHARD
16 Yrs. Experience
PHONE 5-4760

FIRESTONE
Auto Supply and Service Stores
Batteries—Spark Plugs
Brake Lining—Auto Supplies
Lee and Adams Sts. Phone 5-1800

MIAMI

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 32445 9 a. m.-5 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Cowen's 155 E. Flagler du Pont Bldg.

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1905 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Coral Gables

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 2-7162

MIKE DALLETT GARAGE
AUTHORIZED
PACKARD SERVICE
STANDARD GAS
Complete Service for your car
340-23RD ST. MIAMI BEACH, FLA.
PHONE 5-6721

BERTS GROCERTERIA
Complete Food Store
3440 Main Highway Coconut Grove
PHONE 4-1631

Harvey's Restaurant
Distinctive Food
Distinctive Atmosphere
720 WEST FLAGLER
BREAKFAST—LUNCHEON
DINNER

INSIST ON
"HOME MILK"
by
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
MIAMI Phone 2-7696
FT. LAUDERDALE Phone 613

FLORIDA DAIRIES COMPANY
2534 N. Miami Avenue
GRADE "A" PASTEURIZED
DAIRY PRODUCTS
Phone 2-2621

Modern, Tropical, Colonial
FURNITURE
Complete Line of Nationally Advertised Furniture and Bedding
Shull Furniture Co.
763 S. W. EIGHTH ST. Tel. 2-1109
Used Furniture Accepted as Part Payment

RUG & JUG SHOP
Hand Made Pottery and Hooked Rugs
GIFTS
Mail orders filled
1755 Biscayne Blvd.

Skagseth Stationery Co.
72 N. E. FIRST ST.
Also 1452 Washington Avenue
MIAMI BEACH
Complete Interiors
Furniture Draperies
Floor Coverings Accessories
RICHARD PLUMER
155 N. E. 40th St. Phone 3-3141

MARFLEET'S
Trunks Luggage
Leather Goods
ALLIGATOR BAGS, BELTS, BILL FOLDS
SOUVENIRS
See Us Before You Travel
47 W. Flagler St. Phone 3-4981

IN MIAMI IT'S
GRALYNN LAUNDRY
PHONE 3-3148
400 N.W. 8th St.

McAVOY'S
ATLANTIC WHITE FLASH
Washing, Polishing, Lubrication
Biscayne Blvd. at 7th Street
PHONE 2-9817

TIP TOP GROCERY
4 Super Markets
27 N. W. 5 St.
665 N. W. 36 St.
2425 S. W. 8 St
1301 West Flagler St.

MAMMOTH FOOD STORES
Where Food Prices Are Made
Two Large Beautiful Stores
1453 S. W. 8th Street
Biscayne Blvd. at 55th Street

When you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement, *please* mention the Monitor.

MIAMI (Continued)

SUTTON JEWELRY CO.
Miami's Oldest Jewelry Store
We Appreciate
Your Yellow Slips
132 E. Flagler Street
Phone 2-5996 Est. 1897

MIAMI BEACH

Dine at Beautiful
NORMANDY INN
on Normandy Isle
940 Everglades Concourse, Miami Beach
Opposite the Monument
Breakfast - Luncheon
Dinner
Finest Foods Served
Phone 6-9112

ALYCE MAYNE
629 Lincoln Road, Phone 5-2701
JEWELRY ACCESSORIES
HOSIERY PERFUMES
Distributors for
DUNHILL — SCHIAPARELLI — CHANEL

LOUIS' GRILL
Serving Miami Beach Since 1928
"JUST GOOD FOOD"
731 Lincoln Road Phone 5-9933

Pierre
FINE CUSTOM TAILOR
and NECKWEAR
1140 LINCOLN ROAD
PHONE 5-3812

ORLANDO

You'll Look Your Smartest in an Easter Suit from
The Town & Country Shop
Angebilt Hotel Bldg.

ORLANDO STEAM LAUNDRY
Certified Dry Cleaners
"Established Half Century"
PHONE 3176
Branch Offices
29 E. Central Ave.
46 E. Church St.
1122 E. Colonial Dr.
308 E. Park Ave. Winter Park

Your Easter Ensemble
in Flower-Fresh Prints
Dickson-Ives
The Woman's Store

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Avenue and Livingston

SELECT YOUR
EASTER Suit now at
at
Johnson's
MEN'T SHOP INC.
30 S. Orange Avenue Orlando, Fla.

AMERICAN
Laundries—Dry Cleaners
Phone 6112
Main Office, 21 N. Paramount St.
Branch Office, 18 E. Church St.

For Service Now
Tires Batteries
Electrical Lubrication
GIBBS SERVICE
Orange at Jackson Dial 3111

Go to the
Gloria Hat Shop
for your EASTER HAT
INEZ THOMAS
Designer
2 WASHINGTON ARCADE

Nan Paine
Hats and Accessories
132 N. ORANGE AVENUE

Emerick's Cafeteria
All-Ways "Reliable"
A new, modern cafeteria,
featuring Home Cooking
216-218 North Orange Avenue

PURCELL COMPANY
Clothing—Furniture
We Clothe the Family—
We Furnish the Home
Ph. 3261 Orlando, Fla. Ph. 174 Sanford, Fla.
Ph. 4383 Haines City, Fla.

DOERINGS FOOD MARKET
Select Meats — Vegetables and Groceries
337 NORTH SHINE ST.
Phone 7080 — Delivery Service

SARASOTA

HOLLAND CAFETERIA
"Famous for Good Food"
BRADENTON
SARASOTA—At Five Points

Deal with Downs
DOWNS PAINT & GLASS CO.
DUPONT PAINT PRODUCTS
380 Main Street Phone 2231

PALM CAFETERIA
Sarasota's Most Modern Eating Place
SEATING CAPACITY 300
CLEARWATER
SARASOTA—at Five Points

SAVE AT
March Value Dress Sale
March 14-23
Sears
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.

PEERLESS CLOTHES SHOP
SMART SUITS—SHOES
SHIRTS—TIES—SHOES
for Men
338 Main Street

The Blossom Shop
Flowers and Gifts

Artists in Floral Arrangements
Flowers by Wire
Phone 2331 241 MAIN STREET

ST. PETERSBURG

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 83-972, 2 to 4 p. m., Monday, Wednesday and Friday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Willson-Chase
St. Petersburg's Quality Department Store
DEW FURNITURE CO.
Operating Furniture Dept.
Willson-Chase Store
Central at Third

DONEGAN CERTIFIED DAIRY
Certified, Pasteurized and Raw Milk
Phones: St. Petersburg 5-309
Clearwater 5-4201

The Garden Cafeteria
A Delightful Place to Eat.
232 Second Street, North

HEWITT'S
NINTH STREET PUBLIC MARKET
Groceries, Meats, Vegetables,
Baked Goods, Fish and Oysters
117 Ninth Street North Phone 4106
HOME OWNED

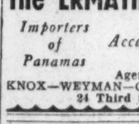
Lowrey's Dial 7536
SMART CLOTHES FOR THE YOUNGER SET
St. Petersburg, Florida 340 Central Avenue

Roger's
1700 Central Ave. Phone 4187

Men's Shoes, Clothes
Hats and Furnishings
DENT & ENGLISH CO.
333 Central Ave.
"Exclusively a Men's Store"

You will find
WESTERN MEATS, GROCERIES, FRUITS, FRESH VEGETABLES
HOME BAKED GOODS at
VINOY MARKET
432 First Street North

The ERMATINGER Shoppe
Importers of Panamas *Accessories* *Fine Feathers Hosiery*
Agents for
KNOX—WEYMAN—GAGE—STETSON HATS
24 Third Street North



KANISS JEWELRY CO.
Greatest Values in Diamonds
Diamond Brokers Jewelers
Diamond Setting Expert Repairing
11 FLORIDA ARCADE

DIAMONDS WATCHES
SILVER FINER GIFTS
Repairing of
Watches, Clocks, Jewelry
(Ask anybody)
BRUCE WATTERS
DEPENDABLE JEWELERS
360 CENTRAL AVENUE

TRIANGLE COFFEE SHOP
Quality Food—Popular Prices
MAGNOLIA ARCADE
440 First Avenue, North

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

ST. PETERSBURG (Continued)

PARAMOUNT FOOD STORE
1119 4th St. North
Fancy and Staple Groceries
Western Meats
Fruits and Vegetables
PHONE 7755

PALM BEACH

OLA McDONALD
Shop of Original Models
102 N. County Road
Sportswear and Hats, Evening Gowns and Wraps, Coats and Dresses, Costume Jewelry and Novelties

TAMPA

SAVE AT
in Tampa, Fla.
Sears
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.

Old Reliable Shoe Fixry
High Class Shoe Repairs and Polishes
201
E. Lafayette St.
Across from
Knight & Wall
C. S. UNGER, Mgr.

Send Flowers
LARSON *the Florist*
3009 Fla. Ave. Phone 4554

MAAS BROTHERS
for
FASHION LEADERSHIP

TAMPA STOCK FARMS DAIRY
Complete
Dairy Service
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
PHONE 4983 TAMPA
"Latest Fashions of the Season"

White Star Laundry
1116 Tampa Street Phone 4944

Seminole
FURNITURE COMPANY
INCORPORATED
601-605 FLORIDA AVENUE
Furniture for any Home

WEST PALM BEACH

BRALEY'S CORNER
AUTOMOBILE SERVICE STATION
Goodyear Tires — Sinclair Gas
Indexed Lubrication
FIRST AT OLIVE STREET PHONE 4000

ALFAR
CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream, All Flavors; Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
FORT PIERCE and FORT LAUDERDALE

NORGE
Refrigerators
Burkhardt's Electric Shop
Electrical Contractor and Dealer
207 Clematis St Tel. 5804

HATCH'S
is your
Complete Fashion Store

KERMAN'S
Fashions
If it is New you will find it at Kerman's Shop
116 North County Road—Palm Beach
327 Clematis Street—Fagin Arcade
West Palm Beach, Florida

SONNY BOYS' FRUIT CO.
Packers and Shippers of
Indian River Fruits in Gift Boxes
Every Box Certified by Federal State Fruit Inspectors
2702 So. Dixie at Belvedere Road
West Palm Beach, Florida

Eastman—Bell & Howell
Motion Picture Equipment
Complete Lines of Accessories
Cameras Films
The Camera Center, Palm Beach
Halsey & Griffith, West Palm Beach

Georgia

ATLANTA

Chajage's
Home of Heart O' the Pelt Furs
"Dixie's Leading Fur Shop"
Furs repaired, cleaned, glazed, relined
Henry Sobelson, Prop. 220 Peachtree St.

MRS. HOWARD PATTILLO Z. A. RICE
HOWARD PATTILLO
Insurance Agency
Since 1866 *Insurance Only*
FIRE—AUTOMOBILE
BURGLARY—CASUALTY—BONDS
Walnut 2345 702 Healey Bldg.

GEORGIA

ATLANTA (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hemlock 0430 8 a. m.-11 a. m. daily except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

In Lighter Vein

If the Shoe Fits—

A small boy had attended a lecture given by an eminent and delightful woman speaker, who had been introduced, in a few sentences, to the audience by a local woman.

When asked what he had got out of his evening, the boy replied: "I liked the lady who didn't talk so long."

What It Cost Him

The struggling author and his lovely young wife were at a party. A friend approached the writer and, with admiration in his voice, said: "Penwell, your wife is the most beautiful woman in the room. And her gown is positively a poem!"

The writer nodded gloomily, and replied: "Not a poem, old man—16 poems, seven short stories, and a novel."—Montreal Star.

Bad Speech

Politician: "I thought your paper was friendly to my campaign."

Publisher: "Well, isn't it?"

Politician: "You didn't print a line of the speech I made last night!"

Publisher: "That's the best proof we can offer."

Thorough

A cockney, entering a tavern during the "black-out," saw in a dimmed corner a coalman with the marks of his calling still on his face.

"Blimey," said the cockney, "that's what I calls overdoing it."—Kentish Mercury.

Eager Volunteers

Everything about the R. A. F. Headquarters was interesting to the visitor from the American Embassy, and he asked a never-ending string of questions.

"Say," he exclaimed, "how is it that you seem to have so many Scotsmen among your pilots?"

The guide, a bit fed up, snatched at the opportunity. "Well, sir," he said, "since the Scots have learned that every cloud has a silver lining, we can't keep 'em out."—London Daily Mirror.

Sunbonnet Sue

Vocations

Grocery List

An enterprising young man who needed an occupation that would help pay his daily expenses has devised an unusual sales plan for a grocery in his locality.

He makes up a mimeographed list of the week-end specials, leaving room beside each listing for a check space. The price of each item, as well as the size, is included; and the various commodities are grouped according to kind.

On Thursday of each week he calls on the housewives in his community and leaves a list with each of them, telling them that he will call back for the list on Saturday morning. The housewife checks the items she desires; and the enterprising young man does the shopping, delivers the groceries, and collects for them, and this at no cost to the housekeeper.

The grocery pays him a weekly salary for his work, and he has sold as high as $800 worth of groceries a week by this simple method.—George J. G., Represa, Calif.

What Are You Doing Now?

It matters not if you lost the fight
and were badly beaten, too;
It matters not if you failed outright in the things you tried to do;
It matters not if you toppled down
from the azure heights of blue—
But what are you doing now?

It matters not if your plans were
foiled and your hopes have fallen through;
It matters not if your chance was
spoiled for the gain almost in view;
It matters not if you missed the
goal, though you struggled brave and true—
But what are you doing now?

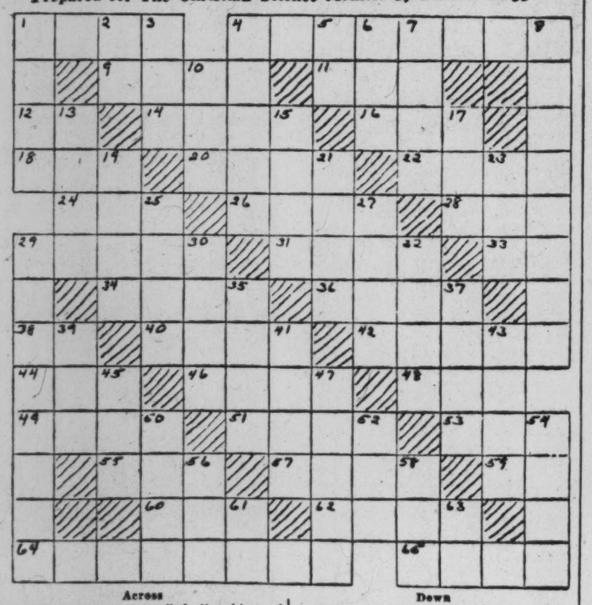
It matters not if your fortune's
gone and your fame has withered, too;
It matters not if a cruel world's
scorn be directed straight at you;
It matters not if the worst has
come and your dreams have not come true—
But what are you doing now?
—R. Rhodes Stabley, in Golden Glow Dairy Messenger.

Daily Quotation

PERFORM the small things that are unseen, and they will bring other and greater things for you to perform.—JOHN BRIGHT.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

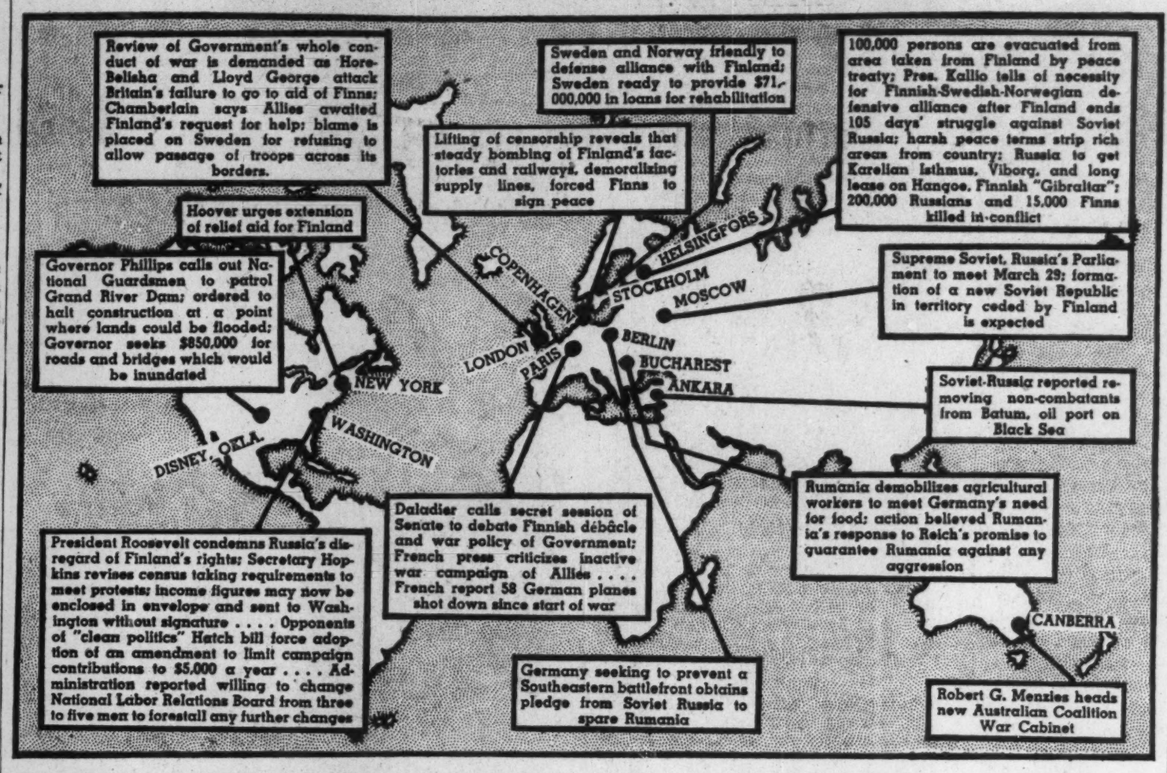
1—What animal is called the king of beasts?
4—What Italian city is noted for its architecture and art collections?
9—What is a medrick?
11—What was a land on the east of Eden?
12—What State is north of Arkansas (abbr.)?
14—Indian mahogany is what?
16—What is a male swan called?
18—What is a river of Poland?
20—The caoba is a fish, tree, or bird—which?
22—What is an extensive area of waste ground overlaid with peat?
24—What cutting implement is mentioned in Bible?
26—What was a royal city of the Canaanites?
28—Who was one of sons of Jether?
29—The 88th Psalm is ascribed to whom?
31—What is a showy tree of tropical Asia?
33—What State is west of Rhode Island (abbr.)?
34—What country was originally peopled by descendants of Shem?
36—What is a town of Irish Free State?
38—Act.
40—The lake carp is also called what?
42—What patriarch was said to have "walked with God" (Gen. 5:24)?
44—In what month was Shelley born (abbr.)?
46—What is Asher called in Rev. 7:6?
48—What is a Portuguese territory in India?
49—There was one what in flag of Texas Republic?
51—What was one of cities in lowland of Judah (Josh. 15:34)?
53—A siesta is what?
55—What is an emblem of spiritual blessings in Deut. 32:2?
57—What Swedish seaport is at mouth of Ume River?
59—What is a Chinese unit of area?
60—What part of bridle is inserted in mouth of a horse?
62—What was a prophetess of Jerusalem?
64—What was Hebrew name of Shadrach?
65—Who was a priest who returned with Zerubbabel (Neh. 12:7)?

Down

1—Who wrote "Essays of Elia"?
2—Who was an Amoritish king of Bashan?
3—Who was consort of Geb?
4—What do you call plants in general?
5—Upon.
6—What legendary bird is described in "Arabian Nights"?
7—What name was given to Esau?
8—What was ancient name of Bethlehem-Judah?
10—What is a department of southwestern France?
13—What English river flows to the Humber?
15—What is a small river of central Italy?
17—What large snake crushes its prey?
19—What do you call an animal or animals under pursuit or taken in hunting?
21—If you were in Las Cruces, N. M., in what direction would you travel to reach Carlsbad?
23—The grampus is what?
25—What is a commune of Switzerland?
27—What is a county of eastern North Carolina?
29—What was Jewish name of Esther?
30—What is a city of Japan?
32—Cophetua, who married a beggar maid, was what?
35—What do you call the inspiring goddess of a poet?
37—What is any satellite, or secondary planet?
39—Not in.
41—A bill of fare is what?
43—What do you call the heddles of a loom?
45—Who was a prophet and particular friend of David (I Chron. 29:29)?
47—Where was Samuel born?
50—Who was a king of Midianites?
52—Male human beings are what?
54—What is a hobgoblin?
56—To be victor.
58—Collection of sayings is what?
61—What is another name for the palm lily?
63—Exist.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

World News of the Week at a Glance


Review of Government's whole conduct of war is demanded as Hore-Belisha and Lloyd George attack Britain's failure to go to aid of Finns; Chamberlain says Allies awaited Finland's request for help; blame is placed on Sweden for refusing to allow passage of troops across its borders.
Sweden and Norway friendly to defense alliance with Finland; Sweden ready to provide $71,000,000 in loans for rehabilitation
100,000 persons are evacuated from area taken from Finland by peace treaty; Pres. Kallio tells of necessity for Finnish-Swedish-Norwegian defensive alliance after Finland ends 105 days' struggle against Soviet Russia; harsh peace terms strip rich areas from country; Russia to get Karelian Isthmus, Viborg, and long lease on Hangoe, Finnish "Gibraltar"; 200,000 Russians and 15,000 Finns killed in conflict
Lifting of censorship reveals that steady bombing of Finland's factories and railways, demoralizing supply lines, forced Finns to sign peace
Hoover urges extension of relief aid for Finland
Governor Phillips calls out National Guardsmen to patrol Grand River Dam; ordered to halt construction at a point where lands could be flooded; Governor seeks $850,000 for roads and bridges which would be inundated
Supreme Soviet, Russia's Parliament to meet March 29; formation of a new Soviet Republic in territory ceded by Finland is expected
Soviet-Russia reported removing non-combatants from Batum, oil port on Black Sea
Rumania demobilizes agricultural workers to meet Germany's need for food; action believed Rumania's response to Reich's promise to guarantee Rumania against any aggression
President Roosevelt condemns Russia's disregard of Finland's rights; Secretary Hopkins revises census taking requirements to meet protests; income figures may now be enclosed in envelope and sent to Washington without signature . . . . Opponents of "clean politics" Hatch bill force adoption of an amendment to limit campaign contributions to $5,000 a year . . . . Administration reported willing to change National Labor Relations Board from three to five men to forestall any further changes
Daladier calls secret session of Senate to debate Finnish débâcle and war policy of Government; French press criticizes inactive war campaign of Allies . . . . French report 58 German planes shot down since start of war
Germany seeking to prevent a Southeastern battlefront obtains pledge from Soviet Russia to spare Rumania
Robert G. Menzies heads new Australian Coalition War Cabinet
COPENHAGEN
STOCKHOLM
HELSINGFORS
MOSCOW
LONDON
PARIS
BERLIN
BUCHAREST
ANKARA
NEW YORK
WASHINGTON
DISNEY, OKLA.
CANBERRA

A Verse for Today . . .

Fret not thyself because of evildoers, neither be thou envious against the workers of iniquity.—*Ps.* 37:1.

Daily Anecdote

His Favorite Place

One summer evening, when Thomas A. Edison returned home from his work, his wife said, "You have worked long enough without a rest. You must go on a vacation."

"But where will I go?" he asked.

"Decide the place you would rather be than anywhere else on earth, and go there," was the answer.

"Very well," promised Mr. Edison. "I will go tomorrow."

The next morning he returned to his laboratory.

Footnotes to History

De Soto Did Not Discover the Mississippi

Hernando de Soto was a man who could not be still. So, when he heard that gold had been reported in Florida, he turned his black-bearded countenance thither. That no one had actually seen the gold did not matter. Fame was just as precious. And fame he grasped when, in May, 1541, his party stumbled on the longest river in the world.

Yet De Soto was not the first European to hail the Mississippi. Twenty-two years before, his cruising countryman, Francisco de Garay, had sighted the mouth of the great stream. He named it the "River of the Holy Spirit."

Nine years after this, one Cabeza de Vaca, an under-officer with a Spanish fleet, found himself leader of a doomed squadron in Florida waters. Cut off from their ships, their officers slain by Indians, the Spaniards built new craft and sailed westward. Storms and hunger thinned the ranks. On Oct. 30, 1528, De Vaca struck fresh water amidst the salt. Heading shoreward, he, too, saw the mouth of the Father of Waters. Of this crew, only De Vaca and three others returned to civilization.

All this was more than a decade before De Soto, the incorrigible traveler, found immortality and a grave in the muddy wilderness river that got in his way.—**Joseph A. Moore.**

Moral Fiber

"A nation is made great by the moral fiber and character of its citizens; nations die when these weaken."—Herbert Hoover.

Experience

"If we ever learn wisdom, it is by smarting under the consequences of our blunders."—Dean Inge.

Ingenious

Monitor Camera Club from Ira M. Carroll, Beverly Hills, Calif.

Tommy places his paw on the lever to make his exit.

Monitor Movie Guide

Castle on the Hudson (Warners)—Another prison melodrama drawn from Warden Lawes' book, "20,000 Years in Sing Sing." Purporting to prove again that crime doesn't pay, actually by emphasis makes the gangster the hero of the piece. John Garfield, Ann Sheridan, Pat O'Brien, Burgess Meredith.—Adults.

The Ghost Comes Home (MGM)—Comedy of the turning worm, with Frank Morgan as the husband and father who revolts against family domination. Billie Burke, Ann Rutherford, Reginald Owen, Nat Pendleton.—Family.

Honeymoon Deferred (Universal)—Confused melodrama about an insurance investigator, who is starting on a honeymoon when he is called upon to solve a homicide case. Edmund Lowe, Margaret Lindsay.—Adults.

Millionaire Playboy (RKO)—This is strictly for the Joe Penner following. Girl-shy Joe saves the resort hotel from schemers for its pretty proprietress. There are about three funny sequences. Linda Hayes, Russ Brown, Fritz Feld, Tom Kennedy, Granville Bates.—Adults and young people.

My Little Chickadee (Universal)—Farcical Western, combining Mae West's familiar type of innuendo, swagger, and facial expressions, with W. C. Fields' brand of repartee and burlesqued exaggeration. Donald Meek, Joseph Calleia.—Adults.

Of Mice and Men (Hal Roach)—Tragedy based on John Steinbeck's story about two itinerant harvesters—Lennie, slow-witted and childlike, and George who watched over him—their dreams of a place of their own, and the fatalities which intervened. A sensational film but an honest one. Burgess Meredith, Lon Chaney, Jr., Roman Bohnen, Charles Bickford, Betty Field. Directed by Lewis Milestone.—Adults.

Strange Cargo (MGM)—Sentimental "inspirational" film of the "Servant in the House" type, based on Richard Sale's novel, "Not Too Narrow, Not Too Deep." Mysterious stranger helps fellow convicts in unexplained way. Clark Gable, Joan Crawford, Ian Hunter, Peter Lorre, Paul Lukas.—Adults if anybody.

Above Average Films

Family — "Gulliver's Travels," "They Shall Have Music," "First Love," "The Wizard of Oz," "Andy Hardy Gets Spring Fever," "Second Fiddle," "Goodbye Mr. Chips," "The Mikado," "Young Mr. Lincoln," "The Hardys Ride High," "Story of Alexander Graham Bell," "Three Smart Girls Grow Up."

Adults and Young People—"Shop Around the Corner," "Gone With the Wind," "Private Lives of Elizabeth and Essex," "Mr. Smith Goes to Washington," "U-Boat 29," "Babes in Arms," "Mill on the Floss," "Stanley and Livingstone," "Bachelor Mother," "Four Feathers."

Adults Only—"Harvest," "We Are Not Alone," "Intermezzo: A Love Story," "Nurse Edith Cavell."

Loss Is Gain

Chicago

During a period of slack business a dentist in this city decided he must dispense with the services of an efficient and faithful assistant. When the young woman was told of the plan, she asked if her lunches and carfare might be paid for by the office. That was considered possible; so she replied that she intended to continue her duties as before, for she knew that her services were much needed.

After the crisis had passed and the salary had been restored, the dentist found that the assistant's young husband had entered school for special training, and the one salary was expected to finance it.

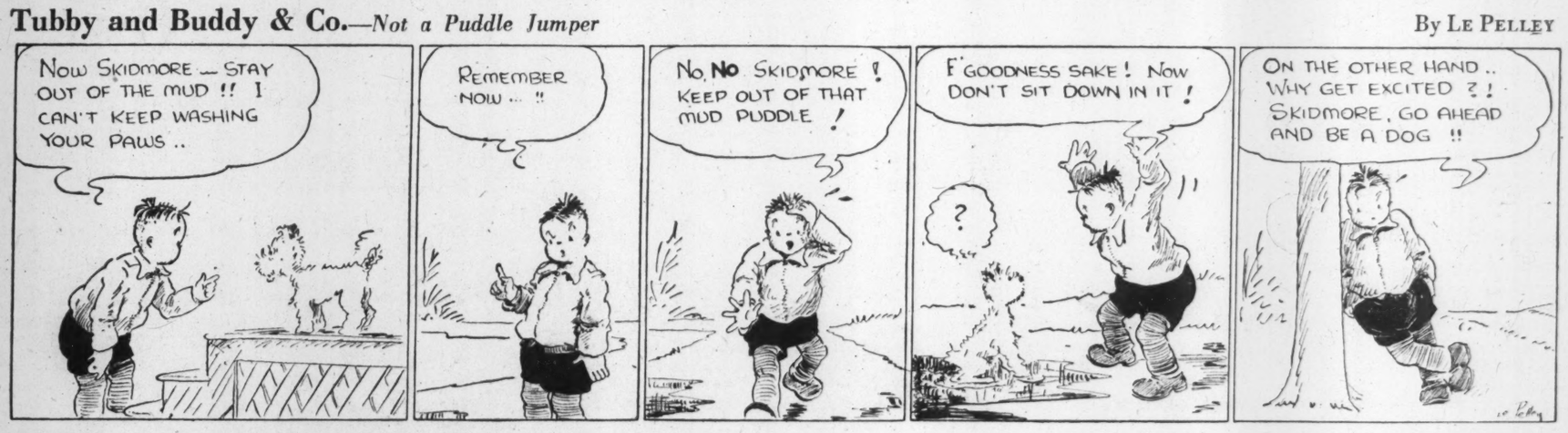
Then gratitude for the loyalty and unselfishness of the assistant was expressed by the dentist's insisting upon assuming the cost of this education.

Must Bend

"Democracy must have the strength of the best tempered steel, not rigid, but supple."—Anthony Eden.

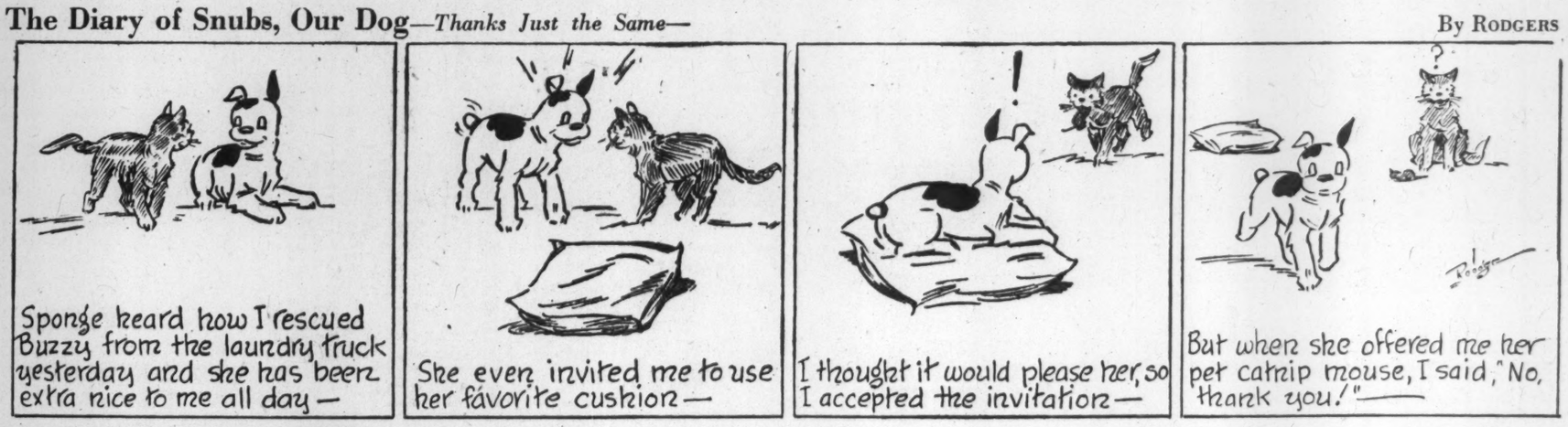
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Not a Puddle Jumper*

By Le Pelley


NOW SKIDMORE — STAY OUT OF THE MUD !! I CAN'T KEEP WASHING YOUR PAWS ..
REMEMBER NOW .. !!
NO, NO SKIDMORE ! KEEP OUT OF THAT MUD PUDDLE !
F'GOODNESS SAKE! NOW DON'T SIT DOWN IN IT !
ON THE OTHER HAND .. WHY GET EXCITED ?! SKIDMORE, GO AHEAD AND BE A DOG !!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Thanks Just the Same—*

By Rodgers


Sponge heard how I rescued Buzzy from the laundry truck yesterday and she has been extra nice to me all day—
She even invited me to use her favorite cushion—
I thought it would please her, so I accepted the invitation—
But when she offered me her pet catnip mouse, I said, "No, thank you!"

The Adventures of Waddles—*Always in Season*

By The Hagers

THE LAST DAY OF FIESTA WEEK; AND GAIETY HAD REACHED ITS PEAK.
TOMORROW, MASKS AND DOMINOS, GAY RIBBONS, HATS AND FURBELOWS,
CONFETTI, HORNS THAT PIERCE THE EAR WILL BE LOCKED UP UNTIL NEXT YEAR.
BUT FRIENDLINESS, WHICH MARKED EACH DAY, IS ONE THING NEVER PUT AWAY!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MARCH 16, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Federation for Two Worlds

V. Scandinavia: A Signpost?

Among the Scandinavians neutrality has been a tradition for so long as to appear almost as fixed as the conception of national sovereignty itself. Through more than a century, Sweden, for example, has avoided international commitments of a military nature. Yet this historic attitude is undergoing an abrupt change. The plight of Scandinavia under the terms of the Finnish-Russian peace is compelling that region to consider a mutual-assistance pact which would require basic alterations of outlook and policy. This development is one answer to those who question the possibility of international federation's ever becoming acceptable to nations jealous of their own complete sovereignty.

In the series of editorials on international federation, which concludes with this article, we have seen how this system has already brought peace and unprecedented prosperity to nations adopting it; that its extension means not a restriction but an enlargment of individual liberty; that it supplants the war method with the law method; provides a type of international machinery free from those defects which offered opportunity for misuse and nonuse of the League of Nations.

We have seen that the idea is no new thing as applied to individual nations. Students of international federation are aware that the hope of applying it to groups of nations also has a long history. The reasons why that history is not one of success are easily enough understood:

1. Henry IV of France contemplated a sort of federation for Europe. Back of his scheme, however, appears an ulterior motive: to so construct the federation as to break Hapsburg power. The ideal was to be secondary to a narrower political motive.

2. Austria's Count Coudenhove-Kalergi after the World War advocated a plan for European federation along American lines. It was to be a genuine federation, but it did not avoid the danger of setting up rival continental groups. A federation confined to Europe might conflict with interests outside Europe. These might band themselves together in opposition. Great Britain would have been embarrassed by an invitation to join a Continental federation because of Britain's obligations to distant self-governing members of the Empire. At least one of these had close ties with the United States.

3. Briand's plan was not really for a federation. The French statesman felt it would be futile to suggest any plan that required relinquishment of any part of national sovereignty. He proposed to keep this intact, which of course would preclude at the outset the building of a genuine federation. Moreover, by stressing political agreements to guarantee French security he invited suspicion that the plan was designed to preserve the status quo of Versailles. It aimed at a league within the League, with the same limitations. It had the single advantage of avoiding the unwieldiness due to the League's universal character.

4. Currently, most discussion of federation revolves around Mr. Clarence Streit's plan for a federation of North Atlantic democracies. This plan, benefiting possibly by the mistakes of earlier ones, avoids their presently obvious weaknesses. It is intercontinental, but not universal. It aims at uniting like-minded peoples, whose combined power is enormous.

Many people feel that any attempt at federation among nations is premature today. But the League of Nations would have been thought premature before the World War. And mutual assistance pacts, implying the possibility of departing from classical neutrality, would have been startling to Scandinavians just a few short months ago. When peace has again been won in Europe, what lessons will have been learned? What necessities will have been recognized? Possibly that of working toward federation among nations desirous of preserving the new peace on a basis of justice will have been one of those lessons.

What's the Fare to Lubbock?

There's something about Lubbock—

Consider the news that this Texas town has won the title of "Cleanest Town in Texas" for the tenth year in a row. That could be explained by a sort of co-operative "all-for-one, one-for-all" enthusiasm so often found in communities of which citizens are proud. But there's something else about this town deep in the cow country of the South Plains.

There's not a millionaire in Lubbock, says a usually reliable source, yet prosperity is an accepted fact. One proof is that during the past three years Lubbock has erected 1,750 new homes. Evidently the people who go there like to stay there. But why?

Possibly the fact that Lubbock enjoys the lowest tax rate of any Texas town over 20,000 has something to do with it. But perhaps that's an effect rather than a cause—like the other fact that Lubbock has the lowest electric lighting rate of any town over 1,000 in the State from its municipally-owned plant, which also pays dividends into the city treasury. This seems to be a lead in the direction of the City Hall—and there we find a Commission-Manager form of government. Can this be one of the underlying reasons for community civic-mindedness and loyalty, expressed in such ways as winning ten Clean-Up Campaign trophies?

What's the fare to Lubbock, anyhow?

To Tax Machines?

"To balance men and machines" is the purpose Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D) of Wyoming announces for a bill sponsored by him to place a "labor differential tax" on all products. This would be a tax on gross income less the disbursements for wages and materials, and is described as levying upon employers who make "more than average" use of machines while benefiting those who use "more than average" man power.

The proposition evokes, of course, a rehearsal of all the familiar arguments about men being displaced by machines. That the spur of progress in this respect is uncomfortable, there is no doubt. But the plain record of history is that labor-saving processes have in the long run made more jobs than they have removed, and that standards of living for those employed at the new jobs are higher than before because machine-made products are cheaper.

Mechanization does, it is true, involve a retraining period or problem of new placement for workers. But modern industry seems disposed to work out its human problems as well as its production problems in moves of this sort. Manufacturers do pay property taxes on machines, which must be taken into account in calculating whether machine production will pay in comparison with hand production.

Intelligent management and intelligent labor leadership can solve these problems much better than can any added income tax. It may be that the employment-deterring effect of pay roll taxes for social security, as compared with some other kinds of taxes, should be reappraised. But excess profits taxes and other special kinds of business taxes have proved unbelievably complex and deceptive. The United States income tax system needs simplification rather than further complication.

Crusoe, Propagandist

A recent article in a Danzig newspaper throws an astonishing "light" on "Robinson Crusoe": It reveals Defoe's novel as nothing less than an allegory of British imperialistic methods at their very worst. One's sympathy goes out to all those high-minded Englishmen who, having hitherto innocently taken the book at its face value, and derived, as they thought, a harmless pleasure from it, may now feel deeply shocked.

Will they, remembering the warning in this article that "one admittedly can only detect the cloven hoof by paying great attention," and fearful lest, under the guise of a great literature, they have been fed upon the most shameless propaganda—will they be forced to look askance at all their classics? One wonders.

"But if they do," says an Englishman writing to this newspaper, "one trembles for the result. What will they make of Gulliver among the Lilliputians, so obviously an outrageous picture of John Bull's conceit and imagined superiority to the foreigner?" Yes, and how can they hide their blushes when it comes to "Alice in Wonderland," with its thinly veiled reference to the proper treatment of subject races, in such lines as:

> Speak roughly to your little boy,
> And beat him when he sneezes;
> He only does it to annoy,
> Because he knows it teases.

The Bookshelf

Czech Statesman

BENEŠ OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA, by Godfrey Lias (London: Allen & Unwin. 8s. 6d.) comes at an opportune moment, when Czechoslovakia and all that it represented is more clearly understood in Western Europe. It seems unbelievable that, measured in time, it is only eighteen months since the Czechs could be described as a small unknown people in Central Europe and their leaders as tiresome politicians unappreciative of the bigger issues involved in Germany's demand for "living space." Today the restoration of a Slav independent State in Central Europe is mentioned in Allied speeches on the future peace.

Regarded even from the ordinary standpoint of success—"getting on"—Beneš' career is outstanding. The son of a small farmer from Northwest Bohemia, he worked his way through the University of Prague, was one of the leading organizers in his country's fight for independence, its first Foreign Minister at forty years of age, and after holding this office for seventeen years became its second President in December, 1935.

Mr. Lias' biography concentrates mainly upon an outline of Beneš' activities in the struggle for independence during the World War, his contributions to European diplomatic developments in post-war years, particularly the part which he played in the statement of the Geneva Protocol and the Munich "Agreement," and his resignation of the Presidency on Oct. 5, 1938.

* * *

It is inevitable that any work on Beneš should include much about President Masaryk, and for his information on the World War period Mr. Lias has drawn largely upon the memoirs of these statesmen.

Beneš' later work at Geneva has not received the recognition it deserves. He worked resolutely for peace on democratic lines but did not ignore difficulties. He realized that Europe after 1919 was still only ready for a "peace in arms," and therefore strenuously fostered the idea of the Geneva Protocol, through which he hoped to see the supporters of peace so strong militarily that no aggressor would dare oppose them.

Despite the failure of this effort Beneš is still optimistic. "I am a practical idealist. . . . I believe a check can be found for those who are ever ready to make an unwarrantable use of force."

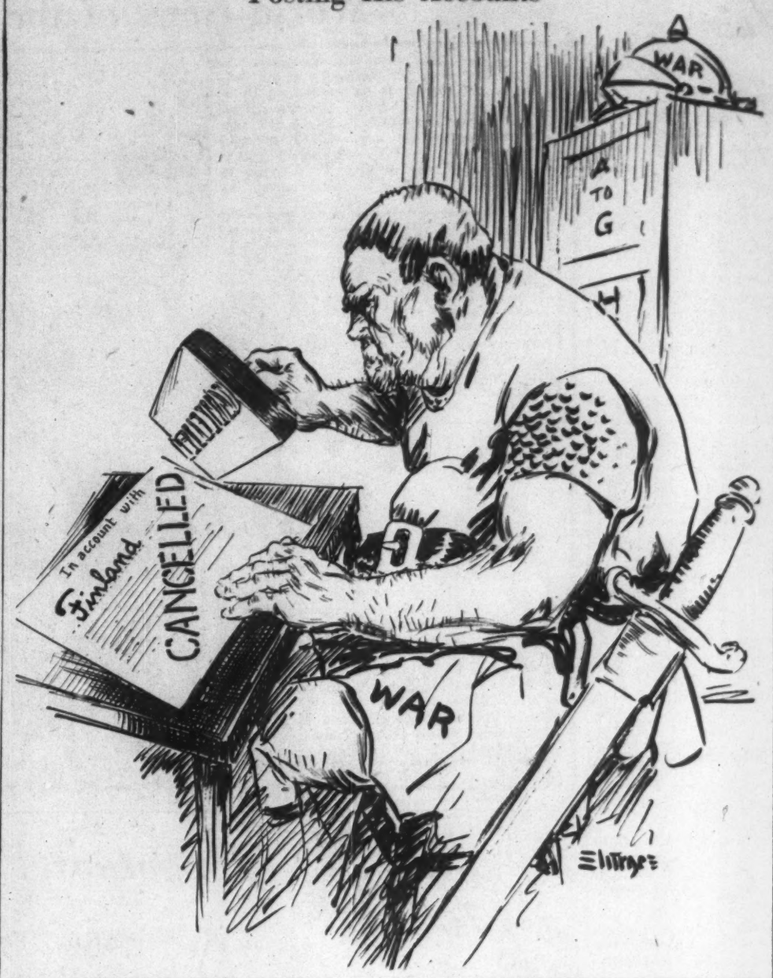
Mr. Lias reveals the great restraint of Dr. Beneš, who has uttered no word of recrimination or reproach against France or Britain —nor for that matter against Hitler personally, but only against the Nazi regime. His book is a plain, straightforward attempt to help English readers to understand his subject. It does not set out to be either a definitive treatise or a complete account. There is, for example, no reference to the part played by Beneš in home politics, or the many struggles around his anomalous position as Foreign Minister in a party government from which his own party was excluded, or the circumstances of his election as President; and no evaluation of his work as head of the State.

* * *

One feels that more attention should have been devoted to Czechoslovak internal politics, to an understanding of the differences between Hungarians and Czechs (contrast Count Stephen Bethlen and Beneš), and between Poles and Czechs, which is essential to comprehension of the complexity of Central Europe's failure to unite before Nazi aggression. The criticism of Dr. Beneš among many Czech politicians, that he sought to play a role in Continental politics out of proportion to the size and wealth of the country he represented, also deserved attention.

But a thorough study of a man who has played such important roles in so many different spheres would require volumes. Mr. Lias has chosen rather to perform the useful task of helping English-speaking readers to understand the international aspect of a man whose career is by no means ended—only interrupted by German aggression. E. W.

Posting His Accounts



'We Learn From Latin America'

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Many readers of The Christian Science Monitor, attracted by the title of the Wide Horizon article, "We Learn from Latin America," find their sense of fair play rather bewildered by some of the statements of the writer who seems to think that the successes and achievements of the Spanish South American countries are enhanced by contrasting them with the shortcomings of the British in North America, and their supposed depredations in South America.

However interesting and instructive may be the inheritance of an earlier grandeur, the political truth today is to be found in the evolution of the Monroe Doctrine, originally proposed by England, but eventually enunciated by the United States for the express purpose of safeguarding the development of the independence of the South American Republics, from an attempt by European Spain to rebuild an Empire lost through inertia and lack of progress.

It is, moreover, only fair to recognize that the modern development of South America is largely due to two causes. Firstly to the use of British and United States capital without which the continent would soon become the helpless prey of the urge for so-called Nazi "Lebensraum," a far worse influence even than that operating at the time of the Monroe Doctrine. Secondly, to the good offices of the United States in curtailing the fierce wars which raged between some of the countries for fifteen years after the end of the World War in Europe.

With regard to the Indian question. Against the bald statement that the English killed off the Indians while the Spanish preserved them, one may say with far more truth that the question is a very complicated one; that the tribes of North America were totally different from those of the Southern continent; that the Northern Indians were a warlike race who fought and killed each other as well as resisting the incoming colonists; and that the modern reservations under Government tutelage are proving a successful experiment in progress.

In South America, the only three countries where the pure Indian element is substantial are Bolivia, Ecuador, and Peru. This is due more to the geographical inaccessibility of the Andean territory, than to loving care on the part of the Spanish whose cruelties in the early centuries of settlement are too well-known to be contradicted. Likewise, in the countries of the plains the mixing of an original race already suffering from inertia with an incoming race expressing something of the same temperament has produced a modern people among whom the term Indian cannot be applied with any definite meaning.

I write these remarks, not from any lack of appreciation for the good in Latin America. But it seems necessary to draw attention to the fact that the present-day tendency to blame the British for most of the political ills of the world, past and present, is unjust and therefore obscures and delays efforts for improved international relationships.

Nations like individuals learn from each other by reciprocating kindness, by appreciation of complementary qualities, and by disinterested co-operation in the effort to blot out abuses. LEILA B. FLOWER

Godalming, Surrey, Eng.

"The Right to No Union"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The editorial "The Right to No Union" was a splendid one and particularly so because it brought out a side to the question of unionism that is not touched upon often enough; that of the right of those individuals to work and earn a livelihood who do not choose to belong to unions.

Undeniably it is just and right for the workers to have a union where the majority so decide; and equally undeniably it is admitted that unions have accomplished for labor much that it would not have gained otherwise. But what about the price of liberty for those groups of employees who would like to keep their bargaining individual? B. LORING

Venice, Calif.

North . . South . . East . . West

Unfaithful Stewards

By Frank L. Perrin

Disclosures in many communities of the United States of the peculations and misfeasances of public officials have awakened thoughtful persons everywhere to a realization of the possibility that these surface indications may be symptomatic of unrevealed conditions elsewhere. The public, ever watchful, and concerned chiefly in the effort to insure itself against possible misconduct in the higher brackets of government, State and National, has been inclined to give a loose rein to the less important of those chosen to serve. But it seems that a dangerous honeycombing process has been going on which has lowered the morale of those trusted, and lessened the watchfulness of those who have taken it for granted that they are being served honestly.

The habit of peculation seems to be a contagious propensity. It is soporific and dulling in its influence. The inclination, even among those who are prudent and thrifty in the conduct of their personal and business affairs, is to refuse to concern themselves greatly when suspicion falls upon a public servant whose official functions concern only the appropriation or disbursement of funds provided by Congress or a State Legislature. We flatter ourselves that we will not be affected by the losses or be tempted to share in the ill-gotten profits. It all seems remote and, in a disastrous degree, inconsequential.

But bad apples in the barrel contaminate and infect the whole lot. Politicians are not exempt. We have traveled a long way since the days of the Tweed Ring and its cunning leader, but the same temptations which "Boss" Tweed and his minions could not resist two generations ago charm and appeal to the unwary today. The allure is even greater now than then. We deal today in figures that would have seemed stupendous in the days of the picturesque Tammany leader.

The processes of infection and contamination have been gradual, perhaps, but widespread and general. In almost numberless communities there has been carried on, under the eyes and with the knowledge of honest men and women, a lawless traffic in benefits allotted to the political favorites of the dispensers of relief money and emergency jobs. Those who would not stoop to profit by such abuses, as well as those prudent enough to safeguard and protect their individual holdings, have permitted these betrayals of a public trust.

It is not to be wondered at that the temptation to share in the dispensing of unchecked gratuities is too strong for the weak or the predatory to resist. The normal resistance resulting from fear of detection and punishment is weakened when those tempted see others profiting by illegal and forbidden practices. In Massachusetts and New York, within recent months, appalling instances of this surrender to avarice have come to light. In a Federal penitentiary in Pennsylvania a former senior judge of a Federal Court in New York is beginning a sentence imposed after conviction on charges that he accepted loans and gifts of money in return for favors granted to litigants. A Massachusetts sheriff is in hiding while being sought to answer charges of petty bribery. A Boston court clerk, now deposed, is being tried on charges that he compelled his office employees to share their meager salaries with him if they cared to remain in his employment.

These are but a few of the conspicuous outcroppings of conditions which are, admittedly, all too general. While those who are eventually made to answer for their transgressions are properly blamed, the fault lies, actually, at the door of a system which we all, in some degree, have permitted to grow and flourish all about us. We repeat the wise and true words of Grover Cleveland, "Public office is a public trust." Then we calmly forget that, in a democracy, the people themselves, you and I and our neighbor, are the real parties in interest, and that we are the mentors and disciplinarians, the free moral agents, who are charged with the responsibility of seeing to it that those we employ and trust are faithful and trustworthy.

We cannot escape the burden of these responsibilities which we have assumed as citizens and electors. We cannot condone dishonesty and official paternalism when the abuse does not concern us individually, and expect or demand observance of a rigorous code only when our own dollars are at stake.

The Wide Horizon

Venus de Milo Started It

By Edmund Stone

An American settlement worker entered a tenement on a customary round of inspection. She knocked at a dirty, unpainted door and an unkempt woman listlessly asked her to enter. Looking around the room, the visitor found it difficult to locate a clean spot more than an inch in diameter. "How can you live in such a mess?" she asked. The woman merely shrugged her shoulders.

As she left in disgust, the social worker noticed a vendor selling little plaster of Paris statues of Venus de Milo. Acting on intuition, she bought one, brought it back to the woman's room, placed it on a table, and departed without a word.

Eagerly she returned a few days later to note the results of her experiment. As she had surmised it might be, the room was clean and orderly. A vase was filled with flowers. A rug covered the scarred floor. Delighted, the settlement worker asked the woman what had influenced her to do all this. "That little statue you gave me looked so clean and white that I simply had to clean up for it," was the reply.

This happened almost three decades ago and the incident caught the attention of the late Allen W. Clark, public-spirited St. Louis publisher. He had felt for many years that the majority of American communities needed rehabilitation and that citizens of these communities had not shown enough interest in the condition of their homes and communities. The story of the settlement worker impressed Mr. Clark. With the tenement woman's answer in mind, he concluded that the reconditioning and beautifying of a single piece of property in a poor environment would stand out in such sharp contrast with its neighbors that others would emulate the example and the whole community would be improved.

* * *

Publisher Clark immediately turned thought into action. He sent literature throughout the country, asking adults and children alike to participate in a National Clean-Up & Paint-Up Campaign. He enlisted the aid of newspapers and various private organizations. Special committees were organized. Schools made special mention of the campaign to pupils. In a short time, requests for posters and instructions came in such volume that a National Clean-Up & Paint-Up Campaign Bureau was organized under the direction of Ralph W. Emerson.

Today, over 7,000,000 citizens in more than 7,000 communities annually participate in Clean-Up & Paint-Up Campaigns. The National Bureau offers a trophy every year to the town in each State which has shown the largest degree of progress in community housekeeping. Housewives play an important part in this contest for they must not only make their homes a picture of cleanliness and beauty, inside and out, but they must accurately list all improvements on a check-up sheet.

Children march in parades celebrating the Campaigns, distribute check-up sheets, organize their own Clean-Up Committees, and pick the community clean of nails and other junk as only children can do. In one city, Boy Scouts gathered 5,330 pounds of junk and dumped this precious collection in front of the City Hall to show the Mayor the extent of their enthusiasm!

* * *

Core of the Campaigns' success has been the desire of citizens to improve living conditions. Many are keenly conscious of undesirable surroundings and apprehensive of the effect a poor environment may have on their children. The Campaign casts a bright light of hope on a dark problem. Now they can work, together with their neighbors, to improve their community.

Clean-Up & Paint-Up Campaigns usually last for a week or two, but some cities continue their efforts throughout the year. Others call the Campaign "Clean-Up, Paint-Up, Plant-Up, Fix-Up & Light-Up," thus embodying all the ideals of a perfect community. Cities such as Lubbock, Texas, set an example for the rest of the country to follow. This little western city with a population of 40,000 has won the Texas Trophy for the past ten years in a row!

In neighboring Amarillo, 15,000 people took active part in the Campaign.

Win or lose, communities that enter can be justly proud. They have played an important part in a movement which has spread as far as Australia, South Africa, and Japan.

See today's editorial, "What's the Fare to Lubbock?"

Birds in the Rain

Birds like rainy days. And though to-day's storm is a winter's rain, a whole troupe of chickadees are flitting from shrub to bush so flippantly that I am convinced that they are in most exuberant spirits.

> "Hie, oh, the weather,
> It's rain upon the feather"

is what they seem to be caroling, while the tree sparrows and juncos, hopping around under the window where they are picking up seeds dropped from the feeding board, are twittering the same refrain.

As for spring rains, these they adore. Soft, warm rains that they revel in, not boisterously, but with a quiet satisfaction that prompts them often to sit under a clump of fresh fragrant young leaves and enjoy the storm.

This inclination to take the spring rains in peaceful relaxation has enabled me to make some of my most interesting bird acquaintances on rainy days. Thus my first remembered blue-headed vireo was perched in a young birch one rainy May day, when with my umbrella I was taking a bird-walk in a city park. His white-ringed eyes looked down at me in complete confidence. No fluttering flying off. His entire feathery self expressed to me the thought, "Sweet rain, this."

And another May morning, walking down a country lane arched by blossoming orchard trees, I spied perched on a low branch the olive-backed thrush, a bird rarely seen in our southern Connecticut but evidently enjoying the apple trees dripping nectar down upon him while the warblers quietly fed among the blossoms. All birds adore spring rains.

And summer rains, too. Listen to the chorus of thanks they sing as the rain subsiding, they sally forth like reanimated creatures after bugs, beetles and worms. The freshly soaked ground their regained paradise. Birds that during dry spells have taken to the woods and streams, return on a summer's rainy day to favorite lawns and gardens. Robins, thrushes and threshers. Flickers, cat birds and towhees.

Then come fall rains and still the birds delight in raindrops coming in slanting drifts across the earth. The migratory birds then take a day off from their flying for recuperative quiet, while the all-year birds, looking weather-wise, scurry around as usual, or from some thicket look out upon the storm.

Sitting in such a sentinel box one wet October day, I came upon that superb monarch of the northern woods, the ruffed grouse. It was in a young birch growth on a New Hampshire hillside. The rain was a quiet one. The frosted ferns dripped acrid perfume and the wet leaves under my feet made such a soundless carpet that I walked right up to this usually wild and wary bird before he was at all aware of my approach. There Sir Ruff stood firmly braced on a very low branch, tranquilly waiting perhaps for Lady Grouse who was, I presumed, eating partridge berries not far away. A picture of perfect contentment with both wind and weather that I shall not soon forget. H. S. H.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

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BOOK REVIEWS

BOSTON, MARCH 16, 1940

Topp Studio from Monkemeyer

THEN BLOW YE THE TRUMPETS . . . . . *By Rose Howell Holder* . . . . . Page Two

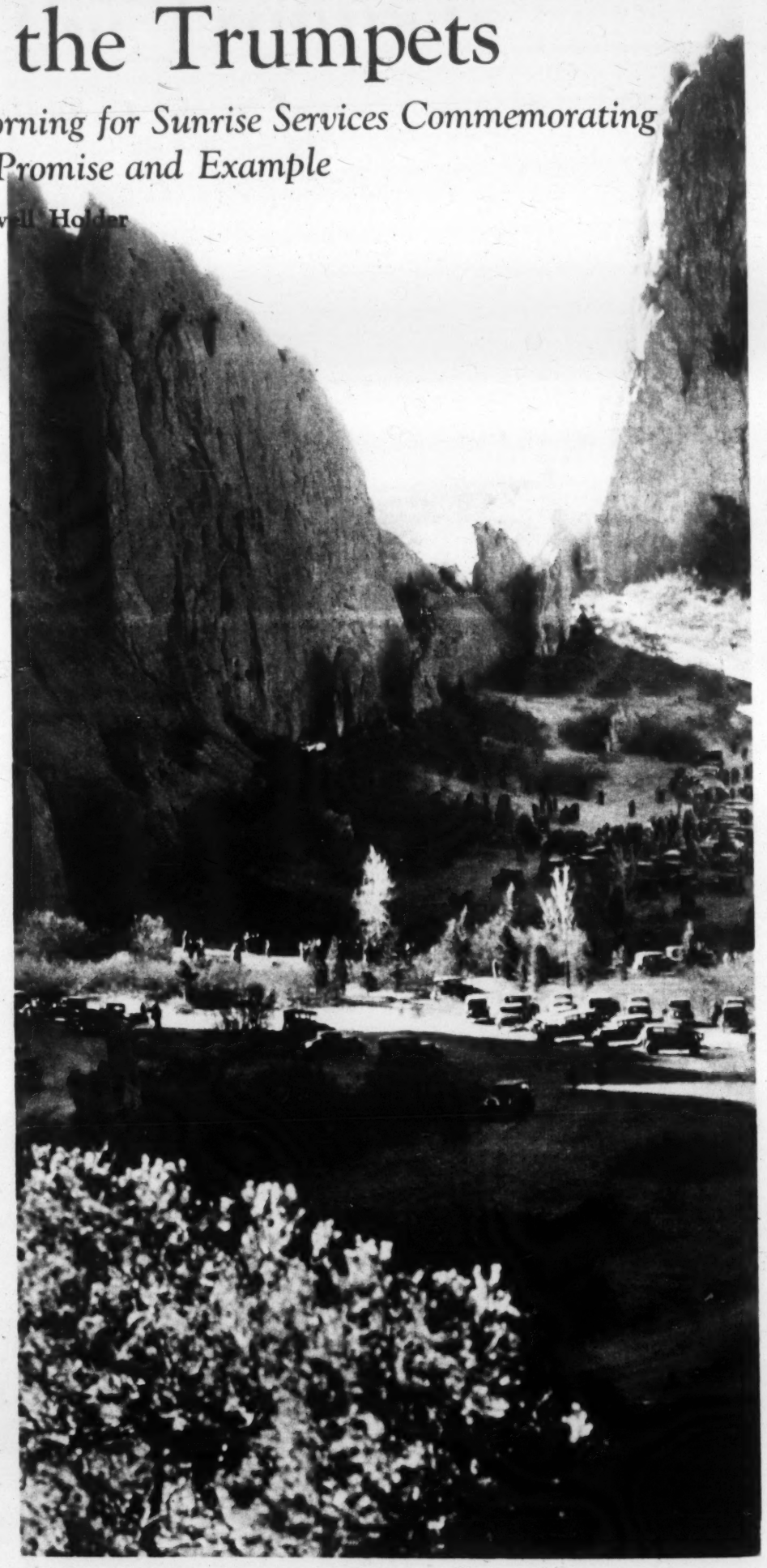
BURTON K. WHEELER, POLITICAL PARADOX . . . *By Walter Karig* . . . . . Page Five

BALLET BLOOMS AGAIN . . . . . *By Margaret Lloyd* . . . . . Page Eight

Then Blow Ye the Trumpets

Millions of Americans Gather on Easter Morning for Sunrise Services Commemorating Christendom's Mighty Promise and Example

By Rose Howell Holder



MILLIONS OF AMERICANS will listen in reverence this Easter morning as the high, clear note of a trumpet heralds the arrival of sunrise. It will be an exultant note in an inspiring festival which in recent years has attained large proportions in the United States. It will be a sustained note, wafted from trumpet to trumpet across the continnent.

Each year at this time huge festival throngs send out a resounding Hallelujah Chorus from mountain top, desert shrine and waterfront. Their speakers proclaim the ageless Easter message of hope rising out of despair; of faith that envisions ultimate victory over every passing defeat.

While it is no new custom, this sunrise service, a pattern of worship has evolved for the observance that makes it, in common with the festivals of every age, distinctive of its time.

Only the Moravian Church, which introduced the festival in the United States, retains the original sunrise liturgy established in Saxony in 1732. For the 169th time this spring Moravians in North Carolina will observe a service that annually attracts between 40,000 and 50,000 persons to God's Acre, their cemetery in Winston-Salem.

Easter pilgrims (they come from all parts of the Nation) hear what appears to be the echo of music as they approach Winston-Salem in the early morning hours. Coming from every direction, it is the sound of Easter chorals being played by many divisions of the 300-piece Moravian band to awaken the city's inhabitants.

Later, sections of the band play antiphonally as the pilgrims make their quarter-mile way from the church, where they join at daybreak in a responsive declaration of faith, to the day's meeting place, where they take part in triumphant conclusion of the litany. As the service is finished at sunrise the massed band makes of the city's hills an effective sounding board for its harmony.

Easter sunrise festivals began really to flourish in the United States some 30 years ago, and it was not until 1933 that services began to multiply with great rapidity. Since that time the Easter sunrise throngs have been heavily augmented at old and new observances alike.

There is no knowing accurately the number of those who attend the major festivals. The Associated Press has estimated them as "millions." Crowds are also impressive at many of the lesser services from Portland, Maine, to Honolulu.

An imaginary Easter journey—a sort of transcontinental swing westward with the sun—affords an indication of the Festival's scope.

On the ramparts of Fort Hamilton, overlooking the Narrows of New York harbor, a company of soldiers and civilians hears a reveille gun speak its sharp salute to the rising sun. A shadow, proof of the sunrise, falls across a crag in New Jersey. It is the shadow of a cross, at the base of which 10,000 worshipers from Middle Atlantic states are assembled for the eleventh annual Easter Dawn Service at Eagle Rock.

The new day's glad theme, "He is risen," shines in electric letters from Temple Stadium in Philadelphia. The joyful conviction, "He is risen," is voiced by an immense crowd attending the sixth stadium sunrise celebration—one of two-score sunrise services in the Pennsylvania city.

At Knights Pythian exercises in Arlington National Cemetery a cross of lilies is laid on the tomb of the Unknown Soldier. On a hill somewhat distant from the military reservation at Fort Benning, Georgia, a trumpet announces the sunrise. Trumpeters on intervening ridges pick up the message and relay it to a natural amphitheater cut from bluffs that bed the Chattahoochee River.

Here the fourth Easter Sunrise service is in progress at the world's largest infantry school. Here some 1,500 soldiers of the 29th Infantry, forming a human cross, sing appropriate hymns, and Negroes from the fort's 24th Infantry sing spirituals.

An hour has passed since the sun appeared above Brooklyn's Narrows and dispelled the mists over Gravesend Bay. Now at Indianapolis a carillon is chiming out hymns of the cross to herald the 18th Eastern Sunrise Carol Service at Monument Circle. The Indianapolis observance is a children's service of song, with the Ogden Junior Chorale as sponsors. Participants number more than 1,000, in addition to an audience of 50,000 persons who take part in congregational singing. A processional from within Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument of flower children under six years old precedes an offering of flowers. The flowers are later taken to children in hospitals.

The sun moves on westward through the Central time belt. On the waterfronts of Chicago and Milwaukee Easter throngs take note of its coming. As it appears over the crest of Indian Mountain, in Arkansas, a processional moves along a winding trail to services in a natural amphitheater on the east side of Hot Springs Mountain. It is greeted by several thousand people gathered at the foot of a lighted cross at Junction City, Kansas.

In the Wichita Mountains of Oklahoma 100,000 faces are lifted in the translucent light of morning as a tableau, timed to end at sunrise, depicts the resurrection. Since dusk of the preceding evening crowds have filled the colossal amphitheater at the base of wind-swept Mt. Roosevelt. Since 3:30 a. m. they have watched the pageant, involving close to 3,000 actors from many parts of Oklahoma and northern Texas.

Westward swings the sun. It is morning in the Garden of the Gods, Colorado Springs, and another crowd of thousands is assembled for a sunrise service near the picturesque cathedral's Gateway rocks. Trumpets sounded but unseen among the Garden's fantastic formations announce that Easter has come to the Rocky Mountains. The sound of chimes also comes drifting from the Will Rogers shrine on near-by Cheyenne Mountain to the throng, silent before a magnificent mountain backdrop suggestive of kinship with immortality.

There is a sense of the sublime, too, along the rim of the Grand Canyon of Arizona, where a few thousands are gathered for the sixth Shrine of Ages service. The sunlight, which turns the brooding blue of the deep abyss to riotous color, brings into majestic relief those red sandstone temples named for gods whom other peoples have venerated, among them Shiva and Isis, Wotan and Zoroaster.

In New Mexico many gather in the Great Kiva, or circular council chamber, of the Aztec ruins. And there to the south of them the Yaqui Indians are bringing to a close their weird rituals at Guadalupe, paying, too, their tribute to faith and spring.

On the West Coast, particularly in California, dawn worshipers are assembled by the hundreds of thousands. Since 3 o'clock in the morning close to a score of thousands have been climbing the steep, twisting trails of Mt. Rubidoux, at Riverside, to the foot of the mountain's massive cross. This service is being celebrated this Easter for the 32nd time.

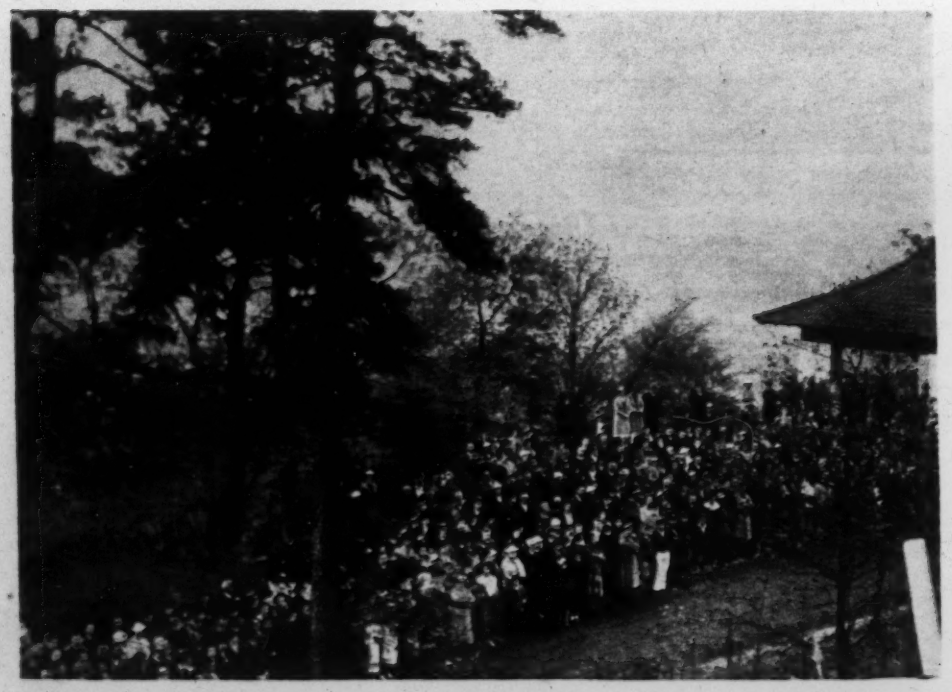
All seats in the Hollywood Bowl have been filled since long before daybreak, and even as morning has exchanged dark for light, the Easter Sunrise Chorus of 200 children throw off dark robes and stand out a cross of white in the center of the stage. Individual artists appear, as they appear in most dawn services, without pay.

Forest Lawn Memorial Park at Glendale has attracted at least 35,000 for its 17th service as the sun swings over the limned purple of the Sierra Madres. With its Philharmonic orchestra, its 300 white doves soaring—to trumpet obbligato—toward a lighted cross on the Tower of Legends, its 500-voice chorus formed into a white cross behind banked Easter lilies, it is one of the Nation's outstanding services. Like several other well-known festivals, it is carried by radio throughout the world.

On up the Coast—from Southern California with its more than 50 services;

(Continued on page 13)

IN REVERENCE THEY ASSEMBLE AT EASTER'S DAWN TO REAFFIRM THEIR RELIANCE ON GOD



Courtesy, Colorado Springs Chamber of Commerce

THE MULTITUDES GATHER IN THE GARDEN OF THE GODS (TOP)
Part of the 21,000 Participating in Easter Sunrise Services in 1939 at Colorado Springs, Colo. Above: Service in Hot Springs National Park, Ark.

Revolution in Radio

By Volney D. Hurd

"WHAT IN THE WORLD is 'F. M.'?" ask newspaper readers today as they read such headlines as "30 Radio Stations Seek F. M. Licenses." After seven years of the New Deal they thought they were alphabet-proof—but here is something which moves right into the family circle—their radio listening. Is it new? If so, how will it affect them?

If you listen to music on the radio "F. M." is going to affect you a great deal. If you are bothered by static and other noises on the radio, it is going to affect you even more. For "F. M." is the abbreviation for the new Armstrong Frequency Modulation system of radio which not only performs the wonder of eliminating all noise and static—but actually tosses in, for good measure, a much wider tonal range and a much greater orchestral volume contrast to boot. In other words it's revolutionary.

F. M. is the biggest potential change in radio that has happened since broadcasting was inaugurated as a regular public service in the early 20's. Next week it will go on trial before the Federal Communications Commission to see whether it can be licensed for commercial purposes, the same as are regular broadcasting stations today.

Do you remember the early radio advertisements? They invariably featured "The Armstrong Regenerative Circuit." That is the same Major E. H. Armstrong who is making radio headlines again just 20 years later. Major Armstrong made many other contributions to radio in the early days. Then, buried in his work as Professor of Electrical Engineering at Columbia University, he was out of the public eye for a number of years.

Suddenly, a few years ago, he announced he had solved the static problem! Unfortunately many newspapermen, unskilled in radio technique, covered the early story. They took one look at the long, strung-out and typical radio laboratory set-up and said the whole thing was too complicated and expensive to consider. They didn't know that any radio experimental hook-up is invariably strung out along counters, that once in production boils down to a compact chassis fitted into a neat cabinet.

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This poor press was the first obstacle. There were others. One was that the system demanded a band ten times as wide as used by regular broadcasting. "Too wide," came the objections. "But we can use ultra short waves for this system, where there is plenty of room," replied Major Armstrong. "They are too little known. Besides, their range is too short for broadcasting," replied his critics.

It thus appeared impossible to try to change a huge industry like radio. But persistence is one of Major Armstrong's virtues. Unable to get the big companies interested, he sank $300,000 of his own money into building a transmitter at Alpine, New Jersey, in order to prove his case.

Months of hard work followed, but Armstrong persevered. Then came his tests. Would the idea work? It not only would, it did! With a thunderstorm actually going on overhead—the kind of crashing which makes ordinary radio reception impossible—the Armstrong F. M. system brought in music with no suggestion of noise!

Then came an additional discovery. Without noise to worry about, the Major found that the useful range of ultra short wavelengths was greatly extended. A so-called weak signal, without noise, can easily be amplified up to useful proportions. So instead of 10 or 15 miles, F. M. was reaching out 100 miles with perfect reception.

This answered one of the major objections of the broadcasters. We may all talk about distance in radio, but for the broadcaster, he knows he must make his living primarily in his so-called "primary area"—that is, where his signals are strong enough to override most static. Now even with 50,000 watts, 25 miles is a good primary area. Most American stations are 1,000 watts or less and that means a much smaller useful area.

By putting an F. M. transmitter on a high mast, tall building or hilltop, ranges up to 100 miles of class A reception, with less noise even than with primary area standard broadcasting, becomes possible. With 1,000 watts and a good city location an F. M. station will give a primary area service far beyond that of a 1,000-watt standard broadcast station.

Now another thing was discovered, due to the elimination of static or noise by the Armstrong F. M. system. That was that the dynamic range of the music could be greatly increased. In other words, part of the language of music is its ability to be played loud, soft or in between. Sudden loud attacks are an essential in the stirring technique of good symphonies. But in radio, these dramatic crescendos have always been cut away down because the transmission and receiving system would not stand them.

In radio the term for measuring sound is the decibel. We need not concern ourselves with what it actually means for our purposes in this article. If we should measure a symphony orchestra, using the decibel, we would find its range in sound intensity would run from 70 to 90 decibels. That's when the conductor is bringing out the orchestra's full volume. But radio technique of today will take care of only about 30 decibels. This means that your loud passages are cut in half—destructive to good music.

In ordinary radio the noise level even in the primary areas is so great that a fair volume level is needed when playing soft passages of music in order for them to be heard clearly. Now if your set is, let us say, half open on the soft passages, then it cannot carry the full passages without overloading. This is equally true of the transmitter.

In F. M. radio its completely quiet operation means the soft passages can be played at a very low set volume level. This leaves plenty of room, electrically, to take care of the sudden and great demand of a loud passage. Thus with F. M. radio, 60 decibels can be your dynamic range.

Imagine listening to an orchestra which just played along without much volume change, with the conductor never getting up enough energy to even signal for a loud passage. It would be pretty dull. So is ordinary radio music compared with the 70 decibel expansion of volume made possible by Armstrong.

Finally, the Armstrong method has another important gain. This is a tripling of the width of the tonal band. Present day radio cuts off in the high tones at what is called 5,000 cycles or vibrations per second. But the sounds the human ear can hear go up to 16,000 cycles. Between 5,000 and 16,000 cycles are most of the high, delicate overtones which give reality and quality to sound. That's why most radios "just sound like radio," even when you can't see the set.

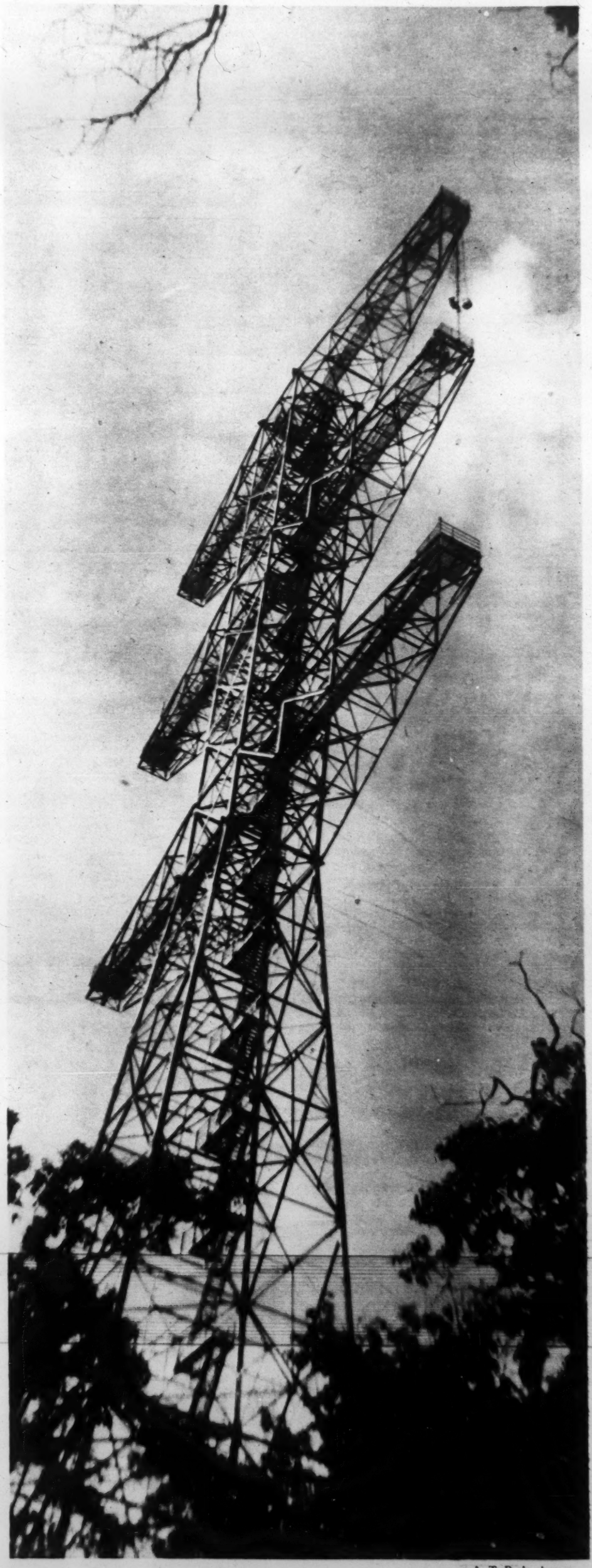
Using the ultra short wavelengths, the Armstrong system can take in enough width to transmit 16,000 cycles. But at this point let us remember that many of radio's noises are high, in the overtone part of the scale. In ordinary radio, except when very close to a station, efforts to receive sound above 5,000 cycles are usually spoiled by high pitched noises. With the static-less feature of F. M. these noises are absent, permitting the full use of 16,000 cycles—true high fidelity.

* * *

Just how does Armstrong get away from static? A technical discussion would be too complicated. Basically he attacked the problem as follows. Radio signals and static signals are made up the same way electrically. Anything which will receive radio will thus receive static. Now if we could get a radio transmission system which was different in nature from static, then it could send out signals and receive them without static. Static just could not get in. That is exactly what Armstrong did. The result was not only the elimination of static but a vastly increased tonal range and volume range. The method was called "Frequency Modulation—F. M." instead of "Amplitude Modulation," the conventional method of transmission.

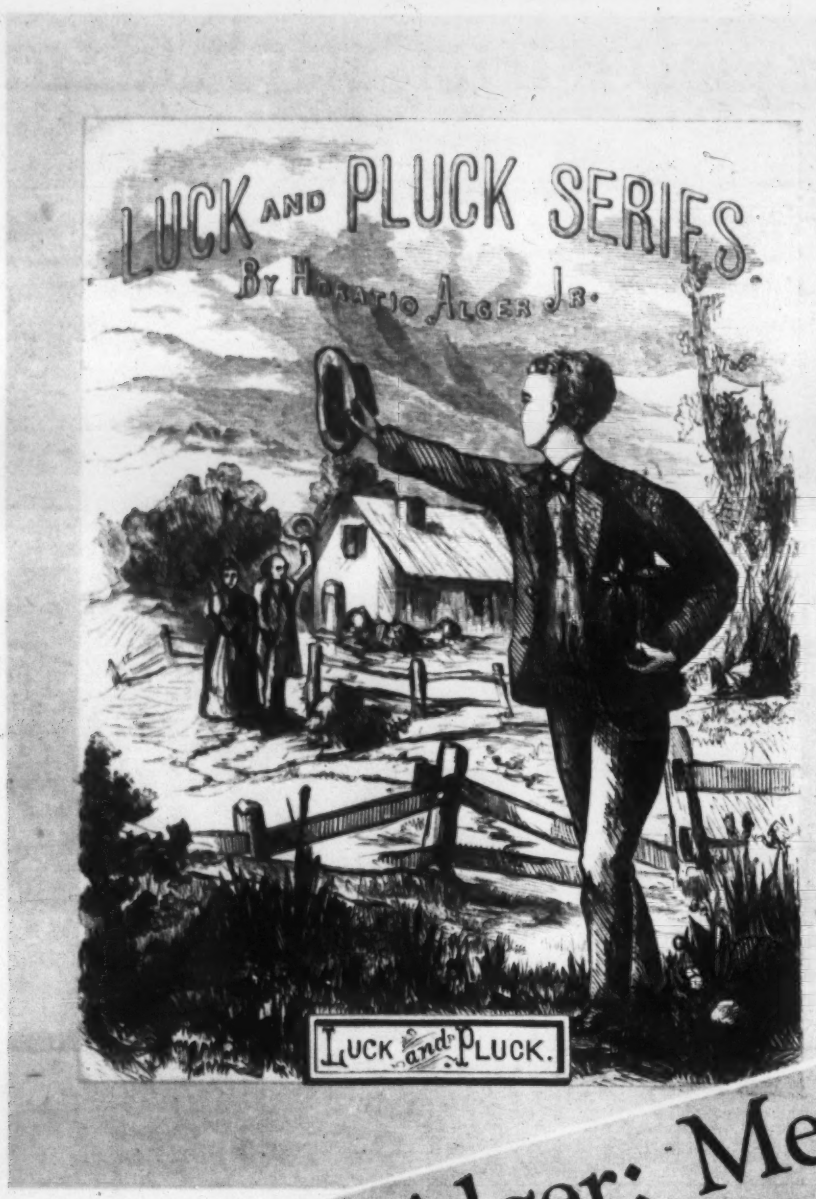
Where does F. M. stand now? Just here. Next week the Federal Communications Commission is holding a hearing as we mentioned before. In addition some 30 broadcasters have formed an F. M. association and applied for licenses while several stations already are in operation. A large number of set manufacturers are planning to incorporate F. M. in their receivers next year. The listener who wants to hear F. M. will simply turn a switch as he does now when he wants short waves. In fact, F. M. is expected to be the chief talking point in the 1940-41 models. With all this momentum the Commission can hardly fail to establish F. M. as a regular service.

Now what will this all do to present-day radio? Like the Biblical tares and wheat, the two systems will probably continue side by side for a number of years. Radio stations will operate with both kinds of transmitters. People will gradually change over to receivers incorporating both kinds of reception. Finally, if F. M. proves to be all that it promises at the moment, it may replace standard broadcasting as we know it now. At least it will be a strong, accompanying service, opening up new vistas in quiet, wide range, dynamic radio reception and bringing out new studio and transmitting techniques which will make radio a richer art.



A. T. Beals photo

MAJOR ARMSTRONG'S EXPERIMENTAL F. M. TOWER AT ALPINE, N. J.
From This Radiocasting Structure, 400 Feet High, Music Without Static Is Being Sent to Listeners, and No Noise Is Collected on the Way Because of the Special Qualities of the New Wireless System



Horatio Alger: Meet Today's Young Men

By Harlan Trott

NOTHING SUCCEEDS like a success story Horatio Alger wrote a hundred of them. And still they are being read. His youthful following of earlier generations knew the formula by heart; each with its prim little moral based on the manly virtues of our hero, who invariably was frugal yet generous, plainly but neatly attired, brilliant but modest; a boy who was bound to rise, do and dare, sink or swim; in short, a boy who was born on the east side of the railroad tracks but was sure to make good on the other side. And ah, how we lapped them up!

Appraisers of Alger's work say that with a new generation of sophisticated boys—devotees of serio-comic adventure cartoonery—such as he never knew, his books are certain to disappear. The slow-but-sure rise of Ragged Dick or Tattered Tom doubtless seems slow indeed to young readers attuned to the air-speed tempo set by juvenile fiction's contemporary heroes. Yet if the tastes of a new generation of young readers are gradually relegating Horatio Alger's books to the limbo of unthumbed oblivion, it is only because they prefer to ride with the hero who travels in a low-wing, open-cockpit monoplane rather than by horse and carriage.

* * *

But pace is incidental. Getting there is what counts. The ingredients that go into the story of a boy making his way in these times may seem quite different from those with which the one-time Harvard divinity graduate and social worker fashioned his heroes of yesterday. Yet however much the realists may smile at the old-fashioned externals with which Alger garbed his idealism, the success story of 1940 is based on the same essentials of character.

What would be the hard-boiled realist's reaction to the young hero of an Alger plot who went up to the boss and offered to work for nothing for a chance to learn the business? Doubtless he would put him down for a "sap," because such things never work out right—outside the realm of fiction.

Actually that's what a boy named Jimmy Aston did down in Dallas, Texas. Jimmy had just turned 21 when he took his B. S. degree in civil engineering from Texas A. & M. College and called on the City Manager of Dallas and told him he wanted to work for the city. The City Manager told him there wasn't anything for him. "All right," the young fellow replied, "I'll work for you for nothing, just for the experience."

The City Manager's face took on that what-can-you-do-with-a-guy-like-this expression. The boy won. The City Manager put him on the pay roll as "municipal apprentice" at $50 a month. That was back in 1934. Today, at 27, Jimmy is City Manager of Dallas.

The account of James W. Aston's rise is typical of the success stories appearing every month in the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce magazine, Future. So well have these success stories succeeded, Felix B. Streyckmans, Editor of Future, has just collected 70 of them in a book.* Horatio Alger would have found himself in clover scanning those thumbnail sketches through which the magazine keeps its readers posted on what "Today's Young Men" are doing.

* * *

How did Jimmy Aston do it? Leaving aside Algerian embellishments, the facts are fabulously simple. He did anything and everything his boss asked of him—rode a fire truck, worked for the sanitary department, checked city tax rolls. In time he became assistant to the City Manager, later assistant finance director. His big opportunity came suddenly when the enforced absence of the City Manager temporarily elevated him to the post. He did such a good job pinch-hitting for Dallas that when Bryan, Texas, voted to hire a city manager, Aston was their first choice for the $5,000-a-year position.

That was a year ago. Aston was just getting into his stride at Bryan when a new City Council took office in Dallas. They drew up a new efficiency program and began looking for a new manager to put it across. The more they studied the record Aston had left behind at Dallas, the surer they were that he was the man for the new job. Ten years off his father's onion farm in north Texas, Jimmy Aston came back to Dallas as City Manager; salary, $10,000 a year. They say he's the youngest city manager anywhere in the country.

Evidently success is where you find it

Courtesy, Future—the Magazine for Young Men

CATCHING UP WITH THEIR FUTURE

Jimmy Aston (Above) on the Job in Dallas; an Alger Hero and Two Other Modern Counterparts: Weldon James (Right) and Izler Solomon (Extreme Right). Top of Page: Title Page of One of the Horatio Alger Stories

*Today's Young Men (Chicago: Reilly and Lee. $1).

Izler Solomon, son of a Kansas City grocer, found his in a WPA project. Izler was a concert violinist when he was seven years old. He taught music for four years at Michigan State College. By the time he was 21, he had organized the Lansing Symphony Orchestra. Five years later Izler was on WPA. Within a few months from the time he joined the Illinois Music Project, the Illinois Symphony, Izler Solomon, conducting, had made a reputation for itself as one of the finest in the United States.

* * *

After three successful winter concert seasons, young Solomon earned the chance to become a guest conductor of Toscanini's NBC Symphony. Today this accomplished counterpart to Alger's Phil the Fiddler, still in his twenties, is director of the Chicago Women's Symphony Orchestra.

Some find success at home, others go afield to make good. One day in the summer of 1937, a young fellow a year out of college walked into the office of the United Press in Shanghai and asked for a job. He must have been a good talker, because he persuaded the editor to take him on trial for a week. His previous newspaper experience was the year he had spent as a reporter on the Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont. But one week was all he needed to show the Shanghai office. He got a regular job. When the Japanese forced the evacuation of Nanking, he departed aboard the United States gunboat waiting in the stream. On Sunday, Dec. 12, 1937, Japanese air forces bombed the ship. The next morning millions of Americans were reading Weldon James' graphic eyewitness accounts of the destruction of the Panay.

James was assigned at his request to the civil war front in Spain. Later he returned to the United States and was attached to the Washington Bureau of the news service. Weldon James, now 26, has called time out for a year of special study at Harvard, where his outstanding journalistic ability has won him a Nieman fellowship, one of the most coveted grants for experienced newspapermen seeking advancement in their profession.

* * *

These brief, unvarnished success stories which Future publishes each month naturally help to keep the spirit of individual initiative alive. The magazine invites its readers to submit contributions to the department about Today's Young Men, and it pays for all suitable offerings dealing with young men who qualify for the hero role in these abbreviated versions of modern Horatio Alger tales.

Such stories write their own moral. Certainly they spike the hard-bitten skepticism of those who scoff at the idea of a young fellow going more than halfway to meet success. On the other hand, it would be unrealistic to generalize too broadly about the rewards of pluck and perseverance. Millions of ambitious young men, particularly those with family responsibilities, are trapped by the thus-far-uncontrollable forces of a machine economy. Thousands of able men over 40 are out of jobs simply because they are over 40.

Nevertheless, it is heartening to dwell on the outstanding achievements of those who stand in the spotlight of the Junior Chamber of Commerce. The spirit of service and individual daring thus exemplified cannot but encourage people to believe that what resourceful individuals can do, a resourceful nation can do in helping to turn the problem of 10,000,000 unemployed into a national success story.

Burton K. Wheeler: Political Paradox

Massachusetts-Born, Montana-Based, This Democratic Presidential Possibility Stands Out as a Compromise Candidate

By Walter Karig

Wide World, Harris & Ewing

SENATOR BURTON K. WHEELER OF MONTANA

The Bison May Loom Large as a Political Campaign Symbol, Because the Statesman From the Old Grazing Grounds Is an Outstanding Prospect for the Democratic Presidential Nomination. He Is Seen Above in Characteristic Action Closeups

INCREDIBLY ANONYMOUS, because so truly ubiquitous, are "They." "They say—," and more often than not They speak sooth. More of Them live in Washington, apparently (or audibly), than in any other city, and what They Say is always seriously discussed in the tidy offices in the National Press, the Albee and the Colorado buildings where political prognostications are prepared for the journals of the nation.

Currently They Say that United States Senator Burton K. Wheeler of Montana is closer to the Democratic presidential nomination than Vice-President Garner or Federal Security Administrator McNutt. Moreover, They Say that President Roosevelt, if not himself a candidate for re-re-election, would look with favor upon the nomination of the Yankee-born Wild Westerner who wounded him more deeply by directing the fight against the Supreme Court reorganization bill than the defeat of that measure, itself.

The rumors are both highly plausible and obviously incredible; a paradox excites Washington less than an equinox. There are more of 'em. The rumors are plausible, because Burt Wheeler was an evangel of the New Deal when its author was urging the election of Corporation Lawyer John W. Davis to the Presidency in 1924. They are incredible because Senator Wheeler is the presidential choice of C. I. O.'s John L. Lewis, lately the New Deal's most vituperous critic, because of Burt Wheeler's generalship of the anti-court bill fight which so hurt the sensibilities of the scarcely submissive President, because—oh, scores of becauses, including the fact that Montana is hardly a pivotal state in an election.

* * *

And yet it would be no startling deviation from the pattern of Burt Wheeler's career if what They Say is true and comes true. His is an incredible career, not in the sense of the Horatio Alger improbabilities always appropriated by presidential candidates but because in any world where the laws of cause and effect operate, Wheeler should not even be in the United States Senate.

Let us go back to 1918, when Franklin D. Roosevelt was Assistant Secretary of the Navy and Burt Wheeler was United States District Attorney for Montana. He was removed from that office by President Wilson's Attorney General, A. Mitchell Palmer, for consorting with the I. W. W.'s Reds. That should have been enough to wind up the political career of any man on the threshold of middle age, especially one who was also only on the threshold of politics. But four years later Wheeler was in the United States Senate, junior to redoubtable elderly Thomas J. Walsh.

Wheeler was not half way through his first term as Senator before he had been indicted for accepting a fee to represent a client before a federal agency and had bolted his party to run for Vice-President on a Progressive ticket headed by the elder La Follette—and on a platform advocating such heresies as public control of natural resources, labor legislation, federal aid for farmers and subordination of the Supreme Court to Congress.

That would seem to be enough to make his political ostracism complete, but he was re-elected in 1928 and again in 1934, after opposing President Roosevelt on the creation of the NRA.

Then, in 1937, he directed the fight against the "court packing bill" and was taken up by the conservatives as their champion. So, as the quaint old rhetorical question goes, what? So he is the presidential choice of John L. Lewis and Senator George W. Norris, whose estimates of President Roosevelt are at utter variance. He is, also, They Say, amiably regarded as presidential material by the President and by the Vice-President; to quote "Them" further, Garner is seeking convention delegates not to insure himself the nomination, but to acquire a reserve of transferable strength to pass on to Wheeler (among other rumored choices) on the showdown.

Senator Wheeler's background is almost conventionally fitted to the ideal President's. He was born of poor parents in Hudson, Mass., on Feb. 27, 1882, and worked his way through college. Forty years in the West have not robbed Burt Wheeler's tongue of the flattened "a" and intrusive "r" that identifies those born north of the Housatonic. His father was a maker of shoes—not a cobbler, not a manufacturer, but a shoemaker. Burt graduated from Hudson High School at the average age of 18, and heeded the still valuable advice of Horace Greeley. He tarried half-way west to earn a living and a law degree at the University of Michigan. Strange, indeed, how that institution appears in the biographies of most 1940 candidates!

Certified by Michigan to be a lawyer in 1905, Burt Wheeler resumed his trek with the sun. At Butte, Burt Wheeler detrained, sold his ticket remnant for the cash he needed to buy board and lodging until he found a solvent client, and with great determination took the opposite course from that which any ambitious young lawyer should have followed in Butte, Mont., and in 1906. Instead of knocking at the doors of the all-powerful copper companies' legal departments, Lawyer Wheeler set himself up as a labor lawyer.

He advanced, if he did not exactly prosper. He was elected to the state legislature in 1911, and remained there fighting for laws to better working conditions in the mines and to compensate the victims of mine disaster until the operators were relieved to see him promoted to the federal district attorneyship by President Wilson in 1913.

In 1918 violent labor conflict broke out in the mines, all operating as essential war industries. It was Burt Wheeler's duty, as district attorney, to investigate the interruption to the flow of vital munitions and to prosecute those responsible. He investigated, and reported his belief that the strikes were being provoked by the mine owners as part of a scheme to force the Government to raise the fixed price for copper.

It was easy, then, to convince the tremulous Attorney General Palmer, already self-convinced that the I. W. W. and the Communists were preparing to take over the United States and share it with Germany. Burt Wheeler was obliged to resign.

He must have felt that Attorneys General of the United States, regardless of party, were dedicating themselves to discrediting Burton K. Wheeler when he was indicted at Harry L. Daugherty's direction for representing a client before a federal agency after his election to the Senate, but not only was he exonerated by that body and acquitted later by a federal jury but, as Tom Walsh's lieutenant in the oil scandals exposé, he directed the investigation of Daugherty's conduct in office which produced the Attorney General's resignation.

* * *

Burt Wheeler usually has had to wait years for vindication of idea or action, and when he can say, "I told you so!" the public has forgotten the issue. But he has always had to fight, and his motto, not concocted by any college of heraldry but self-imposed, is: "If I don't get them, they'll get me."

Once, during the 1924 campaign, he delivered a stem-winding stump speech in Montana. At breakfast the next morning the hotel waitress complimented him upon it, but observed that there was not a line about it in the morning newspapers. "When the copper interests' papers give me any recognition," he grimly replied, "I'll know I am on the down grade."

The "copper interests' papers" gave him plentiful praise 13 years later, during the court bill controversy, thus forcing Senator Wheeler to admit he had been in the wrong when he made his prophecy. And it was also during the 1937 revolt that this reporter was elbowed from Senator Wheeler's side by the wife of a very wealthy and influential citizen, who said: "Senator, let me congratulate you upon your fight against That Man. You are our candidate for President, now that you have changed."

"Madam," said Senator Wheeler, "I haven't changed. Perhaps you have changed, perhaps the times have changed, but the Wheeler you now want to put in the White House is the same one you wanted put in jail a few years ago."

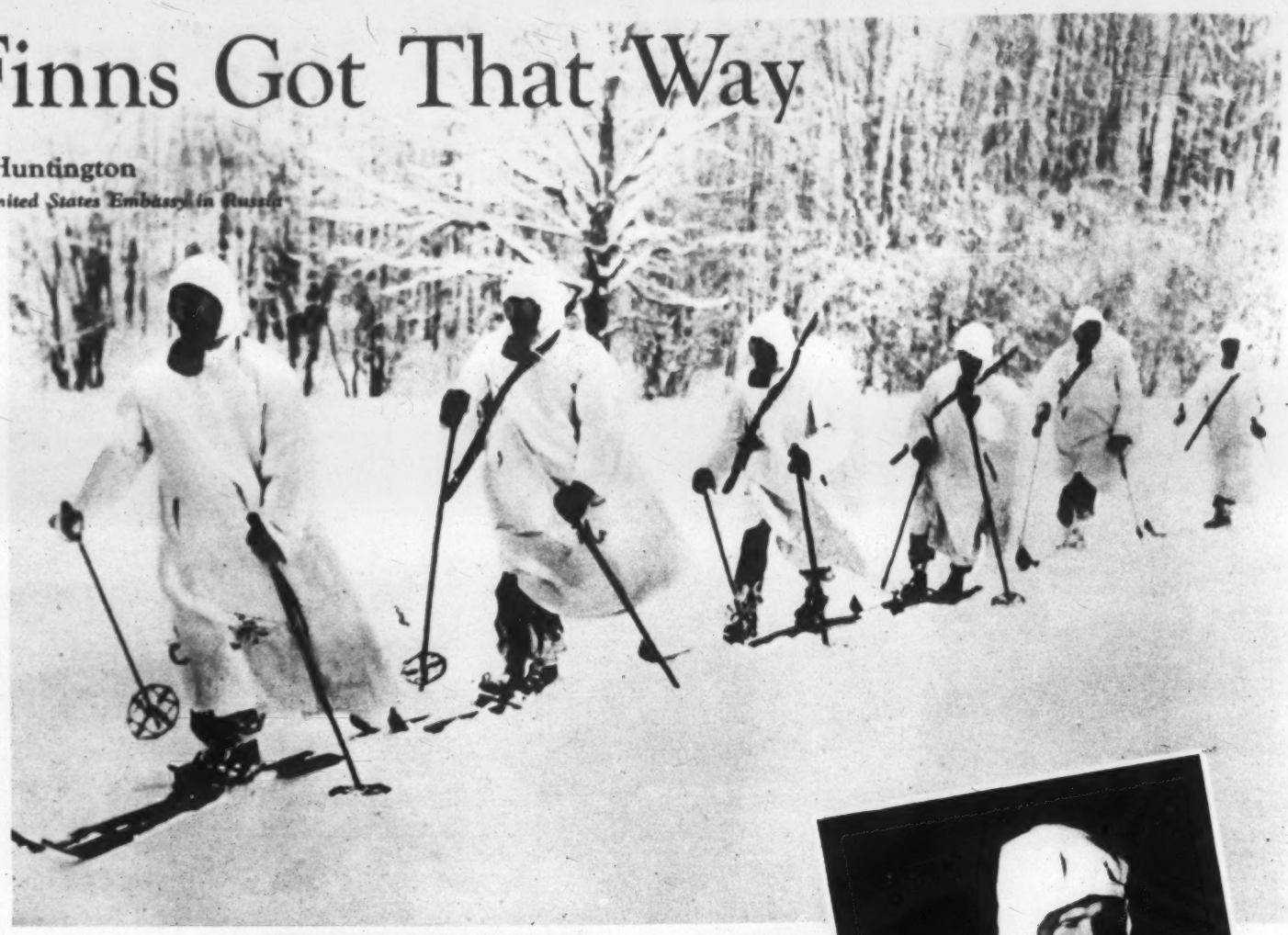
That, I think, is true. Senator Wheeler has recanted on but one issue, and that is public ownership of railroads, a major plank in the 1924 Progressive platform. Author or sponsor of most of the railroad legislation of the past dozen years, firm

(Continued on page 14)

How the Finns Got That Way

By W. Chapin Huntington

Former Commercial Attache of the United States Embassy in Russia



FINNISH SOLDIERS ON PATROL © Wide World

Visibility Low, Protection High, Speed Astonishing (Above). Pekka Niemi (Right), World Famous as a Skier, Prepares to Join the Patrol. A Finn Airman (Below) Checks His Map Before Starting a Flight. Night Maneuvers Reach a High Mark With the Aid of Communications Outposts (Bottom) at Strategic Points in the Great Forests

FORTY TO ONE is terrible odds, especially in a life-and-death struggle, but it has not kept little Finland, with less than 4,000,000 citizens, from defending herself against the assault of the Bolshevik Bear with his 170,000,000 subjects. The whole world cheered the passionate words of the Finnish Premier when he said: "If compelled to do so, we shall fight to the end—even after the end." And the Finns have shown that he meant it.

Who are these Finns and how did they get that way? The answer is, of course, that they have been "getting that way" for a long time—for many centuries, in fact. Such national character is not born overnight.

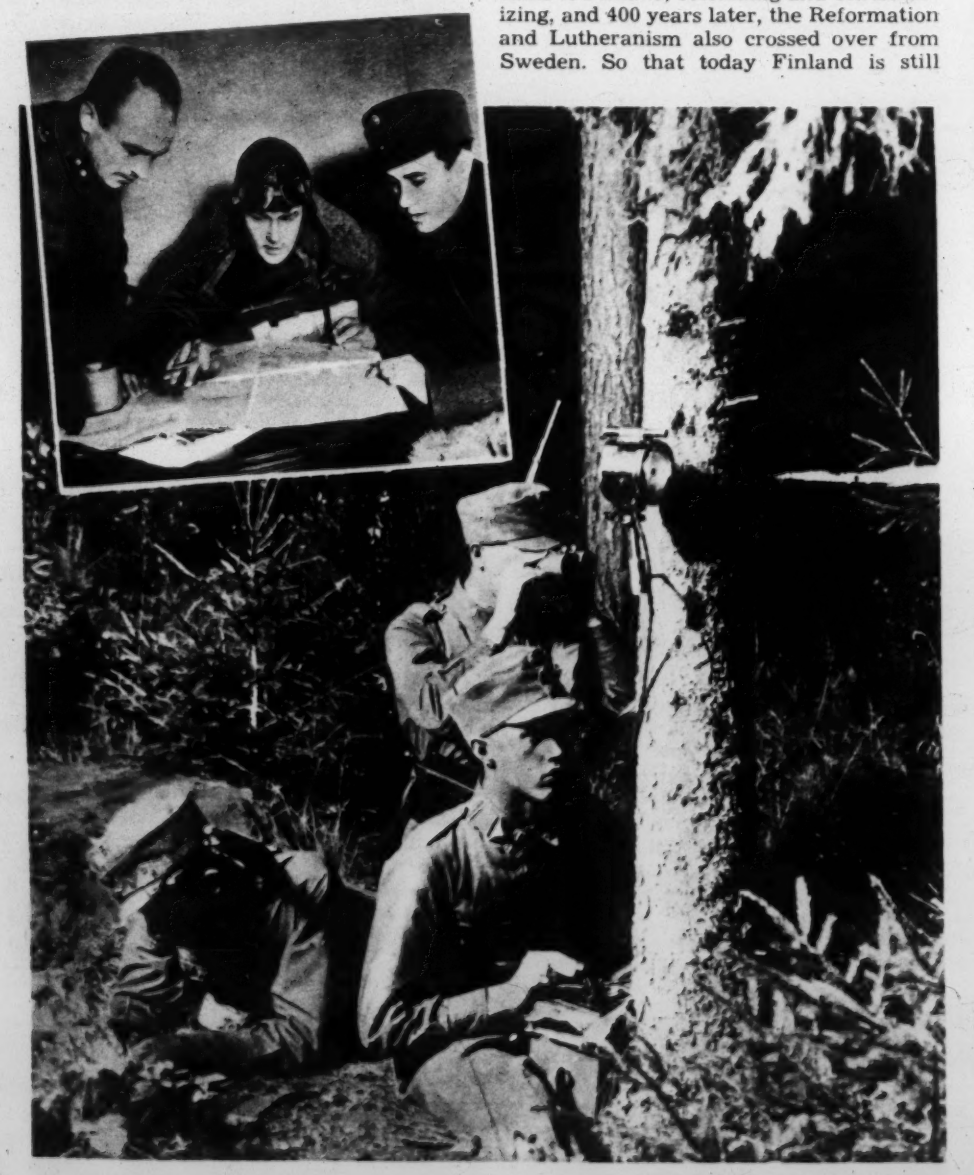
The Finns are a pioneer people like the Americans, bred in an even harder school of adversity. Theirs is the northernmost country in Europe, lying in the latitude of Alaska. A good third of it is inside the Arctic Circle. In surface and climate Finland resembles the Lake Superior region or the Province of Quebec, and, like them, it was scoured by glaciers in the Ice Age thousands of years ago. As a result, its soil is a thin and rocky surface covered with lakes and swamps. Indeed, Finland means fen-land, marsh-land. Only in the southwest, along the seacoast, where the glaciers stopped, leaving behind the terminal moraine they had pushed up before them, is there a real clay bottom to the soil.

Only a hardy people like the Finns, with persistence and the applicaton of natural science, co-operation and sweat of the brow, could have made such a success of agriculture on this ungrateful soil that they can almost feed themselves and export tons of good butter besides.

* * *

Finland possesses a single great national resource in its vast forests, which cover an area greater than New England and as large as Minnesota. These forests are well managed with a view to conservation and permanent income. Timber from its forests and butter from its farms have paid the instalments on the Finnish debt to America. In the beautiful stained glass window of the National Bank in Helsinki there stand out the two prototypes of national labor, the lumberjack and the farmer. A wealth of waterpower, stored in thousands of lakes, makes it possible to reduce imports of coal, of which there is none.

Finland is a land bridge connecting the Russian plain on the east with the mountainous Scandinavian peninsula on the west, between the Slavic and Teutonic worlds. When Sweden stood in the way of Russia's fundamental urge to expand toward the warm Atlantic, Finland was long the battleground of these rival nations. Through it all the Finns had the stamina to preserve their national identity and hold fast to their national consciousness. And it is also important to note that, although Russia was always just on the other side of a thousand-mile land border, it was from Sweden that Finland took its civilization, not from Russia. Every time I have crossed the little River Sestra, which divides Finland from Russia, 20 miles west of Leningrad, I have felt as if I were entering another world.



It was in 1157 that the Swedes first came to Finland, colonizing and Christianizing, and 400 years later, the Reformation and Lutheranism also crossed over from Sweden. So that today Finland is still almost solidly Lutheran, and the aspect of its spick-and-span towns and neat farmsteads is much like that of its Scandinavian neighbor.

For over six centuries Finland remained a Swedish province, enjoying a high degree of autonomy. In 1809 Russia finally conquered it, but Tsar Alexander I granted the Finns all the privileges they had possessed under Swedish rule: religious freedom and their own parliament, banking system, coinage, postal service, schools, and customs tariffs. Thus, by a strange paradox, the Tsar, who was an autocrat in his own backward land, was a constitutional monarch in this conquered territory, with the title of Grand Duke of Finland. This situation was a tacit recognition of the superior civilization of the Finns and of their ability to govern themselves. It lasted for 90 years, satisfactorily on the whole for both sides: the Russians were assured of a loyal buffer province on their western frontier; the Finns had ample opportunity for political and social progress.

Long before the World War of 1914, Finland had become an advanced country. It was the first country to give complete equality to women—as far back as 1906. It had almost no illiteracy. This is why Finland has been more successful than other nations born of the World War: the Finns had already had a long experience of self-government; when the opportunity came to set up their own republic, they had only to continue along the lines already laid down.

* * *

Relations between Finland and Sweden have always been close. The Gulf of Bothnia which separates them is only 50 miles wide at its middle, while at its southern end, the Aland Islands are almost like stepping stones to Stockholm. Therefore it is not surprising that one tenth the population is Swedish and that there has been much intermarriage between this element and the dominant Finnish majority. But the Finns are not Swedes, although, generally speaking, they are tall and have pale complexions, ash-blond or light-brown hair, and light-blue or gray eyes.

Anthropologists tell us that the modern Finlander is an amalgamation of Scandinavian Nordics, earlier Baltic elements, and an eastern Finnish population. The melting is not yet complete, so that various types may be distinguished. The basic Finnish stock lived all over the north of Russia and blended with the Slavs to form the Great Russians who are dominant in Russia today. This stock was European, but various branches of it were more or less Mongolized after the invasions of the Asiatic Huns, beginning 1,500 years ago. The Baltic branch seems to have been little or not at all subjected to this influence. In any case, they are no more Mongoloid today than their distant cousins, the Hungarians, or than certain prominent American families who claim descent from Pocahontas. The anthropologists tell us that the broad faces, high cheek bones, and obliquely set eyes of some Finns may be a survival of remote antiquity, or, with equal likelihood, an inheritance from some early Western European stock.

Certainly, the Finns are among the most highly civilized peoples in the world. Rugged, honest, and punctual, they combine an inherent idealism with a strong sense of practicality.

* * *

How do the Finns feel toward Russia and why? Tragically, after almost a century of very tolerable relations, at the end of the nineteenth century, Russia went into a period of dark reaction, marked by a wave of extreme nationalism which sought to Russify all the non-Russian minorities of the vast empire in the name of religion, national security, and military necessity. The unfortunate Tsar Nicholas II, whose ineptitude helped bring on the Revolution of 1917, trampled on the solemn promises made to the Finns by his great-granduncle 90 years before. "Reasons of state take precedence over the promises of a monarch," declared one of his ministers, and another admitted with cynical frankness: "We did not subjugate alien peoples to give them pleasure but because we needed them."

It is true that, after the scare of the Revolution of 1905, Nicholas II restored Finland's rights for a time, but the liberal interlude soon passed and the tyranny began again. By the time the World War broke out in 1914, feeling against the Russian Tsardom was running so high that, although they were friendly to Britain and France, the Finns longed for Russia's defeat, and hundreds of young men escaped over the carefully guarded frontier and volunteered for service in the German army, in order to fight the Russians on the eastern front. As a prominent Finnish businessman told me in 1916: "We have nothing against the Russian people, but we chafe under the tyranny of Russian officials who have taken the

(Continued on page 13)

Young London Discovers England

By R. Maillard Stead

BRITAIN'S voluntary Evacuation Scheme is proving so beneficial to the children of state schools that close observers say, "It's too good to lose when war ends, and yet it can't go on as it is." Devised merely as a quick emergency measure to clear youngsters out of cities likely to sustain aerial bombardment during war, it has proved to be the most drastic social experiment the nation ever witnessed.

So enormously has a vast army of billeted children been advantaged by transfer from squalid urban homes to well-ordered households in the fragrant air of seaside or country, that the return journey is not an easy thing to contemplate. But the alternative—a continuance of the present state of affairs—is impossible for a variety of reasons too obvious to need enumeration.

What then is to be done, if the lessons of this great upheaval are not to be disregarded, if children are not to be deprived of the blessings that thousands now enjoy for the first time in their lives?

That is the question. And many educationists with whom I have spoken believe that a hint of the answer, a suggestion of the shape of things to come, lies in a certain gaily painted timber building set in the Buckinghamshire woods at Horsley's Green. This is the "camp" to which the London County Council recently sent 200 physically handicapped children, the first "National Camp" to be so established, the first of 32 to be built under a recent Act of Parliament as soon as possible. These camps were originally envisaged not as evacuation centers but as children's holiday camps. The prewar cost of each was estimated at £27,000.

* * *

All told, however, these National Camps, if used for évacués, would represent accommodation for only a few thousand children, while the whole problem now brought into such vivid light concerns the welfare of millions. Can it be that the authorities will find the answer by simple multiplication—or, rather, difficult multiplication—by establishing such camps in the fullness of time, by the hundred, by the thousand?

Recently I spent a day with Lanfranc Senior Boys' School, which has been transplanted from Croydon, a congested danger area southeast of London, to the rolling downs and tangy seashore in Sussex. Though the évacués are not established as a "camp," with the teachers and their charges living at the same headquarters, the children are all billeted within easy reach of the building in which their normal work schedule is maintained. Consequently, community life—rated as the most desirable feature of all when children are away from home—can be maintained in some degree outside the classroom as well as in it.

In fact, you might say that Lanfranc illustrates simultaneously some of the benefits inherent in such community life and some of the drawbacks inherent in the general system of billeting kiddies in private homes.

"For us, evacuation has been, so to speak, a super 'School Journey,'" said Mr. S. J. Browning, the headmaster of Lanfranc, as we chatted together in his study, formerly the pastor's office in the church hall now transformed into his school's classrooms. And by way of explaining the allusion he went on to tell me of this relatively new and developing feature of British State education—the "School Journey," an inexpensive and instructional expedition combined with book study and undertaken, with teachers in charge, by a party of children who, during their travels, work, play, and live as a unit.

Mr. Browning stressed the benefits that have accrued to town children by their being taken away thus to the country or seaside.

"Generally speaking," he remarked, "evacuated children revel in their new environment, where, besides pursuing their ordinary textbook studies, they can have object lessons of a type denied to them in ordinary circumstances.

"Here, roaming over the South Downs," he went on, "and observing at first hand subjects of geological, archaeological, agricultural and historical interest, the town boys have become so enthusiastic about it all that many of them are now assiduous collectors of prehistoric flint implements and other field specimens.

"Some exhibits may not be quite what their discoverers hope," he added with a smile, "but genuine 'finds' have been made, and boys have rare tales to tell when they write home."

As Mr. Browning pointed out, boys who in the ordinary way have few or no chances to appreciate the beauties of the countryside and seashore are progressing so fast with the acquisition of knowledge gleaned there that the masters themselves have been obliged to give themselves, as it were, "refresher" courses at local libraries in order to answer the many questions put to them every day.

* * *

But what happens in school time is only half the story, the easier half. The social complexities develop when the children are in their billets. Hence the value of an arrangement such as that appertaining to the Lanfranc community (and others) in which masters and "helpers" attend to questions of social welfare and keep in close, continuous contact with the kiddies. Billets are visited daily and defects, such as a lack of clothing and poor footwear, are remedied with the help of voluntary organizations.

Many of the children have come from homes where sitting down to a meal is the exception rather than the rule and, situated in decent houses and under constant supervision, they are learning a new social code that will not easily be forgotten after the war. Indeed, the results of the Evacuation Scheme, when the machinery goes into reverse, are expected to provide a first-class social problem. For after teaching children from the worst slums what living in pleasant homes can be, it will be difficult to persuade them back to reacceptance of their prewar surroundings.

One result of enjoyable community life, as organized on two evenings a week, for example, at the social club of Lanfranc School in the same hall used for classrooms, is that, though many parents have written letters tempting their children to return home, the boys return only under the strongest parental pressure. And the club, with its table tennis, and boxing, wrestling and darts, round games and debates, is only an incidental in the children's fundamentally altered scheme of things.

It is to be recognized, of course, that working an evacuation plan to the full benefit of the children imposes a heavy strain on the teachers themselves. In billets—a situation that palls in time, however pleasant—and, many of them, with expenses still running at the homes they reluctantly and suddenly left behind, the masters and mistresses can feel that very little of their spare time is really their own.

* * *

At Lanfranc School, the two great topics of the moment among the staff are the inter-schools soccer football league just established in the district for the évacués (more work for the masters!) and impending operations on a newly acquired allotment, upon which Mr. Ronald Evans, as assistant master, proposed to teach boys the rudiments of agriculture as soon as he had mastered them himself.

Mr. Evans is one of the most enthusiastic and experienced advocates of the "School Journey." Talking on this topic just before we joined issue at "the club" in a game of table tennis, he observed:

"Real education comes only when children can be shown actualities. With youngsters, to see is to learn, and they can gain more knowledge from, say, a visit to a steel works than they would do in a fortnight's study of the processes from a textbook. Moreover, when children leave their homes, with whatever disadvantages those may entail, and come on a 'School Journey,' unsuspected facets of character are revealed.

"Evacuation—as it applies to this school at any rate—has given us teachers," he said, "a prolonged and unprecedented

(Continued on page 13)

SOMETHING GOOD THE WAR STARTED

Fox

Milk-Time (Top) in the Cloisters for Youngsters Sent to Ancient Lacock Abbey in Wiltshire; the Country Air Does Things for a Little Londoner (Inset) Living "Somewhere in Kent"; Editorial Conference (Above) on the Staff of "The Evacuee," Produced by North London Children Now at Hatfield Peverel, Essex

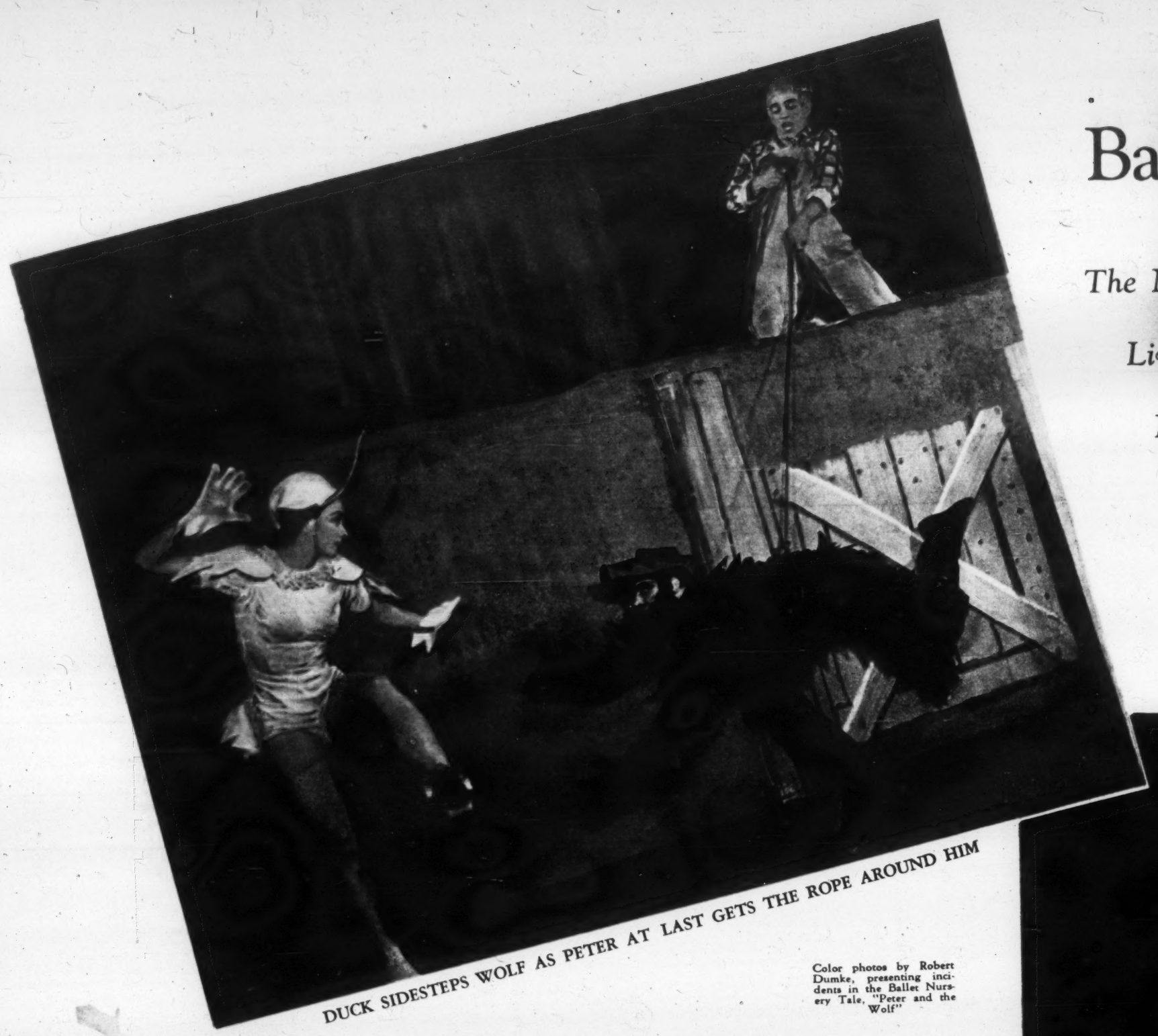
Ballet Bloc

The New Ballet Theat

Lively New Repertoi

May Become a Per

By Margar



DUCK SIDESTEPS WOLF AS PETER AT LAST GETS THE ROPE AROUND HIM

Color photos by Robert Dumke, presenting incidents in the Ballet Nursery Tale, "Peter and the Wolf"

PETER (AND HUNTSM

AN ASTONISHING PHENOMENON in the American theater dance has been the actual realization of plans that on paper looked impossible of accomplishment—plans that included great names in past and contemporary ballet, and brand new novelties along with restyled revivals of ancient masterpieces—plans that intended to put ballet in the theater and keep it there. It all eventuated in making Jan. 11, 1940, a commemorable date in ballet and theater history.

When, on that date, the new Ballet Theater opened at the Center Theater, New York, the historic occasion was the culmination of a long series of preparations that had grown more astounding with each new announcement from headquarters. The huge show theater of the show place of the nation had a show and an audience on the grand scale commensurate with its own spectacular proportions.

The opening program consisted of a revival of Fokine's perennial "Les Sylphides," restaged under his masterly direction, redecorated by Augustus Tack, and revised in arrangement of the musical Chopiniana that accompanies it; an amazing new "ballet play" by William Saroyan, whose script gave spoken lines to the dancers, with scenery by Boris Aronson mechanically projected in high color and bold design on screens of manifold shapes and sizes, a startling new type of choregraphy by Eugene Loring, and a musical score especially written for it by the young American composer, Henry Brant; and a revival of Mordkin's ballet of sunny Vienna days, "Voices of Spring," scenery and costumes by Lee Simonson, music from Johann Strauss.

The ballet show practically leapt over the footlights into the hearts of the spectators, the idea caught on, the word spread, and New York poured into the Center Theater. At the closing performances of the engagement, on the afternoon and evening of Feb. 3, potential spectators were turned away in hundreds and standing room came near to overflowing beyond capacity.

For the first two weeks, world premières and American premières dotted almost every program. In the last week, the Ballet Theater played the joker it had held in reserve, in the final première of the season, "The Raymond Scott Quintet." In which the composer swung Mozart and Wagner by the heels, jazzed Spanish rhythms, and ignored the numeral five; and Anton Dolin, the choregrapher, swung ballet dancers by the toes, putting them through extraordinary paces in a general hoofers' holiday, while Lucinda Ballard's décor looked on and laughed to see such sport. Though no cow jumped over a moon, nobody would have been surprised if one had.

In ravishing costumes and exciting scenery, with lighting by Feder, a good-sized orchestra under Alexander Smallens, assisted by Harold Byrns and Ralph Stone, the ballet show went on, and the ballet wonder grew.

Adolph Bolm danced his rôle of Pierrot in Fokine's "Carnaval," which resumed its former unity and half-forgotten luster in the new production, and turned Prokofieff's orchestral nursery tale, "Peter and the Wolf," into a visual one. He also restaged his "Mechanical Ballet" to Mossolov's "Iron Foundry."

Anton Dolin restaged "Giselle" and "Swan Lake" according to classical specifications. Bronislava Nijinska did the same for the oldest extant ballet, "La Fille Mal Gardée."

Antony Tudor, like Dolin, from London, brought his exquisite "Jardin aux Lilas" to Chausson's "Poème," his somber "Dark Elegies" to Mahler's "Kindertotenlieder," with baritone accompaniment, and his racy "Judgment of Paris," with the Kurt Weill score. Andrée Howard, also from London, did her "Lady Into Fox," based on David Garnett's charming little novel; and her "Death and the Maiden," in which she danced the title rôles. Hugh Laiing and Peter Michael were other members of the English contingent.

For further novelties, Yurek Shabelevski presented his "Ode to Glory," a patriotic pas de deux danced by him and Sonia Woizikovska to Chopin's "Military Polonaise." Agnes de Mille composed and directed her "Black Ritual" to Milhaud's "Création du Monde," for a Negro unit. And Jose Fernandez presented and danced in his "Goyescas" (Granados and Nin) for the Spanish unit, with Monna Montes of the Metropolitan Opera Ballet in a leading rôle.

A host of young American dancers of established reputation formed the backbone of principals, coryphées, and corps. Of these, several American ballet companies—the erstwhile American Ballet, the Philadelphia Ballet, the Ballet Caravan—contributed in large number, with the Mordkin Ballet making up the main body. From these various sources, the names of Patricia Bowman, Nana Gollner, Nina Stroganova, Karen Conrad, Viola Essen, Annabelle Lyon, Lucia Chase, Miriam Golden, Eugene Loring, William Dollar, Dimitri Romanoff, Leon Varkas, Edward Caton, Leon Danielian, Alexis Kosloff and David Nillo, stand out, and the list could justifiably be elongated.

Among star stage designers, in addition to those already mentioned, were Nicholas de Molas, Nadia Benois, Raymond Sovey, Hugh Stevenson, Sergi Soudekeine, Michel Baranov, with perhaps three stars each for Ballard, de Molas, and Aronson. The distinguished line-up of musical composers has herein been given.

Thus equipped with fresh young talent in all departments, and a dash of genius here and there, spending money lavishly in all directions, including good pay for the rehearsal weeks, The Ballet Theater, from a brilliant impetus, gathered momentum with each performance—and then stopped short. The Center Theater had booked Walt Disney's new "Pinocchio" for the following week, and nothing could be done about it.

New plans indicate reorganization on a permanent basis, with eventually a permanent home as a permanent institution comparable to the public art gallery or "the people's opera," and a transcontinental tour in the offing.

Blooms Anew

t Theater Shows New York a Repertoire in Radio City and me a Permanent Institution

By Margaret Lloyd

GRANDFATHER TO THE RESCUE

..BUT ISN'T MUCH HELP

CAT TEASES..
BIRD PLEASES

D HUNTSMEN) TRIUMPHANT OVER CAPTURE OF WOLF

..PETER JUST
WONDERS

Among the New Books

Reasons for Patriotism—The B. B. C. and 'Patronage'—A London Letter

The Foundations of British Patriotism, by Esmé Wingfield-Stratford. London: George Routledge. 12s. 6d. net.

Ariel and All His Quality, by R. S. Lambert. London: Gollancz. 10s. 6d. net.

The Silent Traveller in War Time, by Chiang Yee. London: Country Life. 7s. 6d. net.

OF LATE YEARS patriotism, as an inspiration and an ideal, has been regarded in some, and those not the least enlightened, quarters, if not as entirely suspect, as at any rate a dangerously narrow conception. It may be "not enough," or if it leads to "My country, right or wrong," it may be altogether too much of a good thing. The case for it depends upon whether the aims and motives of "my country" can be vindicated on ethical grounds; for not otherwise can patriotism, in the words of Bolingbroke, "be founded on great principles, and supported by great virtues."

It is, therefore, the object of Dr. Wingfield-Stratford to show, in the specific case of Britain, that her history reveals a continuity of high endeavor, and a progressive approach to a nobler order of government than the world has yet seen. Since "if it should turn out that Britain has succeeded in evolving a new form of human association as far above empire in the scale of evolution as Man is above his predecessors, the giant lizards—that would provide a reason for loving her so comprehensive that men of good will could say, without any qualification, 'Patriotism is enough.'"

* * *

The history that he sees is that of an epic and age-long conflict between the Roman idea of empire, of conquest, of Caesarism and the apotheosis of the State, and another ideal, vaguely discerned but grimly held to by Britain, of a community of free individuals. Slowly, with stumblings and backslidings, guided now by a flash of perception, now by instinct or mere idiosyncrasies of temperament, and aided by such happy circumstances as her insularity, her mixture of races, and her Celtic fringe, Britain has pursued her vision. Time and again she has gone astray, has become imperialist, or mercenary, or, like a nation of shopkeepers, has had nothing finer to oppose to "blood and iron" than "Peace on earth and good business among men"; but always she has profited by the sharp lessons dealt to her, has forgotten nothing and learned something. In her Constitution and her Common Law, she evolved unique guardians, and whenever she has looked back, it is these that have eventually caught her eye, and inspired her anew.

It is hardly, one imagines, the purpose of Dr. Wingfield-Stratford to arouse patriotism; for that, after all, is stirred by many things remote from the policy of one's country. He seeks only to justify it; and in so far as the British Commonwealth of Nations is an experiment fraught with great possibilities for the future of mankind, his plea may be granted at the outset. But when it comes to seeing this experiment as a consummation that has, instinctively or not, been devoutly striven for through a thousand years, one's agreement is not so wholehearted. He is elaborate, logical, brilliant and enthralling, but not invariably convincing. He generalizes rather easily, and, occasionally, is far too sweeping, as when, for example, he stigmatizes Pym and Hampden as "capitalist bosses." One gets the feeling that his story has a suspicious neatness of pattern, that his theme has embraced history in too robust a fashion, and left it a trifle unbalanced. Of the fascination of his book, however, of its ability to hold the imagination and excite the thought of the reader, there can be no two opinions.

Mr. R. S. Lambert spent ten years, from 1929-39, in the service of the British Broadcasting Corporation, as editor of The Listener. During the time he was in close contact with all the famous figures of the B. B. C., from Sir John Reith downwards, and familiar with most of the details of its administration. He writes in a frankly critical mood, and has some sharp things to say, but his comment has a fair and reasonable appearance, and, in so far as it is directed to methods, is certainly constructive.

He has no particularly startling revelations to make, unless it be the statement that "for the first five years of The Listener's existence, "I, its editor, was not permitted to see the circulation figures." He found the Corporation "an unhappy ship"; but he is careful to point out that most of the conditions that made for unrest were subsequently removed. Indirectly, he was responsible for several of these reforms; for as a result of a libel action, from which he emerged as the successful plaintiff, the Government set up a board to inquire into various statements, made in the course of the case, that affected the B. B. C., and the changes followed upon its report.

* * *

Not the least interesting part of his book is its forecast of future developments. He thinks that "sponsored" programs will in the end find their way into British broadcasting; and that the B. B. C. has rendered it improbable that there will ever be a Ministry of Fine Arts. He sees a danger in the concentration of cultural "patronage" in the hands of the Corporation: "This is not a dishonorable form of patronage; there is no 'back-scratching' involved; it is a tendency of the age. And yet this tendency may end by bringing us back to the state of things which Burke denounced in the eighteenth century."

He is a pronounced individualist, and no doubt more than usually susceptible in his contacts with bureaucracy; but he preserves both common sense and humor in his outlook, and where he thinks a tribute is due, he is generous in his praise. He has a gift for lively characterization, and a telling, forthright style that is typical of journalism at its best.

* * *

Mr. Chiang Yee's sketches of London in wartime, not remarkable for literary quality, nevertheless have charm. There is in them a complete lack of pretentiousness or of any attempt to buttonhole the reader; there is, on the contrary, a childlike confidence that the reader will delight in sharing all the reactions, however trifling, of the author, which produces a friendly and endearing air. Nor is the confidence misplaced, because, to Western eyes anyway, Mr. Chiang Yee is an original. He has generally something unexpected on his page—a drawing of Mr. Chamberlain as the ancient "God of the Magic Umbrella," a story from Chinese legend, or one of his quaint, artless little poems. He carries simplicity to the point where it is a constant surprise, and I was a willing listener to his ruminations on balloons or the blackout, on the moon, the Giant Panda, or the possibility of disguising gas masks as sunflowers.

ERIC FORBES-BOYD

Ezra Pound as Critic

Polite Essays, by Ezra Pound. Norfolk, Connecticut: New Directions. $2.50.

WE ARE so well acquainted with Ezra Pound's manners and mentality that we scarcely need the publisher's explanation on the dust wrapper of this little book that the title is "ironic." An essential part of Mr. Pound's technique as a critic of literature is that he is so thoroughly impolite, in fact, more often than not downright rude. He teases, he derides, he irritates, he "guys" his opponents, he challenges. That is his great value: he challenges. He does not permit an opinion or a reputation to pass without question. He is immensely sure of himself—cocksure. He is equally certain that the other fellow is generally wrong. He is no respecter of great names, either of the present or the past.

At times his iconoclasm is very clever and very refreshing; at other times it is merely shocking. When he derides Blake or Beethoven he does himself more harm than he does the subjects of his derision. On the other hand, when he treats with a certain condescension Mr. T. S. Eliot, who is himself so often condescending in his attitude toward others, he may seem to have more justification. Mr. Pound in several of these essays is guilty not only of impoliteness but of bad taste: in the opening essay on Harold Munro, for example, which is surely one of the most discourteously patronizing obituary notices ever written of a patron of poetry.

But though too smart, too clever by half, too sure of himself, Mr. Pound is, as always, impressively erudite. He has the advantage of many of his critics and opponents and gently submissive readers of having at his command a whole range of literature which is to most of them a closed book. His knowledge of Dante and of Dante's contemporaries is profound; and one of the best pieces in this volume is the concluding "Note on Dante." Readers of Mr. Pound's "Cantos" know how thoroughly steeped this poet is in Provençal poetry. From all this erudition (to say nothing of the writers of classical antiquity) he draws allusions and illustrations. Were his manners pleasanter, the use which he makes of recondite references might be regarded as a gigantic compliment to the scholarship of his readers.

In date of composition these essays range over the past quarter of a century. Some of them were first published in Mr. Eliot's now defunct "Criterion"; others in one or another little magazines of "advanced" tastes and tendencies; one in the literary supplement of a New York newspaper. In subject they range from Dante and Cavalcanti to James Joyce and T. S. Eliot. The volume is not a homogeneous entity; the only unity which it possesses is that provided by Mr. Pound's personality and manner and tone and point of view. The general impression is of untidiness. There is a sprawling, slovenly quality not only in the book as a whole but in most of the individual essays. The essay entitled "How to Read" is a model of how not to write. There is also a vast amount of repetitiousness. The same allusions and quotations crop up again and again. The same points are made with tiresome frequency. Many of the papers read rather like notes and jottings set down at random rather than like finished essays. Mr. Pound would of course deride the word "finished" and would be quick to detect and exhibit the ambiguity of the epithet. But there is something to be said for polish and poise; he has neither.

But there is no denying that these papers are often both instructive and amusing, and almost always suggestive and stimulating. Mr. Pound prefers to assume the role of one who denies; but the ironic fact is that he is at his best when, infrequently, he is affirming and admiring. The essay in French (contributed to the Mercure de France) on James Joyce, in which he establishes a connection between "Ulysses" and Flaubert's "Pecuchet," is one of the best in the volume, because he is writing about two authors whom he genuinely admires. On such an occasion he ceases to try to be smart and facetious and gives his critical faculty free rein.

A Fork in the Road

Artillery of Time, by Chard Powers Smith. New York: Scribner. $2.75.

BY 1850 it had become clear to many that America's young men were at a fork in the road. One fork seemed a continuation of the old agricultural way, but a dwindling path; the other, broader and lined with evidences of success, pointed toward wealth to be gained in industry. The older Yankee portion of the United States was changing from an agrarian to a manufacturing economy. This was a crisis hardly less important than that of the approaching Civil War, and in many ways inextricably enmeshed in the strifes that led to that issue.

It is a little strange that it should be a writer hitherto known as a poet and a commentator on poetry who has chosen to take the economic situation, add to it a multitude of genre pen-portraits and not a little Rabelaisian anecdote, and make of it an 800-page novel about upper New York State. Chard Powers Smith calls this novel "Artillery of Time." In its course Time's artillery blows up a good many of the old farming families around "Byzantium," which, for all an out-of-state reader knows, may be the author's own birthplace, Watertown, New York. The spoils of war go to the money-makers in the book as they did in history.

* * *

Two young men who stood at the fork of the road in those days were the Lathrop boys, John and Ike. By inheritance they represented intellectual superiority and the influence of several generations of education, moderate means, and social competence. The expense of maintaining that standing was weighing heavily, the original farm of 1,000 acres had shrunk to 400, and Ike Lathrop decided that only by renouncing the thought of college and joining the business life of the town near by could he build up the Lathrop fortune enough to make it preserve its traditional standing.

As he put it to his father and his college-bred brother, John, "If I go to college, the chances are the time'll come when we'll have to sell the old place. That would hardly be worth the education of one member of the family, especially a member who ain't hankering after the education anyhow."

By the time the Civil War was over he held large interests in the railroad, the bank, the steam engine company, and a woolen mill. He looked out for his employees, tried to be just and square, but would use a tricky business opponent's own methods to outwit him. Lathrop influence was preserved, but it was a different kind of influence.

* * *

The elder brother, John, on the other hand, remained an idealist with a reforming bent, and when finally he saw his own part of the country given over to industrialism he moved to unspoiled Wisconsin. He and his children, he hoped, would retire before the factory system until the last Lathrop homestead was pushed into the Pacific.

The urgencies of a novel demand that this story of an economic transition be interwoven with the social, domestic, and emotional life of the characters. In trying to depict Ike Lathrop's gallantries the author has been driven to graft on something at variance with Ike's real nature, as elsewhere shown. The narrative is rich and multiform, with pictures of town and farm life, country frolics, enormous family festivities, the minutiae of kitchen, barn, and tavern. The author, with a riotous imagination, has described the dress and household equipment of the time, the vagaries of reformers and the trials of the war, has used countless quaint turns of speech and many unseemly jests. Altogether Mr. Smith has made a book to be read at leisure, perhaps more leisure than is available. The novel's lack is fusion.

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A Scholarly Examinaton of the Challenge to Protestantism

Protestantism's Challenge, by Conrad Henry Moehlman. New York: Harpers. $2.50.

FACING an honest challenge to one's beliefs, positions, and works is often a wholesome and helpful experience. And what is helpful to an individual may be equally helpful to an organization. The terrific turmoil in which the world at present finds itself is a challenge to society, to the modern status of civilization, especially to the Church to which Christendom looks for spiritual leadership.

That Protestant Christianity is being questioned, honestly challenged, is manifest on every side; and it is a source of gratitude that this questioning has been taken seriously by the Church and is occasioning careful examination by its votaries to determine both the validity of the challenge and the remedy, if remedy be needed to establish itself in the position of the spiritual leader of mankind out of the miasma of materiality into that kingdom of heaven which Jesus declared to be "in you."

To the challenging editorial in the recent issue of Fortune Magazine, ably analyzed and supported by the editor of The Christian Century, now is added Dr. Moehlman's comprehensive and exceedingly thought-provoking volume. The work is scholarly to a degree, serene and incisive, written in good temper, but nonetheless challenging. What is the Protestant Church to do about it? Will it proceed on its way, or will it take considered account of the problems raised, and reshape its course? Many times during the centuries of Christian history the Church has arrived at the necessity for self-examination and reform. In the first chapter of his book Dr. Moehlman deals broadly with the development of the need for such examination.

Among the chapters which follow are such titles as "The Inherited Protestant Faith," "History and the Fundamental Creeds," and "The 'Myth' of Apostolic Succession." Much attention is given to the development of creeds, fundamental in the teachings of the Christian Church. The author challenges many of these as not truly representative of the precepts of the Founder of Christianity. Rather have they grown up in the course of the development of the Church, through misinterpretation of the Scriptures. The claims commonly held regarding the authority of the Apostles' Creed are dealt with at length. Dr. Moehlman holds, and apparently with the best of reasons, that the Apostles had nothing whatsoever to do with the formulation of these doctrines, as all had passed on long before even its earlier forms were adopted.

A long chapter is given to minute examination of this Apostles' Creed and conclusions arrived at, which are not easily refuted. In his analysis of the subject, the author quotes from Philip Schaff's "The Creeds of Christendom," who indicates the period when the various words and phrases were introduced. For example: "I believe in God (prior to A. D. 250 'in the one God') the Father (A. D. 250) Almighty (A. D. 200), maker of heaven and earth (A. D. 650), and in Jesus Christ (A. D. 300)," et cetera.

The conclusion is that the creed was evolved little by little until 1543 A. D., when were added the words "of the body" to "the resurrection" (A. D. 220). Yet it is still termed the Apostles' Creed. And Dr. Moehlman logically inquires in the face of such evidence, "Why should Christian communions which have gotten along very nicely without an Apostles' Creed for centuries at this date attempt to impose it upon their adherents?

The question of Apostolic succession is also handled vigorously, with the conclusion that the common beliefs held on this subject are not well founded. In fact, the title as indicated is quite a misnomer, for such succession is without proper authority.

A vivid account of the proceedings at the Council of Nicaea describes in detail the conflict between the two groups, led respectively by Athanasius and Arius, and the findings which led to the separation of the Church of the East from that of the West. The creed which described Jesus Christ as "of the very essence of the Father . . . , very God of very God, begotten, not created . . . ," was adopted by the West and has since been very generally retained by various denominations.

Under a chapter heading, "The Jesus of the New Testament," the author recites many statements from the Gospels which he believes have been misinterpreted by many theologians and clergymen during the centuries. He writes: "The credes of the (Roman) Catholic and Protestant Churches report the reflection of later Christians upon the significance of Jesus. It is like coming out of a stuffy room and breathing the invigorating air of the out-of-doors to return from them to the vital experience of the earliest companions of Jesus." Thus does Dr. Moehlman characterize the departure which he conceives the Christian Churches to have made from the original teachings of the Master.

A concluding chapter, "What Now, Protestantism?" summarizes the author's thesis: For the modern Churches to resolve their differences through adopting a "historical attitude toward their claims" and in regard to New Testament teaching, thereby uniting "in a vital fellowship adequate to the needs of the present age." Thus the author posits the challenge to Protestantism. Will it accept the challenge? ALBERT F. GILMORE

Reproduced from "The Sculptures of Auguste Rodin"

"Aurora," Marble, 1885

The Art of Rodin

Auguste Rodin, by Victor Frisch and Joseph T. Shipley. New York: Stokes. $3.50.
The Sculptures of Auguste Rodin. New York: Oxford University Press. $3.

HAPPILY Victor Frisch, himself a sculptor of parts and long an assistant to Rodin, devotes himself to his subject as an artist. Too many bother books on Rodin have been so busy with his private affairs that the reader gains slight understanding of the reasons for this sculptor's greatness. Mr. Frisch begins with the remark that he learned two basic things from Rodin: to work and to let the work speak for itself. With the collaboration of Mr. Shipley, Mr. Frisch manages to convey uncommonly well the artist's feeling. Thus the reader may share the more in the interpretation of a large accomplishment.

From Rodin Mr. Frisch learned this stimulating approach to expression: If in a work of art, beneath the outer modelling there is no inner modelling, the contours will not be rich and soft.

Rodin is pictured as a man who never ceased to be grateful to those who had been kind to him in his obscurity. He it was who first made many sculptors aware that modelling intended to be seen in artificial light must have a character of its own, quite different than the modelling designed for open-air viewing. From light one perceives depth, he held, in explanation of his search for vibrancy in his shadows. He would not wait upon inspiration; there is only work, he said.

The Oxford portfolio is a magnificent assemblage of 119 reproductions of Rodin's sculpture in photogravure, many an item occupying a large full page, with an appendix containing detailed descriptions of each work, and a thoroughgoing preface in estimate of Rodin's art by Sommerville Story. E. C. S.

A Friend of Oxford

Oxford, by Christopher Hobhouse. London: Batsford. 8s. 6d. New York: Random House. $3.

SUPERB IN ILLUSTRATION, vigorous in text, this is one of the most enjoyable books ever written about Oxford. It would be easy, indeed, to catalog the things it misses, as it would be easy to find a hundred faults in "Hamlet." In Mr. Hobhouse's critical and opinionative text, there is none of that glittering magic which shone like a far star into the dark youth of the obscure Jude. When he praises, it is not in terms of the last enchantments of the Middle Ages. With an outlook as practical as the eighteenth century's, rather does he commend Christ Church for being "bigger, better, richer, and cheaper than any college in Oxford."

Yet in one respect he is medieval enough. Whatever the Middle Ages were, they were not middle-aged. Among many less desirable characteristics, they were afire with the youthful temper of poetry and of argument. The poetry, Mr. Hobhouse makes shift to do without; for argument he is magnificently equipped, being gifted with a capacity for dogmatism that Dr. Johnson himself would have regarded with respect. Into the debates of the Schoolmen Mr. Hobhouse would have entered with delight, crushing opposition with the same forthright assertiveness that enables him to dismiss the architecture of Balliol as "repulsive." The 12—or is it 13?—Caesars that surround the Sheldonian he characterizes as "a grotesque and pedantic row of mouldering heads"; the third quad of Oriel is a specimen of Mr. Basil Champneys "at his most disgusting," and the weekly disputes of the Union are "the jejune debates of" a "seedy rump."

He loathes the corridors in the women's colleges that have succeeded the men's staircases, and even the new boathouse of his beloved Christ Church is nothing more than "a hot design in red brick." He deplores that St. Edmund Hall asks in vain for an endowment of £5,000 a year, whilst Lord Nuffield squanders millions on medical schools and museums, and for the Ashmolean he harbors an especial detestation.

These hearty prejudices not only make lively reading; they bring into Mr. Hobhouse's pages a note of sincerity that is not always evident in books that praise old and famous things. That this book is predominantly a book of praise there can be no doubt. For Mr. Hobhouse the true magnificence of Oxford is so beyond dispute that its reputation can be damaged only by pretending that its few inferior things are not inferior. For the others he has abundant recognition. H. H.

The Book Window

A Glimpse at Some of the Season's New Titles

Mary Austin: Woman of Genius, by Helen MacKnight Doyle (Gotham House, $3). A biography by a pioneer woman doctor who knew Mary Austin when she taught school in the Rockies.

Milestones of the Drama, by Helen Louise Cohen (Harcourt, $2.50), contains the full text of seven masterpieces of drama, beginning with Sophocles' "Oedipus the King," and coming down to O'Neill's "Emperor Jones."

The Road to Tryermaine, by Arthur H. Nethercot (Univ. of Chicago, $3). A study of the history, background and purposes of Coleridge's "Christabel."

You Don't Have to Be Rich, by Allan Herrick (Appleton-Century, $1.75). The purpose of this book is to tell how the average family or person can meet the requirements of modern living on limited funds.

Blackout: The Human Side of Europe's March to War, by Herbert P. Earle (Lippincott, $2). Story of a young attaché of the United States Embassy at Paris during the two months prior to the present war.

Lands of Delight, by Eleanor Early (Houghton Mifflin, $2). A guide to Santo Domingo, Puerto Rico, Curaçao, Venezuela, "Grand Tour of the Andes," Tortola, Cat Cay and Clipper Cruises.

A Summer Sojourn: France, by W. M. Kern (Manthorne and Burack, $2) takes us over his route, from city to hamlet to battlefield, through the chateau country along the great rivers, and to the shadow of the Pyrenees, but omitting Paris.

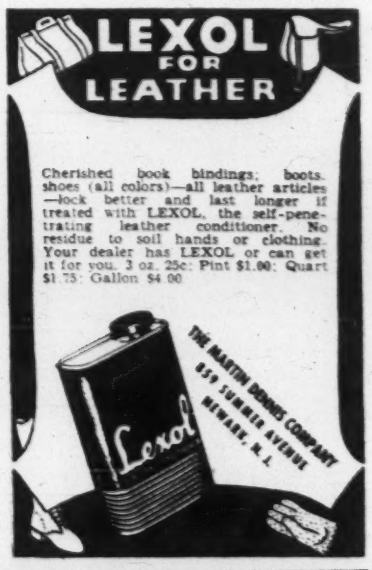
Plays of America's Growth, by Samuel S. Ullman (Dodd, Mead, $2). This book contains 16 plays about Great Americans, from the days of the early settlers through the Revolution and as far as the close of the War between the States.

Bolero: The Life of Maurice Ravel, by Madeleine Goss (Holt, $3). The title, that of a minor though much publicized composition, is an indication of the approach of the biographer.

In the American Grain, by William Carlos Williams, with an introduction by Horace Gregory (New Directions, Norfolk, Conn., $1). A new edition of selected prose.

The Life of Mrs. Godolphin, by John Evelyn, edited by Harriet Sampson (Oxford, $3.50).

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.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..Young London

(Continued from Page 7)

opportunity to discover how impressive some of those facets can be."

Happily for them, the Lanfranc masters are spared the two great drawbacks of the Evacuation Scheme as a whole. One of these is the fact that often evacuees have to share school buildings with local children, which means the adoption of the "shift" principle and consequently only half the normal measure of education all round. The other is the fact that in many instances the personnel of a school is billeted over such an extensive area that supervision by teachers and voluntary "helpers" (mostly teachers' wives) outside school hours is extremely difficult and the responsibility for the children's spare-time entertainment is thrown far more heavily on the foster parents than it is when the youngsters have communal activities arranged for them periodically.

* * *

The householder, with children billeted in his or her home and the duty of providing them with board and lodging for eight shillings and sixpence a week each (remitted by the Government, which collects what it can from the parents), is the key man or woman in the Evacuation Scheme as at present constituted. And the prolonged call on his or her collaboration has been a wearing experience, linked with all manner of domestic problems, big and small. In the many cases where children have accommodated themselves appreciatively to their new homes, that experience, as many "hosts" and "hostesses" testify, has been a happy one. But some of the évacués from appalling homes were "little horrors" to start with, and the education of them into their better selves and into normal social ways has called for the utmost forbearance.

The authorities have been mindful of the necessity for taking some of the strain away from the householder, where possible, and suggestions put forward to this end by Mr. Walter Elliott, Minister of Health, include the further development of plans for communal meals and out of school activities, redistriubtion of évacués, and the display of greater consideration by parents, particularly those who expect free hospitality from householders when they visit their children.

* * *

Generally speaking, it is the parents, not the children, who are responsible for points of failure in the scheme. Left to themselves, the vast majority of youngsters would soon have been content to see Mummy and Daddy now and again, with a good cry (for five minutes) every time they went back. But many parents have not been so amenable. Indeed, so many have been otherwise that they caused substantial sabotage of the evacuation plan by refusing to believe in the probability of serious air raids and, wanting their children home (often for selfish domestic reasons in sentimental disguise) brought back 22 per cent of the evacuated youngsters, to join the large numbers not sent away and to create in the big towns a question of mass non-education that had to be solved by the reluctant reopening of some schools in the urban danger zones.

This raised the question: Should evacuation be made compulsory? And an analysis of public opinion on the matter, by the British Institute of Public Opinion, published in the London News Chronicle, showed that, although the absence of air raids made the scheme look superfluous, 43 per cent of the answers were "Yes," 46 per cent "No," and 11 per cent were neither.

Financially, the Evacuation Scheme has cost the country millions of pounds. And, as a war measure, it has not yet been justified by events. But with that money has been purchased an enormous number of smiles on bronzed little faces that tell of a marked lift in the national standard of juevenile well-being.

Over the Editor's Desk

OF PARTICULAR interest to all people who have noticed the revival of religious feeling in recent years will be the article by Rose Howell Holder in this issue. She follows the course of the dawn across the United States, describing in succession the annual services at sunrise that have increasingly come to mark the observance of Easter during the past few decades.

That spirit in youth which never waits for opportunity to knock twice is symbolized in the Horatio Alger tradition. It is pleasant to recall that Alger lived what he taught, for he gave to needy boys most of the income from his books, and long conducted a newsboys' home in New York. Harlan Trott, of the Magazine Section staff, reminds us that the Alger ideal of thrift and initiative lives on in his story of the success reports in the magazine Future, published monthly by the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce.

Walter Karig, a New Jersey newspaperman, responded to our request for a profile of Senator Burton K. Wheeler with an intimate biography which summons a rounded picture of an individual for the reader.

R. Maillard Stead, of the European Bureau staff of The Christian Sciencé Monitor, describes one of the more profound effects of the war upon England, the evacuation movement with its introduction of the green fields of England to youngsters who had known little of the Britain that lies beyond the outskirts of the London slums in which they had been born and reared.

One of the most exciting events of the dance season in New York has been the emergence of the Ballet Theater with a large repertoire, and an aggregation of first-rate talent, with the result that the company was welcomed with the public approval that it merited but for which it had only hoped. Margaret Lloyd, who often writes on the dance for the Monitor, indicates the merits of the enterprise in her sypmathetic and authoritative article.

Volney D. Hurd, who has charge of Monitor broadcasting, describes in this issue the significance to the future of the radio industry of the coming Washington hearings on the question of changes in wavelengths as advisable when the new system of radiocasting comes in, using short waves that carry no static.

Finland's stand against Russia has awakened an admiration in the democracies that is ever on the increase. Of special interest, for this reason, is the article in this issue by W. Chapin Huntington, who has had a first-hand acquaintance with Finland and its people while Commercial Attaché of the United States Embassy in Russia during the World War and the Russian Revolution. He has visited Finland in recent years.

The reference to Wendell L. Willkie, in the editor's desk of March 2, as being listed in Who's Who for 1938-39 as a Democrat, should have been completed by a statement to the effect that he recently announced his registration as a Republican.

Letters

New Hampshire Law . .

The Christian Science Monitor
Weekly Magazine Section:

I have read with much interest the article appearing in the Weekly Magazine Section of The Christian Science Monitor, issue of Feb. 24, 1940, entitled "I'll Be Suing You—or Will I?" by Frederick W. Gillett.

I was particularly interested in the statement made in the third from the last paragraph as to the 14 states where one may collect for injury, fatality, or loss. I did not find New Hampshire listed among the 14 states and assume that the author must have overlooked the New Hampshire statutes. Guests in automobiles within New Hampshire may collect for injury, fatality, or loss from the owner of the automobile if negligence is shown. Even husband or wife may collect from the other unless the husband was driving the car of the wife or vice versa.

EVERETT W. WEBSTER
Peterborough, N. H.

. . Finns

(Continued from Page 6)

jobs away from our own people in government offices everywhere."

Suddenly, in March, 1917, came the Russian Revolution and the Tsar was overthrown by his own people. The Provisional Government immediately sent a liberal governor-general to Finland and restored Finnish constitutional rights. Independence was not theirs to give, they believed; only the Constituent Assembly had power to do that. But the Finns were impatient for freedom and, when the Kerensky government, after eight short months, was defeated by the Communists, they declared their independence—on Dec. 6, 1917.

* * *

But they weren't through with the Russians yet. Supported by Lenin, Finnish Reds organized a revolution and attempted to set up a Communist government like the one next door in Russia. A civil war ensued, in which the Reds had the help of Russian Bolshevik soldiers and sailors and the Whites of German troops. The richest portion of Finland was ravaged. When I passed through Finland in the fall of 1918, the worst was over but the strain and nervous tension were still evident.

The price of German military aid was to have been the establishment of a Finnish monarchy with the Kaiser's brother-in-law on the throne as Grand Duke. On the other hand, Bolshevik success would have made Finland just another Soviet "republic" ruled with an iron hand from Moscow. But the Finns, with their strong middle class and farm-owning elements, got rid of the Germans, drove out the Communists, and set up a republic. The defeat of Germany by the Allies removed any danger of pressure from that source, but Finland has never ceased to feel the pressure of the Communist colossus next door.

Of course, the Soviet Government had solemnly recognized Finnish independence in 1920 and signed a whole series of treaties of friendship, trade, and nonaggression since, but the frontier incidents, the illegal military airplane flights over the border, the Communist propaganda and espionage went on just the same. The Finns were studiously polite but eternally watchful. Travel and trade with Soviet Russia were reduced to the minimum consistent with international courtesy. "Our Government does not encourage us to go into Russia," said a Finn to me several years ago.

* * *

Can you blame them? On their side of the border they saw a thrifty, democratic nation of barely 4,000,000, which, by patient labor and sacrifice, had built up a model civilization: political and religious freedom; modest prosperity; social security; cultural opportunities; a splendid public school system from kindergarten to college; world-renowned architecture, music, and athletics; law and order; cleanliness and no slums. And on the other side of the wall, they saw a huge, blundering nation, 40 times their size, with low living standards and a veneer of civilization; politically immature, denied freedom and religion; groping toward the light, trying to swallow Communist culture at one gulp; pathetic but dangerous because ruled by an unscrupulous dictatorship with dreams of Communist world dominion, which might drive them as a herd, to trample their neighbor's garden under foot.

So it looked to the Finns. When Stalin made his attack on their home, they had to defend it. They could not do otherwise.

. . Trumpets

(Continued from Page 2)

past San Francisco where some 60,000 wait on Mt. Davidson for the sun to come to the Bay district; on to Portland, Oregon, where the devout convene on Mt. Tabor and at Washington Park—the out-of-doors becomes in numerous places a cathedral.

Having set all the Coast alight, the sunlight glances, too, from the armada of pleasure craft at anchor in Avalon Bay, Santa Catalina Island. As the chimes sing out a greeting, birds in the "Garden of Joseph of Arimathea" take up the song.

It is Easter now in all of North America. On either side of the Continental Divide the magnificat of praise is but an echo. Why did the crowds gather? It was not to parade Easter fashions, for in some places the worshipers draped themselves in blankets and in others women tied bandannas around their heads in lieu of fashionable hats. It was not, usually, to see a spectacular show, for the services are almost universally modeled after simple church procedure, being arranged by an interdenominational religious group or, in a few instances, by a civic committee.

It may be that explanation of these mass pilgrimages lies in events of the times. It may be that a whole people, many, perhaps, unconsciously, are seeking spiritual strength to face the problems of the times when they listen to the "Peace be unto you" which has echoed down the centuries without ceasing.

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Pioneers "Had a Word for It"

AMERICANS HAVE EVER BEEN adepts at coining picturesque slang. As customs and manners change, slang, too, changes, but children of the Machine Age still use, all unconsciously, some slang from horse-and-buggy days. A few expressions, which once crept humbly among the people and were never allowed in polite print, have now become honest citizens. Long usage has made us forget their vulgar origin.

The most precious possessions of the early settler were his ax, his wife, his horse and saddle. If his ax parted company from its handle, that was a vexing occurrence, and so he cautioned an angry man not to "fly off the handle." When out hunting, he sometimes had the disheartening experience of having his rifle "fizzle"; that is, the powder in the pan would flash and the rifle refuse to go off. Is it any wonder that to call any undertaking a "fizzle" was to drench it with contempt?

* * *

When a Westerner sold out, he sold out "lock, stock, and barrel." When he went riding, he kept his "trigger eye" on the trail ahead. If he wished to compliment his neighbor he said he had good "horse sense," but if he didn't think much of his ranch, he called it a poor "one-horse" sort of place. The prop of a political party is still called the "wheelhorse," but no longer do we praise a man by calling him a "whole team." Yet the New York Herald spoke enthusiastically of U. S. Grant in these words, "Grant is a whole team, a horse extra, and a dog under the wagon!"

Pioneer slang is still used in political parlance, as witness the terms "log-rolling" and an "ax to grind." But if a candidate fails to be elected, no longer do we say derisively that he was "rowed up Salt River." Salt River, a small tributary of the Ohio, winds its tortuous and unsafe channel through part of Kentucky, and it was a Senator from that State who first used the phrase. Neither are we condemned to listen to the "high falutin'" speeches of the old days. Imagine the "horse-laugh" that would greet a modern political speaker who declaimed as a legislator in Indiana did back in 1870:

"The American people—and we are proud to call ourselves that—are rocked in the bosom of two mighty oceans, whose granite-bound shores are whitened by the floating canvas of the commercial world; reaching from the ice-fettered lakes of the north to the febrile waves of Australian seas, comprising the vast interim of five billions of acres, whose alluvial plains, romantic mountains, and mystic rivers rival the wildest Utopian dreams that ever gathered around the inspired bard, as he walked the Amaranthine promenades of Hesperian gardens, is proud Columbia the land of the free and the home of the brave."

* * *

This exuberance of speech was not uncommon in those days of boundless optimism, but I suspect that some of his hearers privately called that speaker a "ring-tailed roarer."

American politics abounds in catchwords, the great majority of which pass away. Who now knows who the Barnburners were, the old Hunkers, the Copperheads, Butternuts or Scalawags? But one political expression has had a tenacious lease on life and is used universally today: O. K. The story goes that General Jackson was not at home in the art of spelling, and his friend and admirer, Maj. Jack Downing, found no difficulty in convincing the readers of his "Letters" that the President employed the letters O. K. as an endorsement of applications of office and other legal papers. They were intended to stand for "Oll Korrect," so Major Downing gravely informs us.

James Russell Lowell called the bold, free speech of the Westerner, "poetry in the egg." Perhaps he was thinking of that typically American word "Spunk," a word that comes from punk, the touchwood of England that bursts into flames at a touch. So the early Americans said of a man or woman of quick, ardent temper that he had "spunk." When a ranchman called on a neighbor he may have said that he "just blew in with the tumbleweeds." Perhaps he had in his pocket a "poke of pinders" for the children, which means in 1940 English a bag of peanuts. If there was a baby in the house, he called him a young "maverick," and when he left, he said he was headed for town to buy some "long and short sweetnin'," which would mean molasses and cane sugar.

I. M.

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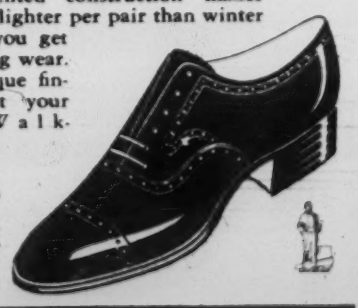

Walk-Over prices $7.50 up. Slightly higher West. Geo. E. Keith Company, Brockton, Mass.

E. C. Sherburne Photo

LIQUID SILVER CAUGHT IN WINTER'S GRASP—This Frozen Hillside Waterfall Near Framingham, Mass., Attracted a Camera Fan

. . Burton K. Wheeler: Political Paradox

(Continued from Page 5)

believer that the railroads' salvation is bankruptcy, reorganization and refinancing, Senator Wheeler now says: "The railroad systems have been mismanaged and exploited badly enough under private ownership, but can you imagine the condition they would be in if they were under the management of Boss Hague or even Harold Ickes?"

Journalism, under pressure of time and column inches, lapses too easily into the convenience of affixing labels to the persons it publicizes, wherefore Burt Wheeler has been tagged "Anti-New Dealer" and "Inflationist" and "Isationalist."

* * *

The "Anti-New Dealer" label was applied because he opposed NRA and the court bill, but his reasons for that opposition make the label hard to stick. Fundamentally, Senator Wheeler distrusts centralization of government because he has been its personal victim. He saw in NRA the negation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law and its supporting legislation and judicial interpretations. "You can't fix prices," he said, "without fixing profits and wages, and you can't fix those without government regulation of all business. That is dictatorship, and I use an abused word advisedly." For the same reason he voted against erection of the RFC in President Hoover's administration—far better, he said, to have quick ruin and sound reconstruction than to have the United States Treasury a partner in every shaky enterprise.

He opposed the President's program for "packing" the Supreme Court, not because he concurred in most of the tribunal's anti-New Deal decisions, because he thought the Court was wrong more often than right. His argument, as presented to the President, was that if the Democrats destroyed the respect for the court by adding enough justices to obtain a majority, there was nothing to prevent the Republicans from enlarging the court to the conservatives' advantage when their opportunity came. And when Burt Wheeler took the floor of the Senate to oppose the bill he denounced it with no arguments of his own, but with extracts in praise and support of the federal judiciary system culled from the speeches and writings of Roosevelt himself.

Senator Wheeler's inflationist label was affixed because he advocated the remonetization of silver. Let him speak for himself:

"As I saw it, and still do, there are two ways out of the depression—and we are still in it, mind you. We either have to let deflation run its course or create cheaper money to meet the debts incurred under the credit inflation of the Coolidge-Hoover era. I never was for the issue of fiat money or paper money. If we choose cheaper money as the less painful alternative, for recovery, we have two choices again: paper money or the milder, controllable process of remonetizing silver.

* * *

"But come what may"—and here Senator Wheeler defines his foreign policy, too—"what we have to do when peace comes to Europe is to get back to a stabilized currency throughout the world. Economic peace will be more important than the military peace. We have got to break down the quota system of imports, the tariff barriers and exchange restrictions if we are to have enduring peace."

As to the Hull program of negotiated, reciprocal tariffs, Senator Wheeler believes that "the arguments for them and against them are both very much exaggerated," and, for his part, he would have the Senate's constitutional authority to judge international treaties applied to confirmation of trade agreements.

Within the past few weeks Senator Wheeler has addressed the National Farmers Educational and Co-operative Union, the National Association of Manufacturers, and the United Mine Workers of America—at which latter convention he followed John L. Lewis on the platform and contradicted the C. I. O. leader's denunciation of the New Deal's labor policies. At each of these convocations of widely variant interests, Senator Wheeler spoke very much the same piece, and the essence of it is that the economic groups of the nation, the wage earner, the grower of crops, the employer, each must abandon the selfish desire to have the national economy function to his advantage. None can prosper at the expense of the others. America's greatest contribution to world stability is to achieve the balanced prosperity, and that can only be attained if labor, employer, and farmer compromise their differences and pool their efforts.

And they all thought it a very sound speech, indeed.

Thus Senator Wheeler. A tall, somewhat grizzled, humorous, left-wing Coolidge, with no more horns than a rabbit and no more stuffing to his shirt than husky arms and chest provide. A companionable human being; the sort of man you could invite into your kitchen to raid the ice box on a Sunday night. I think if he does become President that the Jackson Day dinners will have a lot more significance than a Democratic fund-raising orgy.

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For Every Kind of Shoe
SHOE POLISHES

Song

By JOHN RITCHEY

Inform the sleeping rose
How winter hurries forth—
To its predestined close;
The cold drifts North:

And northward by a sign
The ice thins and curds;
The snow melts to a line,
The sky darkens with birds.

The bee awakes to find
The bud's honied nest,
No winter in its mind,
No winter in its breast.

Renaissance on the Rails

Edw. G. Budd Mfg. Co. and Pullman Company

STREAMLINED INSIDE AND OUT

The Crusader, of the Reading Company, Furnishes Fast Twice-a-Day Schedule Between Philadelphia and New York. It Is Powered by a Streamlined Steam Locomotive. Left: Spacious Lounge and Observation Rooms of the New Two-Car Pullman Unit

THE RUMBLE AND ROAR of the conventional American railway train is obviously on its way to the limbo of forgotten things and as a steady output from the manufacturing plants adds new and modernistic speedsters to the current fleet, the standard-type train may soon become as obsolete as the horsecar, the hansom cab, and the telephone with a crank to signal the operator.

The streamlined train typifies something more than the metamorphosis which is obtaining on the rails—it signifies the adaptability of the American businessman to meet current conditions with "something new"—something which has its appeal to travelers everywhere. In the case of the rails, it is evidence of a determination to hold their traffic by providing speed with safety; comfort with color; modernity with mobility.

Down the railway tracks one may see an elongated meteor-shaped object approaching. It may be gray; yellow or brown; green, or blue, but so swiftly is it eating up the distance that ere you know it, it has reached you; while you turn your head, it has passed, with the low hum of its Diesel motors and the mild whiff of oil and possibly the moan of its resonant whistle vibrating in the distance, as the only evidence that the streamlined, roller-bearing speedster has passed you at a speed of 90, 100, or even 115 miles an hour.

* * *

That these colorful rail-Zeppelins have gripped the popular imagination is seen not only by the throngs which they carry on every trip, but by the motorists who, in summer, still drive to the railroads to see such trains as the "400," Hiawatha, Zephyrs, Champion, and others flit by. Best of all, from a rail standpoint, they are appealing to a younger generation. The rail president who lamented a few years ago that his nephew, a college graduate, had ridden on trains but twice in his life and was, then, making his first trip in a Pullman car, may find the same nephew today hastening to board the latest streamliner.

From the standpoint of allure, the graceful new trains appeal to women travelers, since air-conditioning has converted a journey from one of dust and dirt to that of cleanly and cool interiors, while the beauty, modernity, and glamour of the colorful decorative schemes give the trains the appearance of hotels on wheels. Lounge cars, even in the all-coach trains and observation car with rounded "stern"; new types of sleeping-car space in the Pullman trains, with added comforts, gadgets, and innovations, be they the transcontinental speedsters of the City of Los Angeles type, the overnight New York-Chicago streamliners of the Broadway Limited or Twentieth Century designs, or even the all-coach trains, similar to the Henry M. Flagler, offer either the luxury of accommodation, or the combination of modernization with economy.

From the railroads' standpoint, conversely, the new trains are a source of large earnings, both gross and net. Some of the trains are earning enough to amortize their investment in three years. Beyond the profits actually made is the enormous amount of good will engendered; the success in breaking down the long-prevailing opinion that the railroads were moribund; the awakening of popular consciousness that romance still rides the rails, just as it did to an earlier generation which "went down to the depot" to meet the paper and mail train each evening.

Nor does time hang heavily upon the hands of those travelers who may be gregariously inclined. Social hostesses on such trains as the Florida Specials to Palm Beach and Miami direct the "activities" in the full-length recreation-entertainment car. Games, community singing, led by an accordionist, and even dancing are among the diversions offered, while those desiring to play a hand at bridge are enabled to meet others similarly inclined. In the West, the Challenger trains have stewardesses, to proffer aid to travelers, especially elderly patrons or women traveling with children.

* * *

Roller-bearings beneath the trains, upon which the axles turn, and tight-lock couplers between the cars of the new streamliners take up the jerks and jars and side-sway, while improvements to the tracks include lengthening the curves, banking them for higher speeds, canting the upper rail on curves, "spiraling" the run-off from curves and other engineering devices conducive to added comfort, safety, and smoothness at high speeds.

To travelers to whom these newer-style trains are still novelties, be it said that they are of four diverse styles. First are the all-Pullman streamliners, such as the Broadway, the Forty-Niner, or the Century. Second are the combined Pullman sleeping car and day-coach trains, of which the Cities of Denver and San Francisco and the Denver Zephyr are typical. Third are the day-coach and parlor car trains, such as the Green Diamond and the "400," and fourth are the all-coach type, notably the Silver Meteor and Champion.

The two latter define a new trend, first indicated in El Capitan, on the Chicago-Los Angeles run, in that they provide coach seats, yet are designed and adapted for longer journeys involving a night or two en route. Seats recline, pillows are provided, lights are supplanted by soft, blue illumination, and thrifty travelers may ride around the country at a round-trip fare of only $90 from coast to coast—traversing as much as 9,000 miles for this cent-a-mile, round-trip fare.

* * *

One may make virtually the entire journey in the modern streamliners, gliding smoothly on their roller-bearings at high speeds, the while one's own whims are catered to by meals as low as 90 cents a day, with lounge cars provided even for coach travelers, as a means of relaxing from their own coaches. In fact, so definitely has the series of "90's" been embraced that one observer stated that the railroads must be returning to the Gay Nineties.

Actually, quite the opposite is the case, although the alleged humorists still offer their quips. One traveler speeding down the Sunshine Boulevard of the Florida East Coast said, after a night in the day-coach train, "This is the most modern train in the world. When you wake up in the morning, you're already completely dressed for the day."

Perhaps the part which young women are playing in this renascence on the rails is not wholly recognized. Riding the streamliners in most routes are gracious hostesses, stewardesses, "Zephyrettes," or whatever name they are known by, to make travel more pleasant for patrons. Similarly, between Boston and New York, hostesses now greet one as he enters the dining car. And behind the scenes, women salesmen are managing travel departments and soliciting business among women's clubs.

* * *

Perhaps their greatest problem, like that of their male confrères, is that of finding space for the throngs seeking to ride these new creations on the rails. To the coast, the sleek Pullman speedsters on the Great Overland Route are filled with business people and with pleasure travelers en route to Hawaii. Southward, the coach streamliners might better be made of rubber than of stainless steel, that they might be stretched to carry a few hundred more passengers each trip.

And in the background—or, precisely, in the foreground of this remarkable renascence on the rails—is that new development, the Diesel engine. Accelerating as rapidly as a high-powered automobile, these power houses have made possible the fast trains. Sometimes as many as three Diesels pull the trains, two being used for motive power and a third for air-conditioning, heating, lighting, radio current and other devices to service the cars behind it. In the head engine, the driver sits in a comfortable swivel chair, clad in white overalls or in a business suit, guiding his train at speeds up to nearly two miles a minute, the while the signal lights and semaphore arms ahead of him tell him of the track ahead, while automatic train control double checks the signals, and a button shuts off the power and applies the brakes should he relax his slight pressure on the throttle at any time. At night, an extra headlight throws a rapid figure "8" back and forth across the track and into the eyes of motorists approaching grade crossings, warning them that a fast train is approaching. It is a far cry from the first Overland Express or Florida Special; the train of today is a combined cruise ship and hotel on wheels.

FRANKLIN SNOW

Ancient Bell

The old locomotive bell used on the first railroad engine to steam into Goldfield, Nevada, when the West was opened was salvaged in later years by Walter Scott, known as "Death Valley Scotty," of California. Placed on the roof of one of the buildings at his desert home, it is used to summon the horse ranger, and Scotty's 40-year-old mule.

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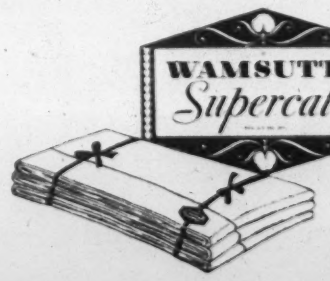

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ENJOY FLORIDA WARMTH inside your Nash. Uncanny Weather Eye System keeps you free of drafts, dust . . . pours in a balmy breeze of fresh, conditioned air. 99 H. P. Manifold-Sealed engine gives you same smooth power, flashing starts, winter or summer.

BE A VAGABOND on week-ends and vacations. Convertible Bed in the rear holds two, cuts touring costs. Long cross-country trips are never tiresome with Nash's new, smooth Arrow-Flight Ride. Our $45,000,000 resources are concentrated on *one* make of car.

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Next thing you know, you're grabbing your hat. For just one engine in the world has that "fire-on-four-wheels" feeling—it's Nash Manifold-Sealed power.

Then—what about this swift, silent pace you're setting? Surely that's no conventional third gear. And you're right—you're in a *Fourth* Speed Forward.

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If the air feels warmer, fresher—don't give Nature the credit. It's that new Nash automatic Weather Eye up front, making and maintaining weather to order.

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